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# $T \mathbb{R A V E L S}$ <br> - - <br> wie emy <br> NORTH AMERICA, <br> THE <br> <br> COUNTRY OF THE IROQUOLS, <br> <br> COUNTRY OF THE IROQUOLS, <br> AND. <br> <br> UPPER CANADA, 

 <br> <br> UPPER CANADA,}

1N THE YEARS 1795, 1796; AND 1797 ; WITH AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF LOW.ER CANADA.

## sy THE

dUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT LIANCOURT:

VOL. II.
CONTAINING THE TOUR THROUGH VIRGINIA, PENNSYLVANIA; THE JERSEYS, AND HEW.YORK, A GENERAL '`EW OF THE COMMERCE, POLITICS, AND MANNERS. OF THE UNITED STA. is. WITH:TWO MAPS, AND FOUR LARGE TABLES.

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1799.

911

## TRAVELS

THROUGH

> The United States of North America, Canada, © ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$.

IN THE YEARS 1795, 1796, AND 1797.

## PASSAGE FROM CHARLESTON TO NORFOLK.

THERE do not frequently occur opportunities of obtaining a paffage from Charlefton to Norfolk : the feafon was too far advanced to admit of travelling on horfeback through North-Carolina, and making in that ftate a fufficiently long ftay to acquire good information. After having waited a week for a veffel to convey me to Virginia, I had engaged a birth in a floop : but my Charlefton friends thought it too much encumbered with paffengers to allow of my being conveniently accommodated on board, befides its being indifferently equipped; and Mr. Grant, one of thofe gentlemen from whom I had experienced the greateft civilities at Charlefton, invited me to give the preference to a fimall veffel thato was configned to him, which belonged to one of his friends at Norfolk, and which was to fail in two days. This veffel was not to be laden, to carry no other paffengers than the owner's nephew and myfelf, and to take as in three days to Norfolk. Although I diniked the veffel on account of her frall fize, as the was but of twenty-nine tons burden, yet the advantage of the other circumftances counterbalanced that objection, and I thankfully accepted the offer: but, inftead of failing at the expiration of two days, the was delayed fix days longer $t$ inftead of having no cargo, the was laden with carks of rice even to the very cabin: inftead of a fingle fellow-paffenger, there were four : inftead of being a

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good
ghod failer, the was as flow as a Dutch dogger : the captain was ignorant, lazy, carelefs, and unacquainted with the difficult coaft of North Carolina.

At length, after having encountered the moft ferious dangers on the Ahoals of Cape Fear and Cape Lookout, which we ought to have left at the diftance of thirty miles; after having had one of our mafts four times fhattered by the feverity of the weather ; after having run aground during the night on a bank in Chefapeak Bay, from which we extricated ourfelves with difficulty at the expence of four hours' fevere labour; after having efcaped from feveral other perils to which the ignorance and neglect of our captain had expofed us; and after a moft unpleafant voyage of eleven days, we arrived at Norfolk on the 29th of May.

Thus it often happens that the event is far from correfponding with the meafures planned by prudent forefight : but inconveniences and dangers are nothing when they are paffed; and thofe attached to feavoyages leave a lefs ftrong impreffion on the mind than any other. Befides, on fea, danger does not fubject the paffenger to any laborious exertions : for in that fituation, beyond all others, he is compelled to acknowledge himfelf fubject to the fway of uncontrollable neceffity. His condition, however, is not on that account the more agreeable; far from it : but it affords a fort of melancholy confolation to a man already fatigued with untoward events, and predifpofed to bear with patience thofe further croffes of which he is deftined to be the fport.

On my paffage I learned that our little veffel belonged to Colonel $\mathbf{H}^{* * * *}$, the Britifh conful, and principal of one of the moft opulent commercial houfes in Norfolk, which, however, does not bear his name, but that of his nephew, Thomas H**** : for by the laws of England, and thofe of every nation who wifh that the duty of their envoy thould be the primary object of his attention, a conful is not allowed to carry onany fpecies of commerce in the country where he is employed. But Colonel $\mathbf{H}^{* * * *}$, like fo man others, thus eludes that regulation, and employs his capital on his own account under the firm of his nephew, which he directs
directs as completely as if he were the avowed principal in the bufinefs. It was with Mr. Morgan-who is not the colonel's relative as Mr. Grant had informed me, but one of the perfons employed under him for the affairs of the confulate-that I failed: and from his converfation I had a new opportunity of obferving how uniformly all thofe who are employed by the **** miniftry, and all fuch as have innbibed their principles, fpeak of the Americans with averlion and contempt. Such "difpofition on their part feems as little likely to furnifh motives that fhould render palatable the late treaty of amity and commerce, as the articles of the treaty itfelf.

Since the revolution, ${ }^{* * * *}$ has nominated, for her confuls in the United States, Americans who had been profcribed in their native country for having taken part in oppofition to the caufe of independence ; the has fent thither, as her minifters, men the moft violent in their opinions, and in their difcourfes againft the American nation. In the midft of peace fhe feizes her fhips, and preffes her failors; the renews thefe outrages with additional violence at the very moment of concluding the treaty of alliance; and the American government teftifies no refentment of fuch proceedings. When we fee, as is the cafe at the prefent period, that morality and honefty are utterly difregarded in politics, it is eafy to account for the conduct of ${ }^{* * * *}$ in this particular; but that of the American rulers is wholly unaccountable.
$\because$ In failing out of Charlefton Bay, we croffed the bar by the north paffage, near Sullivan's Illand : this is the narroweft and fhalloweft of all the paffages; but it was more than fufficiently deep for our purpofe : we had a good pilot on board : and thus with perfect fafety we abridged our courfe by a dozen of miles. A few days before, a fhip from Jamaica, a valuable prize taken by a French privateer, had been loft through the mifmanagement of a drunken pilot, who ran her aground in conducting her through the middle paffage, which is the deepeft of all. The nature of the fand which compofes the bank is fuch, that in a few hours, it fwallows up whatever touches upon it, and that the fhip
in queftion, from which onlyaf ew bales of coffee could be faved, totally difappeared in twelve hours, hull and mafts, fo that not a veltige of her was any longer to be difcovered.

## ENTRANCE INTO ELIZABETH RIVER:

Thofe veffels which, as was the cafe with ours, are bound for Norfolk, fteer to the left after they have paffed between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, which form the entrance of the Chefapeak. On Cape Henry is erected a fort which is feen from a great diftanct Behi id it, and oppofite to the entrance of this valt bay, and a little io the left, is Hampton Road. We approached within fight of it in order to gain Elizabeth River, after having paffed by the mouths of James and NanCemond Rivers.

## STATE OF VIRGINIA.-NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

Norfolk is built on Elizabeth River, at nine miles from the fpot where it difcharges its, waters into the bay. In the intervening fpace there are few houfes, and thofe few almoft all $P$ efent a wretched appearance. An almoft uninterrupted fucceffion , f pines are the only object which meets the voyager's eye. Erancy In. id lies nearly in the middle of the river at a chort diftance above its mou i. Two points of land, which approach within a quarter of a mile of ach other in front of Norfolk, are ftrengthened with forts which are $c$ able of fuccefsfully defending the entrance. That on the Norfolk fide $;$ it better condition t’an the other, which, however, might be fpeedily 'paired, and at no. great expence.
'The town of Norfolk was entirely burned at the commencement of the war, by order of Lord Dunmore, whe was at that time governor of Virginia for the king of England. Not a fingle houfe remained ftanding : and the damage was eftimated at a million and half of dollars. The Englifh who now inhabit the town, alhamed of that act of barbarity,
affert
affert that Lord Dunmore gave orders only for the burning of the warehoufes on the wharfs, for the purpofe of facilitating the defence of the place, and that it was the Americans themfelves who burned the remainder of the town by order of the committee of fafety of the legiflature of Virginia. It is not forgotten how a few years ago the Jacobins in France faid that the arifocrats were themfelves the perfons who fet fire to their own cbáteaux. Party-animofity prompts men to advance the groffeft abfurdities, and caufes them to be believed even by thofe who relate them.-Mankind are every where the fame:-an obfervation, of which the truth is univerfally acknowledged.

Portfmouth, a fmall affemblage of houfes on the oppofite fide of the river, did not fhare in the conflagration of Norfolk. From its fituation it feemed entitled to expect all the commerce of Elizabeth River : at its quays the greateft depth of water is found : at the higheft tides, it is there twelve feet deep, whereas it is only fix at Norfolk : the pump-water at the former place is not brackifh, as at the latter: the foil on which the town is built is more dry, and the air more falubrious. But, at the conclufion of the peace, the inhabitants being incenfed againft the Englih, refufed to admit any merchant of that nation, or: any new-comer whofe political principles were liable to fufpicion. To this rancorous difpofition was attributed a political motive of a lefs generous kind-an apprehenfion on the part of the American merchants. who had remained at Portfmouth, left the new traders who might come to fettle among them, thould, by the advantage of bringing in greater capitals than they themfelves poffeffed, be enabled to outdo them in the line of commerce.

However this may be, the confequence has been, that the inhabitants have removed to the oppofite fide; that Norfolk has been rebuilt, and that its trade is twenty times more confiderable than that of Portimouth: nay, the few merchants who ftill refide in the latter town, purchafe at Norfolk almoft all the articles that conftitute their cargoes, and fome of them even have their compting-houfés there.

Portfmonth, which, in' a very great fpace, contains at prefent only a tmil about:
about a hundred houfes, and whofe ftreets run in very ftraight lines, wears the appearance rather of a town recently traced out than of one already built. A fmall market is held there, but it is indifferently fupplied : there is alfo an epifcopalian church, a tolerably handfome building, in which, as in all the churches of Georgia, Carolina, and Virginia, a peculiar ftation is allotted to the negroes, who are not allowed to mingle with the whites.

At the clofe of the year eighty-three there were not yet twelve houfes rebuilt at Norfolk : at prefent the number is between feven and eight hundred. It is one of the uglieft, moft irregular, and moft filthy towns that can any-where be found. The houfes are low and unfightly, almoft all conftructed of wood, and erected without any attention to make them regularly line with each other; not twenty of them are built of brick. The freets are unpaved : the town is furrounded by fwamps: the naftinefs and ftench which prevail in it are exceffive, and add to the natural infalubrity of the fituation, and of the climate which is extremely hot. The magiftrates, it is faid, have fometimes attempted to introduce into the place a greater degree of order, and efpecially of cleanlinefs: but thefe regulations have not been attended to; and nobody is any longer willing to act as magiftrate.

From thefe concurrent fources of unhealthinefs it refults that difeafes are habitual at Norfolk in fummer and autumn, and that malignant epidemics are there frequent. Laft year the yellow fever is faid to have carried off there five hundred perfons from a population of four thour fand. Three hundred died at the time the diftemper prevailed; the others fell victims to its confequences. The inhabitants of Norfolk, even thofe among them who are the moft opulent, fancy that the ufe of wine and ftrong liquors furnifhes them with a prefervative againft the infalubrity of the climate; and they make liberal ufe of the remedy. Previous to the war, the town is faid to have contained eight thoufand inhabitants.

Norfolk carries on a confiderable trade with Europe, the Antilles, and the Northern ftates. Her exports are wheat, flour, Indian corn, timber
timber of every kind, particularly planks, ftaves, and Shingles, falt meat and fifh, iron, lead, flax-feed, tobacco, tar, turpentine, hemp. All thefe articles are the produce of Virginia, or of North Carolina, which latter ftate, having no fea-ports, or none that are good, makes her exportations principally through thofe of Virginia.

Norfolk is the only port for the fouthern part of this extenfive ftate : for, as ne veffels above the burden of a hundred or a hundred and twenty tons can go up to Peteriburg or Richmond, the produce of the back country which is brought to thofe places by land, is for the moft part fent down in lighters to Norfolk, whence it is exported. Thus, this port almoft fingly carries on all the commerce of that part of Virginia which lies fouth of the Kappahannoc, and of North Carolina far beyond the Roanoke.

They are at prefent forming a canal, which, paffing through the Difmal-Swamp, is to unite the waters of the fouth branch of ElizabethRiver, or rather of Dup-Creek which falls into it, with Albemarle-Sound, by the river Pafkotank, and which will thus confiderably fhorten and facilitate the communication between North-Carolina and Norfolk. This canal, to which the two legiflatures of North-Carolina and Vipginia have feverally given their fanction, is carried on by fubfeription: it is three years fince it was begun; and in three years more it is expected to be finifhed. It is to be twenty-eight miles in length, and to run through a foil which is faid to be very favourable for the purpofe, and eafily worked. Five miles of it are already dug on the Virginia fide, which I examined with fome care, and thought very well executed: the fame length is alfo dug on the fide of North-Carolina. The DifinalSwamp has lefs folidity than any other which I have ever yet feen : but the earth which is dug for the paffage of the canal, hardens in the air, and makes an excellent dike.

What muft appear very furprifing, is, that, for this canal which already feems in fuch a ftate of forwardnefs, no levels have been taken. : It is not yet known what number of locks may be neceffary, and even whether any will be requifite : confequently it is impoffible to afcertain what
may be the expence of completing it, or even whether the fuccefs of the undertaking can be depended on. It is thus almoft all the public works are carried on in America, where there is a total want of men of talents in the arts, and where fo many able men, who are perhaps at this moment unemployed in Europe; might to a certainty make their fortunes at the fame time that they were rendering effential fervice to the country.

The exportations from Norfolk amounted, in 1791, to $1,028,789$ dollars-in 1792, to $1,147,414$-in 1793, to $1,045,525$-in 1794, to $1,687,104$-ih 1795 , to $1,934,827$-and already to $1,088,105$ dollars for the firf quarter of the current year (1796). When we confider the increafe in the exports for fome years back, we muft recollect that the difference is much more confiderable in the value than in the quantity. The neceffities of Europe have more than doubled the price : and although it be certainly a fact that the clearing of new grounds augments the quantum of produce; that augmentation bears no proportion to the difference of value prefented by the tables for three years back, fent in from the different cuftom-houfes. In giving a combined view of the details of the exportation of the three principal articles of the produce of the country for the laft five years, I furnifh an additional proof of my affertion.

| QUAN | YEARS. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1791. | 1792. | 1793. | 1794. | 1795. |
| Barrels of Flour | 35,071. | 45,909 : | 52,836 | 78,981 | 66,527. |
| Burhels of Indian Corn Canks of Naval Stores | $34,1,984$ 29,376 | 286,8,34 | 258,735 | 211,313 23 | 442,075 |
| alue of those irticleg. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |
| Flour - - . . . ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 191;039 | 242,35? | 296,415 | 436,352 | 629,384 |
| Indian Corn | 120,733 | 104977 | 154,264. | 105,661 | 172,499. |
| Naval Stores | 52,333 | 62,631. | 45,014 | 45:504 | 33,131: |

Thus we fee that a barrel of flour, whofe medium value in 1701 was five dollars and fifty-five cents, in 1792 five dollars and three cents, in 1703 five dollars and fifteen cents, in 1704 five dollars and fifty-fix ぞ: inn cents,
cents, rofe in 1795 to nine dollars and thirty-five cents; and that Indian corn, which is an article of only fecondary demand, was at thirty-feven cents the bufhel in 1791, at fifty-four in 1792, at fixty-one in 1793, at fifty-one in 1794, and at fixty-fix in 1795.

The comparative table of the prices of timber for the five preceding years exhibits the fame augmentation of price.

|  | HogheadWhite Oak, <br> per <br> thoufand.$\|$ | Red Oak; per thoufand. | Baryel Staves, per thoutand | Heading, per thouland. | Boards, per hundred feet. | Shingles, per thoufand. | Square timber, per hundred feet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Doll. Cents. | Joll. Cents. | oll. Cents. | Soll. Cents. | Doll. Cen | dill. Cents. | Doll. Cents. |
| 17 | 16. 66 | 11. 66 | 33 | 20. , | 50 | 2. ${ }^{\text {2. }}$ | 12. " |
| 1792. | 16. 56 | 13. 50 | 10. | 20. | 1. 50 | 2. " | 12 |
| 1793. | 16. 66 | 15. | 10. | 20. | 1. 50 | 2. $\quad$ " | 12. |
| 1794. | 20. | 15. ${ }^{11}$ | 10. |  |  | 2. 50 | 12. |
| 1795. | 20. 15 | 14. 50 | . | 25. | 2. 50 | 3. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 13. |

With refpect to the naval ftores, as they confift of various articles'extremely different in value, and as I am not furnifhed with the particulars; I cannot fubject the amount of the general eftimates to the fame comparifon as thofe of the wheat, Indian corn, and timber.

Exclufive of the flour exported from Norfolk, there is drawn from the fate, through that and other ports, a great quantity of wheat, which is taken by the merchants of Philadelphia and New-York, or the millers: of $f_{\text {: }}$ Brandiwine, who manufacture it into flour which they export to Europe. Good mills are not very common in Virginia; and the want: of capitals to erect a fufficient number of them does not allow the Virginians to enjoy the great advantages arifing from the manufacture of flour, which they have hitherto religned to the other ftates. The high price of wheat this year, and the hope that it would rife ftill higher, have kept in Virginia a confiderable quantity of that commodity : and, in confequence of this fpeculation, which the prefent fate of the market fhews to have been ill-founded, the planters and the millers have on hand a greater ftock of the article than they have ever had in the preceding years at the fame feafon.

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The fame is the cafe with refpect to the tonnage of the different American ports; its increafe is in great meafure owing to the circumftances of the war, which render the American bottoms the only vehicles that afford any tolerable fecurity for the tranfportation of thofe articles of American produce of which Europe and the colonies ftand in need, and confine in their own ports the merchant fhips of France, England; Holland, \&cc. until the return of peace. Ten years ago, Norfolk could not reckon ten large veffels of her own; whereas at prefent the poffeffes fifty of that defeription, exclufive of fifty others of fmaller fize particularly employed in the trade to the Antilles. Under the name of Norfolk are to be undertood Norfolk and Portfmouth; for thofe two places, though otherwife diftinct, conftitute but a fingle port of entry, and are both fubject to the fame cuftom-houfe. The prefent tonnage of Norfolk is $\mathbf{1 5 , 5 6 7}$ tons, exclufive of the veffels employed in the coafting trade.
The danger of fmuggling which might be carried on by veffels coming from foreign countries, and difcharging their cargoes in James or. York river, induced the congrefs to enact a law prohibiting veffels bound to Richmond, Peterfburg, or York-town, from entering thofe rivers without having on board a cuftom-houfe-officer, whom the captain comes or fends for to Norfolk. This precaution, which operates as a partial check on that illicit trade; does not however entirely reprefs it $;$ and I have been) affured that it is carried on to a confiderable amount along the fhores of the Chefapeak, notwithftanding the vigilance of two fmall veffels belonging to the government of the Union, which are conftantly cruifing with a view to prevent it.
The exportation of tobaccoliom Norfolk has, by the diminution of the culture of that article in Virginis, been reduced above one third within: the laft five years. In 1793, it amounted to 15,002 hogfheadsin 1794, to 11,052 -and in 1795 , to 9,968 . I have not been able to procure an accurate ftatement of the quantities exported in 1791 and 1792.ent al hof.of in ?

Many Englifh commercial houfes are eftablifhed at Norfolk ; and the merchants
merchants of that nation hate the Americans here as well as throughout almoft the whole of the United States. They break out into invectives; end are lavih of contemptuous expreflions, againf the country which enriches them. We ought never to wonder at the effects of prejudice and paffion: yet, in order to account for this prepofterous conduct, it is neceflary to recollect that the, generality of thofe merchants, who are but the agents of different houfes in England, are men utterly deftitute of education: for the better fort of Englifh merchants eftablifhed in America are not guilty of fuch blameable conduct.
The animofity of the Englifh merchants refiding at Norfolk is further exafperated by the prefence of a conful who is a native of America, a loyalift, who bore arms againft his country during the war between the colonies and Britain, and who, in addition to the politics of the Britifh cabinet, feels the fpur of perfonal refentment for the confifcations he has fuffered. Public opinion however is unanimous in his favour with refpect to his conduct in the war, which was very different from that of feveral officers who fo ftrikingly derogated from the honourable character which the Englifh nation is generally allowed to poffefs.

This year England procured froin Virginia a number of horfes to mount the cavalry which fhe propofed to fend to the French iflands; and thofe fupplies, which at every former period had always been confidered as warlike ftores, were by the American miniftry accounted ordinary merchandize : confequently their exportation was authorized by law, notwithftanding the remonftrances of the French conful. But fortune has not proved fo favourable to the Britifh plans as the council of the United States: for, of four hundred horfes already fhipped off, only one hundred and fifty lived to reach the place of their deftination, and arrived there in bad condition. A veffel which had about a hundred on board did not preferve a fingle one of the number. The precautions, taken for the tranfportation of three hundred more that yet remain at Norfolk, being the fame as thofe adopted with refpect to the former, the fame refult muft inevitably enfue; and the fame will probably C 2

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be the fate of five hundred others now purchafing in North-Carolina.
If the circle of Englifh merchants and the creatures of the confui at Norfolk indulge in angry invective againf tle Americans and the party attached to France, the merchants and other members of the community who have embraced the contrary party, fupport it with equal warmth : fo that nought but divifion reigns at Norfolk in confequence. But the prevailing opinion there is in favour of the French. This warmth of animofity, as much as the unhealthinefs of the climate, retards the increafe of Norfolk, where few new merchants come to fettle, notwithftanding its advantageous fituation for commerce. It cannot however be doubted that the temptation held out by the hope of making a fortune will fooner or later counterbalance thofe inconveniences, as it has, in the cafe of thofe mérchants who are already fettled there, prevailed over the probability of difeafes.-I have every-where heard the Prefident of the United States mentioned with great refpect.

In all Virginia there is but a fingle bank eftablifhed-that of Alexandria, which confequently affords to the commerce of Norfolk no other aid than that of its paper, which in every part of the ftate is accepted as calh, when indorfed with a good name. In Norfolk there are not many opulent houfes, very few whofe commercial enterprizes are of confiderable magnitude, but feveral that carry on trade to a more limited extent.

Agriculture can hardly be faid to exift in Norfolk county, or in that of Princefs Ann, which borders on it. Thefe two counties do indeed produce fome Indian corn: but the lands would, from their nature, require great attention and labour to render them productive of good crops, efpecially along the borders of the Chefapeak and the fea-coaft. The landed property is much divided; and the inhabitants, who in general are not in very eafy circumfances, devote themfelves rather to the felling of timber than to the cultivation of the foil. Scarcely does the fize of their gardens exceed half a fcore perches: they cut down trees on their own lands and wherever elfe they find them of any value;
and they fquander their whole earninge on ftrong liquors, as is the practice with all thofe who lead that kind of life. Yet they are in the habit of gaining above a dollar per day, deduction being made for the conveyance of the timber to the river-fide; and the expence of this tranfportation is about one half of the value of the article thus tranfported. This timber is purchafed by merchants at Norfolk, who derive a confiderable profit either from the employment or re-fale of it.

The plantations in the interior parts of thefe counties, being fomewhat better cultivated than the borders of the fea or of the rivers, furnifh the Norfolk market with falt beef and pork in fufficient quantity even for exportation.

In all thefe parts, land is fold at from fix to feven dollars per acre; and often the value of the timber which it offers for the axe amounts to four or five times the price of the original purchafe.

From eighty to ninety veffels of different dimenfions are annually built at Norfolk. The price of building is, for the hull on coming from the hands of the carpenter, twenty-four dollars per ton for thofe of above a hundred and twenty tons. Ready for fea, they coft from forty-feven to fifty dollars per ton. The prices have rifen above one fourth during the laft three years. The fhipwright's wages are two dollars and three quarters per day.-Veffels of inferior dimenfions are much cheaper. A confiderable number of them are fold at Philadelphia, and to great advantage.-Thefe fmall veffels are conftructed for quick failing: but this port, in common with almoft all thofe of the Chefapeak, labours under the inconvenience of worms which attack the veffels from June to September, and do them material injury.

The vicinity of Norfolk is abundantly productive of workmen of every kind-of failors, of fea captains-and Virginia is not in this refpect dependent on the Northern ftates; as are Carolina and Georgia: There is at Norfolk a tolerably good fchool for boys, but it is lately eftablifhed : it is what is commonly called a grammar-fchool. Forty dollars per annum is the fum paid for each pupil. There is no fchool for girls, except thofe where they learn to read : and fuch parents
as wifh to give their daughters any further education, fend them to Williamfburg or Baltimore.

The courts of the juftices of the peace for the police of the city and its environs are held at Norfolk; the county-court is held at Suffolk, another town about eight miles diftant from the former. The prifons are fmall, and ill conducted : there is no walk for the prifoners : they are fed by the jailor, who receives for each $=$ fhilling per day.

The market at Norfolk is held every day, but it is not well furnihed. The beef, however, is better here than at Charlefton: it cofts ten pence the pound; mutton, veal, \&c. a fhilling; flour, fourteen dollars the barrel. A common workman is paid a dollar per day, befides his board. The cord of fire-wood cofts three dollars; hickory-wood, half a dollar additional. The hire of a negro is from eight to ten dollars per month. The medium rate of houfe-rent is two hundred and thirty dollars. The price of lots in the town is from nine to ten dollars the foot in front, on a depth of feventy feet. Fifh is very abundant in the river and the bay. The Virginia currency is fix fhillings to the dollar, ten dollars inaking three pounds.

Mr. Plume, a native of Ireland, an active and intelligent man, who fettled at Norfolk before the American war, conducts there a tannery and rope-walk, in which he employs as workmen his own negroes. He manufactures to a large amount, furnifhes a great part of the cordage confumed in the port, and fends his leather to every part of America. He procures almoft all his hemp from the back parts of Virginia; the remainder he derives from Ruffia. The latter, without being fronger than that of Virginia, is more eafily wrought, and more readily receives the dreffing. The country fupplies Mr. Plume nearly with all the hides he has occafion for: he neverthelefs gets fome from the heretofore Spanifh part of Saint-Domingo.

It was intended that Norfolk fhould build one of the fix frigates of which the United States had determined to compofe their marine: but, fubfequent confiderations having influenced the Congrets to adopt the refolution of reducing the number to three inftead of fix that were voted
two years ago, the other three frigates have been countermanded. That which was to have been built at Norfolk is among the number of the latter: it was begun at Gofport, a fmall dependency of Portfinouth, where there are dock-yards for the conftruction of the largeft veffels. I have feen the beginning of the intended conftruction : only the keel and fome of the principal ribs are put together : but the timber neceffary for completing the work is almoft entirely collected on the fpot, where it lies without workmen and without protection. It is confidently afferted that this collection of fine timber, which has not been procured without confiderable trouble, and efpecially an enormous expence, is going to be fold. It might, one would think, be much more advantageoufly preferved for the ufe of the United States, who appear, by this order for its fale, difpofed to preclude themfelves from even the poffibility of reverting to their-former refolution.
The communication between Norfolk and Portfmouth is continual: it is carried on by fix row-boats belonging to a company, and by three fcows in which horfes and carriages are conveniently ferried over. The fare for each paffenger is one-fixteenth of a dollar: but, on paying fix dollars, a perfon may become free of the paffage for twelve months. Thefe boats are managed by negroes belonging to the company. It is not an uninterefting obfervation to remark that one of thofe negreos, named Semes, aged from thirty to five and thirty years, has learned to read and write by his own unaided exertions. His converfation announces folid good fenfe, together with an earneft defire of inftruction : and, after having feen him, it is not eafy to adopt the opinion of thofe who refufe to allow the negro race any confiderable portion of intellect:

All the country about Norfolk is level, without any elevation. The width and beautiful forms of Elizabeth-River--thelittle town of Portfmouth on the oppofite fhore-the great number of fhipping, fome at anchor, fome at the wharfs, fome under repair, fome building, enliven the profpect, and render it tolerably pleafing : but, without thefe acceffaries, it would be dull and infipid. The navigation of fifteen miles, which muft be performed in order to reach the beginning of the Difmal-Swamp canal, lies through
through a country equally flat, where the houfee are thiniy fcattered; fmall and mean in appearance, and fituate each in the centre of a fmalt patch of cleared ground nok exceeding two or three acres. All along Elizabeth River and the creeks which flow into it, are biilt great numbers of fmall veffels, which are almoft all intended for fale at Philadelphia.

The temperature of the air at Norfolk is conftantly variable, as is the cale in many other patts of America. It frequently happens that in the fame day the diverfity of two or three feafons is experienced. The cafterly and north-eafterly winds render the weather cold even in fummer : from every other point the wind is accompanied with burning heat. At Norfolk, as in almoft every other part of America, fpring is unknown. The heat begins to be felt at an early feafon; and at the commencement of April, peafe, beans, thorn-bufhes, and even rofetrees, are in bloom.

In every part of America through which I have hitherto travelled, the obliging civilities I have experienced have invariably proved how falfe and groundlefs are thofe prejudices which the French and Englith fo obftinately entertain to the difadvantage of the Americans. Were I in this inflance to fonmay ideas from my own perfonal experience alone, they alfo might in like manner be branded with the appellation of prejudice: but I have found my opinion corroborated by that of every traveller whom I have had an opportunity of feeing and who thought proper to judge for himfelf, uninfluenced by partiality, The friendly reception given to travellers in America, efpecially by thofe to: whom they come recommended, is not confined to a dinner-the ufual return for letters of introduction: it is common to meet men, even men of little leifure, who devote to you as great a portion of their time as you think proper to engrofs-who feek for the means of rendering your ftay agreeable-and this without compliment, with an appearance of fincerity and fatisfaction which faves you from being embarraffed by their complaifance, and makes you feel it each moment more and more : agreeable. As to me, who think myfelf; by no means addieted to exaggeration, and who am far from being an admirer of every thing I fee in America, I confefs that I feldom quit a place where I have made any



ftay, without thinking and acknowledging myfelf bound to entertain a fenfe of gratitude, of which I carry away with me a refolution of fooner or later proving the fincerity. Major William Lindfey, Commiffioner of the Cuftom-houfe, is, of all the inhabitants of Norfolk, the individual with whom I have the moft particular reafon to be fatisfied. He is a man recommended by fimplicity of manners and goodnefs of heart, and is held in univerfal efteem. I am perfonally indebted to him for in $h_{r}$ formation on a variety of fubjects; and to his amiable difpofition toward me I am further indebted for the opportunities of acquiring fuch information as he could not himfelf furnif me with.

There are three churches in Norfolk: one, Proteftant-epifcopalian; which, like all the others of that fect in Virginia, is fubject to the in, fpection of the Bifhop of Williamfburg : another belongs to the Roman Catholics, and the clergyman derives his powers from Mr. Carrol, Bifhop of Maryland : the third is a Methodift church, in which, as in all others of that denomination, there is an abundance of grimaces, howlings, and contortions.

To the port of Norfolk, above any other in the United States, came the greateft number of colonifts efcaped from Saint-Domingo at the commencement of their troubles. The principal caufe of that choice was the circumftance that the convoy which failed from Cape Français after the conflagration of the town, put into Hampton-Road. Norfolk lies twenty miles from the road: and the warmth of the climate, the flavery of the negroes which left it in the power of the refugee colonifts to employ thofe whom they had been able to bring off with them, and the kind reception which the inhabitants gave to the ill-fated fugitives, fixed them on the fpot. Private fublcriptions raifed in all the towns of Virginia, together with further fums voted by the ftate legiflature and. by Congrefs, afforded the unfortunate French inconteftable proofs of the benevolence and generofity of the Ainericans. The people of Norfolk fhowed themfelves very warin advocates of the French caufe; and, among feveral teftimonies which they difplayed of that difpofition, the Vol. II.

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following deferves to be quoted. The French convoy was preparing to quit the Chefapeak in order to proceed to the northern part of America: a report was circulated that the friends of ***** intended to fend a pilot-boat to Halifax to give inteiligence of their departure to the Englifh fleet; and that very night all the pilot-boats wrere unrigged.
The number of French refident at-Norfolk has confiderably diminiohed. They have difperfed through the other parts of America, where there is hardly a town that does not reckon fome of their number among its inhabitants.

I had great pleafure in meeting at Norfolk my friend Monfieur Guillemard whom I had left fick at Philadelphia; but we are once more to feparate, and to meet again at Richmond.

## HAMPTON.

A wherry, employed in tranfporting the mail from Norfolk to Hampton, whence it is forwarded by land to Richmond, is the ufual conveyance for paffengers who intend to purfue that route. In good weather, the paffage, which is about eighteen miles, is performed in two hours: we were ten hours in croffing, for want of wind: and as the tide was low when we arrived at Hampton, on the fecond of June, our negro failors miffed the narrow channel which leads to the town, and fo completely ftranded us on a bar which choaks up the entrance of the creek, that we were obliged to gain Hampton in a boat. This place is a fmall village, which the dificult entrance of its creek will prevent from ever becoming more confiderable.

Hampton is the onl; place where, on proceeding from Norfolk, a perfon can debark who propofes to travel by land through this part of Virginia. The arrival of the Richmond ftage three times a week, and the refidence of a few pilots who were induced to choofe this fpot for the place of their abode on account of its proximity to the entrance of the Chefapeak, give to this petty village fome little fhare of activity, though
though indeed it is very little. The ina here is deteftable, and we could find in it but two fmall beds to accommodate five paffengers of us who arrived together. It is faid to be in contemplation to erect a more convenient one : fo much the better for thofe who may come after us. Fortunately we were to quit this abominable lodging at two o'clock in the morning; and it was already eleven : hence this uncomfortable night was foon paft. But there was not a fingle morfel of bread to be expected previous to our departure; and I ftood in very great need of fome.

Heretofore there was a cuftom-houfe eftablifhed at Hampton. The exportations amounted, in 1791 , to 1,393 dollars-in 1792 , to 4,061 in 1793 , to 11,789 -in 1794, to 41,947 . In 1795 , this cuftom-houfe was united with that of Norfolk.

## YORK-TOWN.

The road from Hampton to York-Town runs all along through woods: The patches of cleared land are yet rare and inconfiderable in this difrict. : One meets however with fome fields of Indian corn, meadows, crops of rye. Spots of feveral acres are feen inclofed with fences, which are even fometimes well executed by means of a mound of earth a couple of feet in height, forming a kind of wall, on which are planted ftakes that are afterwards interwoven with pine-branches. But in traverfing America the traveller cannot refrain from afking in his own mind why the people do not plant quick hedges, which afford a better fecurity, and are at the fame time an ornament to the lands.

The foil, in tise whole of this tract, appears not bad, though by no means of the firf quality. The moft common trees in the woods are the pine, the oak, the beech, and the hickory. I have feen fome $n f$ confiderable height.. The country is llat. The ground however is thirty feet higher than the river at York-Town : yet the road, with the exception of two or three finall rifings, has to the view all the inconveniences of an abfolutely level plain.

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York-Town is the place where terminated the Americag war-where the French effectually aided the Americans to thake off the yoke of England-and where Britifh pride was a fecond time feverely humbled.

I have gone over the part of the country that had been occupied by the encampments and the works of the allied armies: it was quite familiar to me from the plans of it which I had often examined. It is now difficult to difcover any veftiges of the batteries, of the parallels, even of the two redoubts fo brilliantly carried by the American and French grenadiers under the command of Meffieurs de la Fayette and de Viomefnil. The earth has preferved the traces of them no better than many American heads would now wifh to retain the remembrance. Some of the Britifh intrenchments in front of the town are more diftinctly recognizable. But the only really exifting monument of that memorable fiege is General Nelfon's houfe, the moft confiderable edifice in the whole town, and which, until a few days after the commencement of the fiege, was Lord Cornwallis's head-quarters. That great houfe, which is built of brick, and which at that period had been recently erected, is pierced in every direction with cannon-fhot, and bomb-fhells; and the furrounding fpot of ground every-where difplays ftrong traces of their ravages. That houfe, which General Nelfon neglected to have fpeedily repaired after the fiege, has, fince his death, devoived, together with the reft of his property, to his three fons; and they not agreeing as to the difpofal of the houfe, it remains unrepaired. This confequence which is detrimental to the interefts of his family, is, in my opimion, very advantageous to the town, inafmuch as it preferves there a curious monument of an event which proved decifive in favour of American independence, and which at any period would be honourable to any nation. After the furrender of York-Town, the Congrefs, in paffing a vote of thanks to the American and French armies which had thus brought the war to a conclufion' gave orders for the erection of a monument to perpetuate the memory of that tranfaction. The monument is not even yet begun. Such negligence is inconceivable, fhameful, and unaccountable. The prefent difpofition of the American governmeint tonard England does
not admit of a fuppofition the enemarstif at this time any thought of erecting that monument.

York-Town, where we arrived on the third of June, does not prefent any other object of curiofity. It is a fmall and tolerably well built village, where the Englifh, contrary to their ufual practice during the American war, deftroyed no houfes except fuch as impeded their defence. Its population confifts of eight hundred perfons; of whom two thirds are negroes. It is agreeably fituated, commanding a fine profpect of the majeftic ftream of York-River, which Gloucefter-Point,"that lies oppofite; narrows here to two thirds of a mile, but which above and below the town is two miles wide.

York-Town carries on no trade: but the inhabitants fay that forty years back it was the emporium of all Virginia. It fupplied with European commodities all the fhops and ftores of the moft diftant towns; and it was the port where the planters, who at that time fold their tobacco directly to the Englifh merchants, were accuftomed to Thip it. Before the commencement of the revolutionary war, there were ftill fix or feven fhips annually loaded there for England. Since that period its commerce has been uniformly on the decline; and it has now dwindled to nothing. Norfolk and Baltimore export all the produce of York-River, and furnifh the town with European goods. The inhabitants are of courfe deftitute of employment : fome of the number retail firituous liquors and a few ftuffs: others call themfelves lawyers and juftices of the peace. In general they have at fome diftance from the town fmall farms to which they every morning pay a vifit. But thefe occupations not engroffing much of their attention or their time, the inhabitants of York-Town, who live together on terms of the greateft harmony, much more affiduoufly employ both the one and the other in dining together, drinking punch, and playing at billiards. To give a fomewhat higher zeft to this monotonous round of life, they often change the place of their meetings.

On the oppofite fide of the river, in Gloucefter-County, are annually built a confiderable number of veffels.

York-Town is the capital of York-County, which contains a population of about fix thoufand inhabitants, of whom above one half are flaves. The town, notwithftanding the decay of its commerce, has a cuftomhoufe, to which are fubject feveral little ports in the vicinity. The value of its exportations was 99,811 dollars in the year 1791-154,406 in 1792-34,992 in 1793-7,570 in 1794-and 3,060 in 1795.

I dined with the greater number of thofe who compofe the fociety of York-Town, at the houfe of Mr. Clarkfton, to whom I had letters of introduction. Doctor Griffin, to whom I had alfo a letter, was abfent from town. He is faid to be a man of information. I found in Mr. Clarkfton and all the others a very obliging difpofition, a great defire to do every thing which they could conceive likely to prove agreeable to me; in fhort I obferved in them all the characteriftics of an honeft, fimple, and frank hofpitality. Every individual among them preferves an honourable remembrance of the French troops, on account of their exemplary conduct as well during the fiege as during the fpace of fome months which intervened between the termination of the fiege and their departure for France. The name of Maréchal Rochambeau is here held in high veneration.

There is no regular market at York-Town : each perfon furnifhes himfelf with meat in the beft manner he can ; and they are feldom unfupplied with it. Beef cofts from three to four pence the pound; mutton and veal fix pence; other articles in proportion. Fifh is here abundant, and almoft for nothing. The higheft rents in the town are from eighty to a hundred dollars. Flour, an article which it is difficult to procure, cofts at prefent fifteen dollars. Although the air of this place be infinitely more falubrions than that of Norfolk, the inhabitants neverthelefs frequently experience intermittent fevers in autumn.

WILLIAMS.

## WILLIAMSBURG.

The inhabitants of York-Town being precluded by the narrownefs of their circumftances from keeping horfes, of which however they often ftand in need, one or two perfons have fome for hire in that little town, confifting of only about fifty houfes. I there had an opportunity of procuring one to convey me to Williamfburg, where I arrived on the fourth of June.

The road from York-Town to Williamfburg is in many parts agreeable: the country is fomewhat more hilly; and cultivation is a little more common. New fettlements are feen which are tolerably well begun; and the pieces of new-cleared land are in almoft every inftance furrounded with ditches well made and well fodded: but the houfes uniformly exhibit a mean appearance, and their inhabitants betray ftrong fymptoms of poverty. A long tract of woodland is here alfo to be paffed, where no cultivation is feen; but where the oak, the hickory, the liquidambar, the faffafras tree, grow with vigour, and feem to indicate a good foil. The cattle here, as in Carolina, are conftantly in the woods : they are poor and ill-favoured, and of a bad breed. They are fed in the ftable during a few weeks previous to their being killed.-In all this tract, land is fold at four or five dollars the acre.

Williamfburg is fituate in a plain five miles from York-River, and at the fame diftance from James-River. Two creeks, which empty themfelves into thofe great rivers, approach within two miles of the town on each fide, and are there navigable. It is by means of thefe creeks that the commodities of Europe arrive from Richmond, Norfolk, and fometimes Baltimore, to furnifh the ftores in the town, which are in general indifferently fupplied.

Before the revolution, Williamfburg was the capitai of Virginia : but at that period the legillature chofe Richmond for the place of their meeting, as being more diftant from the fea-coaft ; and they have fince eftablifhed themfelves there. This removal has reduced Williamiburg
to a village. Every perfon who was connected with government has followed the legillature to Richmond; and the number of inhabitants is annually decreafing at Williamfburg in the fame manner as at YorkTown. The prefent population is about twelve or thirteen hundred fouls, of whom above one half are negro flaves.

A ftate-houfe, of which one part ferves for the fittings of the diftrietcourt, bears the name of "the Capitol." It is a tolerably handfome brick building, but is falling to ruin. A marble ftatue of Lord Botetourt, one of the governors of Virginia under the former fyftem, whofe conduct had entitled him to the refpect and attachment of the Virginians, ftands in the periftyle of this Capitol: but it is in a disfigured fate. The lower clafs of the inhabitants of Williamfburg, actuated by revolutionary animofity, confidered as an act of homage to liberty every infult offered to that monument erected by gratitude in honour of a former lord; and in confequence they fhamefuliy matilated it. The infeription engraven on the pedeftal, expreffing the grateful fenfe of the people of Virginia, and which the populace did not deftroy, forms a ftriking contraft with the indignities which the fatue has experienced, and honourably vindicates the memory of Lord Botetourt.

This Capitol terminates a ftreet of a hundred and fixty feet in breadth, and three quarters of a mile in length, at the oppofite end of which ftands the college. This eftablifhment, founded in the reign of William and Mary, ftill bears their names. Its income, before the revolution, was from feventeen to eighteen thoufand dollars: at prefent it is reduced to three thoufand five huridred. It arofe partly from duties on the exportation of tobacco and feveral other commodities, and partly from land. The duties fell to nothing in confequence of the unlimited freedom of the export trade: the twenty thoufand acres of land have alone remained : thefe are let out on long leafes of two or three lives, and are all in a fate of cultivation. Another fmall duty, on the furveying of land, concurs with the rent arifing from thofe twenty thoufand acres in compofing that fcanty income of three thoufand five hundred dollars, which the legiflature does not feem inclined to augment.

[^0]Mathematics, natural and moral philofophy, natural and civil law, with the modern languages, conftitute the whole round of inftruction given in this college. The pupils are not fent thither before the age of fifteen, and genetally feend two years in purfuing the different courfes of fudy. One is aftonifhed to learn that not one of them lives in thofe vaft buildings deftined for their reception, but that they are difperfed through the different boarding-houfes in the town, at a diftance froin all infpection. Bifhop Madifon who is prefident of this feminary, and the other profeffors, who together with him definitively make all the regulations refpecting the internal police of the college, affert that it has been proved by experience, that good order, peace, and even the fuccers of their ftudies, are more effectually promoted by this feparation of the ftudents, than by their being united together within the fame walls, as the common effects of fuch union were frequent quarrels and preconcerted mutinies. On hearing their reafonings, one would be tempted to think that they have paid greater regard to their own eafe than to the intereft of the youth entrufted to their care, whom frict watchfulnefs, good management, and attentions proportioned to their age, would have as effectually kept in good order at Williamburg as in every other college in the world.

The ftudents pay fourteen dollars to each profeffor whofe courfe of leffons they attend : their board and lodging coft them from a hundred to a hundred and twenty dollars: confequently the expence to their parents amounts to about a hundred and fixty or a hundred and feventy dollars a year. Exclufive of thefe emoluments, each profeffor receives the annual fum of four hundred dollars from the funds of the eftablifhment. Bithop Madifon occupies the chair of natural and moral philofophy, and has, in addition to his profefforial falary, two hundred dollars inore, as prefident.

The internal adminiftration of the college is entrufted to the caro.of the profeffors, who are nominated by a board of eighteen vifitors chofen throughout the whole ftate. The houfe-like the getierality of thofein Williamfburg, York-Town, and even Norfolk-is kept in reryindifferent Vol. II. E condition.
condition. The college is not fufficiently opulent to make the requifite annual repairs; and whenever it becomes neceffary to undertake fuch as are in any wife confiderable, it is aided by the legiflature. It poffeffes a library tolerably well furnifhed with claffical books: it confifts almoft entirely of old books, except twc andred volumes of the fineft and beft French productions fent as a prefent by Louis XVI. at the termination of the American war, but which a merchant at Richmond, who was commiffioned to forward them to the college, fuffered to lie forgotten in his cellars amid hogiheads of fugar and cafks of oil, until, when at length he did forward them, they were totally fpoiled. The funds of the college do not allow any addition to their library, which moreover is very ill kept in point of order and cleanlinefs.

The legilature of Virginia is faid to entertain the defign of founding a new college in a more central part of the fate: but it is not known whether that of Williamfburg is to be taken as the ground-work of the intended eftablifhment, or fuffered to continue on its prefent footing and left to its own fcanty refources, while the new college fhould be liberally endowed.

There is befides at Williamfburg an hofpital for lunatics, which is: fupported from the public treafury. It is a fine building; but in it the unfortunate maniacs are rather abandoned to their wretched ftate than fubjected to any treatment which might tend to their recovery. From the obfervations made in Virginia on maniacal complaints, the principal caufes afligned for them are enthufiaftic devotion and fpirituous liquors; and it appears that fuch as arife from the latter of thefe caufes are lefs. difficult of cure than thofe which owe their origin to the former. There are only fifteen lunatics of both fexes in this hofpital, which is capableof containing thirty.

The foil in the vicinity of Williamburg is tolerably well cultivated: but here, as in other parts of Virginia, each proprietor poffeffes fo great an extent of land, that he cultivates but a fmall portion of it. The ordinary rotation of culture here is-Indian corn-next wheat or other grain-then three or four years in fallow, during which the crops of
grafs furnih the cattle with good fuftenance. After this reft of three or four years, the ground is again cultivated in the fame manner. The lands thus managed yield from eight to twelve burhels of wheat per acre, or from twelve to fourteen of Indian corn.' Thofe few fpots that are manured with dung produce double that quantity. In the immediate environs of the town, the land in general is indifferent; it fells for feven or eight dollars the acre. The beft fpots, efpecially thofe which are fituate near creeks, bear a higher price, as far as twelve dollars : but it is worthy of remark, that while, in almoft every other partof America, the price of land has encreafed three and four fold, in thefe lower parts of Virginia it has received no augmentation during the laft twenty years.

At Williamfburg a regular market is held, and the prices are the fame as at York-Town. A pair of oxen fit for the plough are fold for forty dollars. They are fmall and indifférent. Sheep are in tolerable plenty ; but they are of an inferior and ugly breed. Their wool is valued at about a quarter-dollar the pound. The difference in the demand, rather than in the quality, fometimes caufes a finall variation in the price.

The ftate taxes are not confiderable. I thall fpeak of them more at large, when I have had fufficient opportunities of procuring more complete information on the fubject. The town-rates are nothing; there being neither pavements, nor public buildings, nor bridges, to be kept in repair : the heavieft rate is that for the fuftenance of the poor. Each houfe-keeper contributes, for himfelf and for each of his negroes above the age of fixteen years, half a dollar for that purpofe. The fuin total of thefe contributions is diftributed by the overfeers of the poor, under the infpection of the juftices of the peace, to fuch families as are deemed to ftand in need of affiftance. Thefe receive from twelve to thirty-fix dollars per annum, according to their yet remaining ability to work or their total incapacity for labour.

In a country where it is eafy to procure a fubfiftence and to make fome referve for old age-in a country where population, being ex- tremely productive, conftantly fupplies each family with fome young

[^1]branch capable of fupporting it-one can hardly feel inclined to beftow his approbation on a tax whofe inevitable tendency is to perpetuate and even to create idlenefs and improvidence : and it might perhaps with reafon be faid, that, in this pretended charity, there is a greater portion of vanity and indolent inattention than of genuine beneficence and enlightened policy. It was firft introduced into Virginia becaufe it was eftablifhed in England: it has maintained its ground here becaufe a tax of this kind is not eafily reformed-becaufe it is fupported by habit-and becaufe, moreover, in a country where flavery prevails, and where the poffefion of the foil is vefted in fo few hands, that clafs of. whites who do not poffefs landed property are more indigent than elfewhere.-The negrocs have no thare in this public charity.

Mr. Andrews: mathematical profeffor in the college, and Bifhop Madifon, did me the honours of the town with that obliging politenefs which I have been habitually accuftomed to experience in America. With the former of thefe gentlemen I had become acquainted at Norfolk ; to the Bifhop I had letters. In the two days which. I fpent at Williamburg, they introduced me to the chief part of the fociety of the place, which appears very much united, and to confift of well-informed men. Bithop Madifon is himfelf a man of confiderable knowledge in natural philofophy, chymiftry, and even polite literature. His library, much lefs numerous than that of the college, confifts of a more choice felection of books, efpecially of thofe relating to the fciences. He amnually augments his collection by the addition of the moft efteemed fcientific and new publications. To him the public are indebted for meteorological obfervations very accurately made in different parts of Virginia, and to which he has devoted much time.

The inhabitants of Williamburg, if we except the profeffors and the judges, have not much more opulence or employment than thofe of York-Town : they have as frequent meetings as the others : but it appears that they live lefs "freely," as the country phrafe expreffes itthat is to fay, they drink lefs wine and fpirits.

All the remarks I have hitherto heard on the fubject of politics in
Virginia

Virginia are in direct oppofition to the idea that had been given me on that head in the !erthern fates. The general opinion; it is true, is. evidently againft the treaty : people would have wifhed that it had never taken place, or at leaft that it had been made on better termsthat the prefident's inftructions had been more faithfully followedthat he, yielding to what appears to have been his firft impulfe, had fent it back to England without communicating it to the fenate: nor is it thought here that a war would have been the confequence of fuch a ftep. But, from the then exifting fate of the bufinefs, it would have been matter of confiderable regret to them that the opi-e nion of the oppofition-party in the late congrefs had prevailed refpecting the non-2ppropriation of the funds neceffary for carrying it into execution ; and they feem fatisfied that the long debates, which leave no doubt of the difapprobation with which the treaty was received, have terminated in the manner that they did.

As I advance farther into the country, I fhall become better acquainted with the general opinion. I have great pleafure in obferving: that the French army is here remembered with vencration; it partly remained here for feveral months; and each individual recollects withintereft and gratitude the particular officer with whom he was acquainted. Above all the others, monfieur de Rochambeau and the baron de Viomefnil have left an honourable remembrance of themfelves in the minds of the inhabitants : and whenever the converfation perfonally turns on the individuals of that army-whether generals, commanders of corps, or aides-dc-camp-it appears that the judgement which has been formed of them here was dietated by great benevolence, fagacity, and juftice.

## JOURNEY TO RICHMOND.

Of all the inconveniences attending the public carriages in Amcrica -and the number of thofe inconveniences is great-one of the moft mortifying
mortifying is that they almoft invariably run over the very worft parts of the country through which they travel. The roads are generally, and with good realon, laid out in the drieft foils, conlequently in the fpots which are the leaft adapted for cultivation. In the fpace of fixty miles which 1 yefterday travelled from Williamburg to Richmond, I did not fee twenty houfes; and fuch as I faw were mean and wretched. A few fields of Indian corn occafionally met my fight, and fome new-cleared grounds of confiderable extent, but not a fingle field that was tolerably well cultivated; whereas I am affured, that, within four miles on each fide of the road, the lands are good and the plantations numerous. A few hills, however, occur on the way: and when a traveller's eye has, like mine, been near three months fatigued by that unvarying uniformity of flat fauds and ftaguant marfhes, a hill proves a fource of enjoyment : he excufes its aridity in confideration of its being a hill: and when, with the diverfity and animation which this change in the face of the country gives to the profpect, he combines the idea that he has now reached the boundaries of that mephitic ftagnation which engenders and propagates all fpecies of maladies with fuch fatal rapidity, his enjoyments are not confined to the eye alone.

Crowded in the ftage by ten paffengers and their baggage, we did not arrive at Richmond before eleven o'clock at night, though we had fet out from Williamfburg at eight in the morning; the rain, which has been abundant during the laft two days, having rendered the roads very bad.

## TOWN OF RICHMOND.

The pofition of Richmond is truly agreeablc. The lower town, which is fituate along the bank of James-River, lies between that river and a tolerably high hill : but the greater part of the houfesthofe indeed of almoft every perfon who is not engaged in tradeare built on the hill, which commands a profpect of the river, and whence
whence the view embraces at once the iflands formed by its waters, the extenfive valley through which it flows, and the numerous falls by which its fream is broken. Oin the oppofite fide of the river, the country rifes in a gentle acclivity; and the little but well-built town of Manchefter, environed by cultivated fields which are ornamented by an infinite number of trees and dotted with fcattered houfes, embellifhes the fweet, variegated, agreeable, and romantic perfpective.

The Capitol is erected on a point of this hill which commands the town. This edifice, which is exremely vaft, is conftructed on the plan of the " Maifon Quarrée" at Nifmes, but on a much more extenfive fcale. The attics of the Maifon Quarrée have undergone an alteration in the Capitol, to fuit them for the convenience of the public offices of every denomination, which, thus perfectly fecure againf all accidents from fire, lie within reach. of the tribunals, the executive council, the governor, the general affembly, who all fit in the Capitol, and draw to it a great afflux of: people. This building, which is entirely of brick, is not yet coated: with plafter : the columns, the pilafters, are deftitute of bafes and: capitals: but the interior and exterior cornices are finifhed, and are well executed. The reft will be completed with more or lefs fpeed : but, even in its prefent unfinifhed ftate, this building is, beyond comparifon, the fineft, the moft noble, and the greateft, in all America. The internal diftribution of its parts is extremely well adapted to the purpofes for which it is deftined. It was Mr. Jefferfon who, during his embaffy in France, fent the model of it. Already it is faid to have coft a hundred and feventy thoufand dollars; and fifteen thoufand more are the eftimated fum requifite for completing it and. remedying fome defects which have been obferved in the conAtruction.

In the great central veftibule, which is lighted by a kind of dome contained in the thicknefs of the roof, has lately been placed a ftatueof George Wafhington, voted, ten years fince, by the general affem-
bly of Virginia. In addition to the fentiments of gratitude which they felt in common with the reft of America, that body entertained moreover a particular affection for him, together with the pride of having him for their countryman. Since that period the prefident has acquired new claims to the general approbation and efteem. If he be chargeable with fome errors in adminiftration, as I think he is, neverthelefs his devotion to the public weal and the purity of his intentions cannot even be fulpected : yet it is doubtful whether at the prefent moment the affembly of Virginia would be inclined to vote him fuch an honour : at leaft it is certain that the fame unanimity would not prevail on the occafion. This ftatue was executed by Houdon, one of the firft fculptors in France. He undertook a voyage to America five or fix years fince for the exprefs purpofe of making a buft of the prefident from the life. Although the fratue be beautiful, and difplay even a noblenefs in the compofition and a likenefs in the features, it does not bear the marks of Houdon's talent: one cannot trace in it the hand of him who produced the celeftial Diana which conftitutes the chief part of that artift's reputation.

Near this ftatue of the prefident ftands a marble buft of monfieur de la Fayette, voted at the fame time by the affembly of Virginia, and alfo carved by Houdon, but with greater difplay of ability.

The population of Richmond amounts to fix thoufand perfons, of .whom about onc third are negroes. This town has prodigiounly increafed during the years which have clapfed fince the legiflature chofe it for the place of their fittings: but within the laft two or threc years it has remained ftationary. A few years back, a conflagration confumed almoft all the lower part of the town. This accident induced the inhabitants to rebuild in brick not only the houfes confumed, which had been of wood, but alfo feveral others which the owners' fears wifhed to preferve from the fame calamity. At prefent there are few wooden houfes at Richmond.

The trade of this town conifts in the purchafe of the country pro.ductions, the number of which is confined to wheat, Indian corn,
and tobacco-and in felling at fecond hand the articles of domeftic confumption, which are generally procured from England. The number of merchants who carry on a direct commerce with Europe is inconfiderable : they keep their fhips at Norfolk; the river not being navigable for thofe of large fize higher up than City-Point, at the diftance, by water, of fixty-fix miles below Richmond. They therefore fend the produce of the country in finaller veffels to Norfolk, where they eafily find opportunities of completing their cargo, if needful. The generality of thele merchants are only the agents or partners of Englifh houfes: the bthers hardly carry on any other than the commifion trade, which may be confidered as the real bufinefs of the place.

It is from the merchauts of Richmond or Peterburg that thofe of Norfolk moft commonly purchafe the grain, flour, and tobacco, which the latter export, and which the former have purchafed at firft hand. The country produce is paid for by the merchants in ready money or at fhort credit : they even frequently obtain it on cheaper terms by furnifhing the planters with an advance of money on their crop. The Richmond merchants fupply all the flores through an extenfive tract of back conntry. As they have a very long credit from England, they can allow a fimilar indulgence of fix, nine, or twelve months to the fhopkeepers whom they fupply, and from whom they always derive a confiderable profit, which is ftill further increafed when they exact payment in country produce.

Almoft all the merchants of Richmond have fhops for the retailtrade. They all deal in bills of exchange on Europe; a trade which often proves extremely profitable to them.
There are few opulent merchants at Richriond ; fill fewer in eafy circumftances; and it is no difficult matter to find good notes at four and five per cent per month. But people have not here, as in the principal towns of America, the refource of putting thefe notes into the bank: accordingly this kind of traffic is here much more lucrative. The legal intereft of money, which is only five per cent per annum, - Vol. II.

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together with the fcarcity of fecie and the general want of confidence, render it difficult to obtain money on loan.

## RICHMOND CANAL.

The falls of James-River, which obftructed its navigation from the diftance of feven miles above Richmond, heretofore impofed a neceffity of employing land-carriage for that fpace. At prefent a canal, running parallel with the courfe of the river for thofe feven miles, connects the communication by water, and opens a navigation which extends without interruption two hundred miles above Richmond. This canal, already nearly finighed, will be entirely completed during the prefent year, excepting the bafin, which the directors propofe to form at the entrance of the town, and of a much greater fize than feems neceffary for the trade of Richmond on any reafonable fuppofition of its future encreafe. The locks at the opening of the canal are erected: they are fimple, and the gates are eafily managed by one or two men, but might be rendercd ftill more ealy in their movement. Thefe, being three in clofe fucceffion, raife the boats to an elevation of feventeen feet. Others will be required, if it be intended to carry the canal as far as Rocket, a mile below the town, beyond which point veffels of forty tons cannot come up on the Richmond fide : on the other fide veffels even of greater burden can come up almoft oppofite to the town. The extenfion of the canal to Rocket has for its object to facilitate the direct tranfportation of the back-country produce to CityPoint, and fo on to Norfolk. By this mean, thofe commodities, which otherwife would find no market except at Richmond, might reach Norfolk, and, by exciting a competition between the merchants of both towns, might probably caufe an encreafe of profit to the planters. But the expence of thefe additional locks would be very confiderable. The fund of two hundred and forty thoufand dollars, raifed by a fubfeription of feven hundred thares, is already exhaufted : and a loan
of twenty-one thoufand dollars, made by the truftees of the canal under the authority of the ftate, and fecured by a mortgage of the tolls that have already begun to be received on the part which is finifhed, has been proved fcarcely fufficient to complete the execution of the original plan. It appears that the great expence which would attend the addition furnifhes the holders of the canal fhares with a pretext for oppofing it, and that the Richmond merchants ufe that as a cloke to cover their wifh to remain the fole purchafers of the produce of the back country, which is the real motive of their oppofition to the further cxtenfion of the canal.

## INSPECTION OF MERCHANDIZE.

The culture of tobacco is not carried on in the vicinity of Richmond, at leaft not on an extenfive fcale. There are neverthelefs three houfes of infpection in this town: fimilar eftablifhments are to be found in every diftriet of Virginia where tobacco is cultivated, and in all the commercial towns. Thefe infpections, whofe object is to enfure to foreign purchafers the quality of the commodity for which they contract, are ordered by the ftate for tobacco, flour, and other articles. They are eftablifhed in like manner in all the ftates which produce thefe articles. But the infpection of the tobacco in Virginia, and efpecially on James-River, is efteemed to be conducted with a degree of exactnefs and feverity which contributes as much as the real fuperiority of the article itfelf to keep up its price in the market. Every tobacco. planter who intends his crop for exportation packs it up in hogfheads, and thus fends it to one of the houfes of infpection. There the to bacco is taken from its cafe, which is opened for the purpofe ; it is examined in every direction and in every part, in order to afcertain its quality, its homogencity, its purity ; it is rejected as unfit for exportation if any defect is perceived in it ; or, if no objection appear, it is pronounced to be exportable. It is then re-packed in its hoghead, which is branded with a hot iron, marking the place of infpection and
the quality of the contents; after which, it is lodged in the ftorehoufes of the infpection, there to await the difpofal of the planter, who receives a certificate of the particulars, ferving at the fame time as an acknowledgement of the depofit. It is by felling this " tobacco-note" to the merchant that the planter fells his tobacco. The purchafer, on viewing the note, is as well acquainted with the article as if he had himfelf infpected it : and he has ouly to fend the note and transfer to the fore where the tobacco lies, and it is immediately delivered out to his order. The tobacco is often fent by the planter himfelf to the warehoufes of a different infpection from that where he has it infpected, either becaufe he thinks them more convenient to the market, or for other private reafons. This happens at the warehoufes of the Richmond infpection, which annually receive numbers of hogfheads that have been infpected elfewhere.

The infpectors-for there are two in each infpection-receive as in-fpection-fee a dollar and half per hogfhead: from the fums hence arifing they receive their falaries, which vary from a hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, according to the importance of the office where they are employed. The refidue of the infpectionfees conftitutes a part of the revenues of the ftate.

Every other fpecies of produce deftined for exportation is alfo fubject to infpection, as flour, hemp, tar ; but thefe articles do not feem to undergo the fame fevere fcrutiny as the tobacco. For, at Philadelphia, for inftance, the Virginia flour, notwithftanding its being branded with the mark of "fuperfine," is fubjected to a new infpection. The merchants of Virginia attribute this re-infpection to commercial jealoufy on the part of Philadelphia : but there exifts in reality fo prodigious a difference between the flour hitherto manufactured at Richmond, and that from the mills of Pennfylvania and Delaware, that the former is conftantly taken in the courfe of trade at half a dollar, and fometimes even at a dollar and half, lower than the latter.

## MILLS.

I have feen one of the two mills at Richmond : it fands below the falls of the river, receives a great power of water, and turns fix pair of ftones. It is a fiue mill, and unites the advantages of all the new inventions: but it is ill conftructed : the cogs of the wheels are clumfily executed : it is moreover not fufficiently roomy. It neverthelefs cofts a yearly rent of near fix thoufand dollars to monfieur Chevalier, a Frenchman from Rochefort, heretofore director of the French paquets to America, and now fettled in Virginia. This mill is generally employed in private manufacture, and feldom works for the public; when the latter is the cafe, the terms for grinding are five bufhels for each barrel of flour. Mopfieur Cheyalier and his partners are in the conftant habit of fpeculating on the moment when they fhall fend their flour to market. Their feculations have hitherto proved very advantageous to them : but they have reafon to apprehend a material lofs from a late fpeculation which determined them two months fince to refufe the offer of thirteen dollars per barrel, in hopes of obtaining a fill better price. At the prefent moment they could not find a purchafer at above ten dollars.

## MANNERS AND LAWS.

Society here difplays the characteriftics of fimplicity and honefty : neverthelefs it is not linked in the bond of unity. . The men who belong to oppofite parties feldom vifit each other: but, when they happen to meet, they treat each other with all the politenefs and civility of well-bred people.

The party oppofed to government-that is to fay, the party wifhing for a change in the exifting conftitution, a reftriction in the executive power-has here many zealous adherents. This party would prefer to their own the new French conftitution, fuch as it is: and, from the
permanency of that conftitution in France, they derive encouragement to effect a change in the conifitution of the United States.

The party in the Englifh intereft confider the fupport of the Englifh conftitution, even with all its exifting abufes, as the mean of overthrowing the prefent conftitution of France, and fubftituting in its ftead a monarchy ; and alfo as a circumftance calculated to gratify the defire which they evidently manifeft of conferring a great additional ftrength on the executive power of the United States-as well as the defire, not lefs real though lefs openly avowed, of fecing a hereditary monarchy eftablifhed in this country.

Between thefe two extremes there is an intermediate clafs whofe fentiments are marked with moderation. There are alfo fome extravagant enthufiafts who blindly embrace the French or the Englith party without any ulterior political confideration, and merely through intereft or paffion. The commercial body, for inftance, at Richmond, as almoft cvery-where elfe, are exclufively attached to England, becaufe it is with her they have all their dealings, and have no profpect of credit or profit except by her means : and at Richmond, as in nearly all the trading towns, the commercial body enjoys a certain degree of fuperiority. During the late difcuffion of the treaty in Congrefs, the majority of this town informed their reprefentatives in the national legiflature that they wifhed them to vote for its ratification. I have feen all forts of company, andin none have I heard the prefident mentioned orherwife than in terms of refpect.

Mr. Edmond Randolph, heretofore feretary of ftate to the Union, and become fo famous in confequence of monfieur Fauchet's letter, follows here the profeffion of a lawyer, to which he had devoted all that part of his life that was not employed in public affairs. He has great practice, and ftands in that refpect nearly on a par with Mr . J. Marfhall, the moft efteemed and cełcbrated counfellor in this town.

The profeflion of a lawyer is here, as in every other part of America, one of the moft profitable. But, though the employment be here
more conftant than in Carolina, the practitioner's emoluments are very far from being equally confiderable. Mr. Marfhall does not from his practice derive above four or five thoufand dollars per annum, and not even that fum every year. In Virginia the lawyers ufually take care to infift on payment before they proceed in a fuit: and this cuftom is juftified by the general difpofition of the inhabitants to pay as little and as feldom as poffible. I have heard phyficians declare that they do not annually receive one-third of what is due to them for their attendance; that they have fome of thefe debts of five aud twenty years' ftanding; that their claims are frequently denied; and that, in order to recover payment, they are obliged to fend writs, carry on law-fuits, \&c. \&c. \&c.

The derangement of affairs occafioned by expences exceeding the bounds of income, and efpecially by gaming-and, above all, the want of delicacy refulting from that derangement and from the habit of thinking lightly of debts-are the caufes of this immoral order of things; and it is in fome degree encouraged by the laws of the ftate, which do not allow the feizure of lands or other immovable property for the payment of debts. This law, which the Virginians fay they originally derived from England, has been preferved by them in all the reforms which they have made in their legal code, and has been preferved by them alone. Slaves and movable property are feizable : but whoever is acquainted with the manners of the country may readily conceive how great the facility of making a feigned fale of them : and then, by holding them as hired, they are placed beyond the reach of feizure.

Gaming is the ruling paffion of the Virginians : at pharo, dice, billiards, at every imaginable game of hazard, they lofe confiderable fums. Gaming-tables are publicly kept in almoft every town, and particularly at Richmond. Yet a law of the ftate, enacted no longer ago than in December 1792, exprefsly prohibits all games of hazard, all wagers at horfe-races or cock-fights, of which the Virginians are paffionately fond-forbids the lofing of more than twenty dollars at. cards within four and twenty hours-places all the holders of banks
on the footing of vagabonds-orders the juftices of the peace, on the flighteft information, to enter the places where they are held, to break the tables, feize the money, \&c. \&c. Neverthelefs, to the prefent hour, the greater number of thofe who enacted that law-of the prefent legiflators, the juftices of the peace, and the other magiftratesare affiduous in their attendance at thofe feats of gambling. The bank-holders are every-where received and acknowledged as " gentlemen ;" and their profeffion is envied, as being a very lucrative one. The part of this law which is faid to be the moft punctually executed is that which cancels the debts contracted at the gaming-table, and prohibits the payment of them.

It is not uncommon to witnefs fcenes of bloodfhed at thefe gaminghoufes. Since my arrival here, a young man, of a family of confequence in Virginia, fancying, in his impatient heat at a billiard-party, that he had reafon to be diffatisfied with the behaviour of a marker whom he thought deficient in due refpect to him,-after difcharging a volley of abufe on the man .who with much difficulty bore it-thruft him through the body with a kind of cutlafs which he wore by his fide. The marker did not die in confequence of the wound: but, even if he had, the young man would have equally efcaped profecution. The latter has quitted the town for a few days, and will Chortly reappear, and refume his ufual purfuits, as if he had been abfent only on account of ill health; although nobody denies the commiffion of that public act, or attempts to palliate it.

The law againt inoculation is more rigidly enforced. It prohibits every perfon from having himfelf or any of his family inoculated without permifion obtained from all the juftices of the county, who, on his petition, are to affemble, and enquire into the motives of his requeft, its neceffity, its propriety. If they acquiefce, their permiffion, which is to be given in writing, is ftill of no avail: that of all the neighbours for two miles round is moreover required; and the refufal of a fingle one prevents the inoculation. Any phyfician who fhould presume to inoculate without thefe precautions, would be punifhed by a
fine of ten thourand dollars: 1 : Whoover is accidentally attacked by the, fmall-pox is carried to a lonely houfe in the middle of the woods, and: thete he receives medical affitance. If the village, the town, the diferiat, to which ho belongs, catch the infeetion, thefe places are cut off: from all communication with the reft of the eountry, and are: permitted. to have recourfe to inoculation :l otherwife it is never allowed in for it is eafy to perceive that the faculty of obtaining permiffion for the purporet by the unanimousivote of the magigutates of the county and the general confent: of then incighboirs, ini a country where prejudices serceive fuch additional ftrength fromitubellaw; is a mere illufiony,

People are often heard to murmur againt this abfurd law : yet it is punctually obeyed : and nobody can aldege as" pretext for this prejudice, that the Virginians aret afraid of "ftompting Godi" as was then cant of eur priefs in France, who, in this inftance is in many othess; have done all the mifchief: in their power. Thofe who ate anked a reafon for fuch a regulation adduce the fear of propagating a danger ours difeafe with which they affert that Virginia has never been otherwife than partially and accidentally infecied. . They repeat, the affertions' which in Europe had long proved a bar to the extellion of that admirable difcovery. They fay that the practice of inoculation, by rendering the difeafe more common, increafes the number of its vitims far beyond what nature intended; that inoçulation is itfelf full of dangers; that the attendant expetioes; which are congiderable, do not lie within the ability of the poor (for; in Virginia, as elfewhere, fome popular reáfon muft be given), \&c. \&ecerece One is aftonifhed to hear from the mouths' of enlightened men thefe arguments which the old women of Europe have long ceafed to repeat. Population does nots fuffer a greaté décreafe in Pennfylvania or thé other American ftates where inoculation is permitted, than in Virginia where it is prohibited; on the contrary; it daily increales. 'This entire ifolation of the place where the fmall-pox breaks our, fuch as the laws of Virginia preferibe, cannot be carried into effect with all the couditions necelfary to rendes it falatary. May not the infection be conveyed by the phyficians, Vol. II. G $\quad \because \quad$ whom

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whom the law does not fubject to quarantine? And might not the necelfary expences of inoculation, which are known to be fo moderate, be confinied by the provident attention of government to a fam which no family thould'feel burdenfome? To all thefe palpable thtihs ive fotid anfwer is given : yet the; advocates of inoculation are far from thaving any hope of being able to effect an alteration in the law.
-I have heard alleged, as the real motive for the rogulation, the fear entrertaitecd ${ }^{\text {by }}$ the planters of being obliged to inoculate their negroes, if the praelice' of inoculation fould become fo general as to render, that precaution nedefary to preferve them from the danger of its epidetrice raidagest . Me ief difficult to credit fuch a reafon, when the expernce î fo triling, when the procefs is fo cafyb and when befides they are in the kabit of not paying their phyficians. The moft probable caufes inre heedtefnefs, want of reflection; and cuitom: Yet the firts right of' man, that of preferving 'his own life, is prohibited by this, Gothic legillation. Political fyftems too often refemble fy tems of religions' each man, accordingto his private intereft, frames one for himfle, which is compofed of the groffert abfurdities and the moft, glàring contradictions if and his conffience becomes gradually accuftomed and fecoriciled to it.
The civil laws of Virginia have ftruck me as wifely ordained. That. whlch relates to perfous idying inteftates, divides the property equally among the children-iafigns to the mother one third of the wholeand conduets with great forefight and juftice the divifion of the fortune of the deceafed in default of children, wife, father mother, brother, fifter, \&c: But the freedom of teftamentary devife is allowed to fubfift in unbounded latitude; and the manners of the country almoft univerfally incline the teftators rather to follow the aucient sultoms than to regard the intentions of the more recent law : the coufequence of which is that the eldef fon inherits almoft the whole property, and the males are provided with fortunes at the expence of the females.

The nlave-laws are much milden bere than in any of the other coun-
tries through which I have hitherto travelled. . Juftice, I grant, is not the fame for the mafter as for the flave; for the white man and the black. Legiflation is always partial in this inftance ; lbut that partiality is a cruel and almoft unavoidable confequence of the admiffion of flavery ; and this truth ought alone to be fufficient to occafion its abolition among an enlightened people who retain any idea of morality: The Virginians have gone farther in refortring the barbarity of the ancient laws refpecting flavery, than any other people of the United States-perhaps than any other nation upon earth where flavery prevails in full force.

In 1772 the legilature of Virginia petitioned the king of $\mathbf{I}$ England to authorize the governor to give his fanction to a law prohibiting:aH further importation of negroes into the province: and his refufal to grant their requeft is one of the grievances on which the moft bitter complaints are made againt his Britifh majefty in the preamble to the new conftitution framed in 1776. Accordingly anin act forbidding an $_{\text {a }}$ future importation of negrocs into the fate was one of the firt laws paffed by the legillature after the adoption of the new conftitutions

A negro who raifes his hand againift a white man is acquitted if it be proved that he has done it in felf-defence; otherwife he receives. thirty larhes. The flave is judged by five justices of the peace, whofe unanimous voice is requifite to pafs fentence lof fideath. Slaves, are called upon to give evidence ria the trials of other dayes in criminat caufes; but they are cautioned by the judges; that, if their teltimony be proved falfe, their ears will be cut off. 7 No man who is in the flighteft degree interefted either for or againflatuegro is allowed to fit in judgement on or give evidence againt him. If juftice difpofes of the perfon of a negro, the owner is paid the full value of his flave; a regulation which renders the mafters lefs inclined to fereen their faves from the feverity of the laws.

The courts of juftice in Virginia are innumprable." The conts of law are not confiderable : and in confequence litigation is frequent. Suits for the recovery of debts occupy above one half of the time allotted for
the feffions, ! The beft proved debt cannot be recovered within; a Thorter period than eighteen months: and it often happenst that, feussal years are not fufficient to putithei creditor in poffeflifn of his fightr. The natural averfion to the paymentic of debts, finds inn; chigquery a 2 thoufand means of gratifying itfelf: and on that head, here ass well as in every other country, the manners of the people aid and Atrengthen
 - Difputes rofpeeting the title to dands are alfo one of the mont ficquent cautes of law-fuits.

The criminal code is nearly the fame here as in the other fates which tavo not followed the laudable example of Pennfylvania ; it is even fomewhat milder. It is with pain, however, that, one obferves that the foreigner who indents himfelf as 2 fervant is liphle to the punifhment of the whip for various offences, even thofe which only concern his mafter's fervice. The other punifhments are ${ }_{\text {s }}$ as elfeWhere, hanging, whipping, burning in the hand, \&ce: *
6. The ftate of Virginia has no public debt, except a hundred thoufand dollars in which fhe was found debtor to the Union on the fettlement of the accounts of the ftates with the general government-raud a claim of between three and four millions of livres, made, on the part of Firance, by Monfieur de Beaumarchais, for arms and military ftotes of every kind, furnifhed to her during the war. The people heraihane the jurtice to allow the goodnefs of thofe fupplies, and the abfolute, neceffity of them at the time when they were fent: they even acknowledge the greater part of the debt; neverthelefs they do not, feems difpofed to give any formal deed of acknowledgement ; the ftate being as little inclined to the payment of debts as the individuals who come pofe it.

[^2]The
2. The ftate even poffeffes a capital which is eftimated at above fixty "thoufand dollars.' But this capital, which is daily encreafing; arifes from a fource that muft fooner or later be productive of difturbance : (it is the grants of land. Purfuant to an exifting lav; the fate difpofes of vacant lands at the rate of two cents per acre, or twenty dollars for a thoufand acres; which is the ufual proportion of thofe grants. To obtain fuich grants, it is fufficient to declare that the lands for which application is made, and of which the boundaries are defcribed in the petition, have no owner : whereupon the ftate-that is to fay, the land-office, which in this inftance repretents the ftate-grants a warrant, or an order for a furvey. The grantee has his grant furveyed by the ftate furveyor : it is regiftered; and a very moderate annual tax which he pays for his land, fecures to him the poffeffion of it. But it frequently happens that fucceffive applications are made by feveral perfons for the fame land-not precifely for the fame tract bounded by the fame limits-but for a tract, which, having different boundaries, includes aigreater or leffer part of that already granted; of which the remainder is included in another fimilar application. Thefe again fall under others of the fame kind in endlefs fucceffion; fo that the fame identical acres are often claimed by five or fix grantees, or even more.

The fate does not warrant to the grantce that the lands have not alreadyibecn granted; it is his bufurefs to acquire fuch information as Thall fecure to him the future poffefion of the property. But, in an uniuhabited country, with a fingle office, where lands belonging to the ftate at large (without any fubdivifions into townthips or counties) are granted, it is inpoffible to acquire the neceffary information; and men of the moft upright intentions are often deccived on the occafion. The fpeculators find their account in this obfcurity: and in this kind of feculation, which is very prevalent in Virginia, the inhabitants of Pennfylvania and the other northern frates take a deep fhare. The ftate allo derives a profit from thefe double or triple fales, by the money thence accruing. But, betides that it is the duty of a government to preferve the governed from impofition, and ftill more to wit abftain
abftain from all participation in the frand-it is eafy to forefee that a time will come when the grantees of thofe lands, mortified at feeing themfelves thus duped, and incenfed by a refufal on the part of government to refund their money, will carry into that country a new germ of difcontent, and confequently of difturbance.

This ftate of affairs is generally known at prefent: and accordingly Virginian lands are fallen into diferedit. "The quantity is immenfe: the courfe of annual migration tends rather to diminifh than increafe the population of Virginia: thus the period when the uncultivated lands, of which there are very extenfive tracts, fhall come to be inhabited, is much farther diftant there than in any other ftate of the Union. Meanwhile pretty numerous demands are already made to the court which is appointed to take cognizance of fuch affairs; but that court, barely deciding in favour of the oldeft titles, pronounces the money to be abfolutely loft which the fecond or third grantees have paid to the ftate for their lands, and to the furveyors for the expences of furveying. Thefe laft fums amount to double the price of the purchafe, that is to fay, to four cents per acre.

From the condition of the finances of the ftate of Virginia, it follows that the burdens impofed on the citizens are, as I have alieady remarked, by no means heavy. The duty on the infpection of tobacco tends to render them ftill lighter. They confitt of five .hillings on every hundred pounds eftimated value of lands, divided into four claffes (and the lands are always eftimated below their real value)-two dollars and one twelfth on every three hundred and thirty-three dollars eftimated value in city-lots-one Chilling and eight pence on each flave below * the age of twelve years, except thofe who are exempted from taxation by the corporation of the place on account of their in-frrmities-a fum on each ftallion, whether horfe or afs, equal to the price demanded for his covering-four pence for every other horfe, mare, or mule-forty hiillings for every ordinary licence-fifty dollars

[^3]for each billiard-table-fix Thillings per wheel on every four-wheeled carriage, except phaëtons and waggons, which pay but four-and ten fhillings per wheel on every two-wheeled carriage. Such are the taxes yoted in the laft feffion for the expences of 1790 . They vary in proportion to the greater or leffer amount of public expenditure ordered.

Independent of thefe taxes, there are duties impofed on proceedings in the fupreme court-on transfers of certificates of the furveys of land-on certificates and contracts drawn by notaries-on certificates given by the county courts or thofe of the towns-and, finally, on certificates paffing the great feal of the fate. The valuation of the lands was made jn 1781 and 1782 , and is permanent. Lands recently granted by the ftate are fubject to the tax.
sthe heriffs in the different counties are, by virtue of their office, collectors of all the taxes. They are annually nominated by the governor of the fate, from a lift of three juftices of the peace, drawn up by the county-courts. They cannot be continued in office above two years. They muft give fecurity to the amount of thirty thoufand dollarg. They receive a commiftion of five per cent on the fums by them collected. The commiffioners (generally two in each county) who affers the taxes, receive a dollar per day during the time they devote to that bufinefs. The duties on judicial proceffes are received by the county clerks, and by the officers who iffue them. Every immigrant artifan who arrives in the fate enjoys during five years an exemption from every other tax except that on land, if he follows a trade.-The taxes being light are well paid in Virginia. The feizure of movable property, and even of flaves, enfures the regular collection of all the funds. - The expences of the government of Virginia annually amount to a hundred and fixty thouland dollars.

The counties impofe no taxes unlefs when they have bridges, prifons, or court-houfes, to build. In fuch cafes the lands at the value eftimated for the ftate-taxes, and the negroes, are taken as data by which to re:gnlate the temporary impofitious which are deemed neceffary. - I have already
already remarked that the roads are made and repaired by the labour of the inhabitants.

The town-taxes are in general confined to thofe for the fupport of the poor. At Richmond they embrace a variety of objectst, they ares impofed on carriages, and the letting of houfes; they comprize morem: over an impofition of two fhillings per head on negroes above fixteen: years of age, \&cc. but they do not in any' particular wear the features iof an arbitrary capitation-tax, from which feveral of the other ftates lare: not exempt.

The fate of Virginia, like moft of the other fates of the Union, is: unprovided with arms for her militia, and cannon for her artillery. The late affembly has ordered a yearly protifion to be made of four' thoufand fand of arms with military accoutrements, fand ten pieces; of cannon. Each artillery company is to have one. The magazine for their reception is appointed to be at Point-of-Fork on James River; and the arms are fabricated at New-London in BodfordCounty:

A wife law of Virginia, intended to act on the electors as a ftimulus. to attend the numerous elections held in this ftate, fubjeets to 2 donble tax all thofe who abfent themfelves on fuch occafions, untefs they can plead ill health as their apology.

There has not for a confiderable time been any éfablifhment of free fchools in Virginia. Every thing remained to be done in that refpect --the divifion of counties into fchool-diftricts-organization of their adminiftration-erection of fchool-houfes, \&e. $\cdots$ A law of the twentyfecond of December 1776, has provided for all thefe objects with prudence, forefight, and confummate judgement. Some years however muft yet elapfe before fuch eftablifhments can take place in every part of the fate: but the foundations are already laid: and we may antioipate the period when the fyftem of gratuitous public education will flourifh in Virginia for the whites, as it does in Maffachufetts and Connecticut for all the inhabitants.

The conftitution of Virginia, framed in 17.70 , eftablifhes the fame divifion
divifion of powers as the conftitutions of the other ftates. Each of the counties, which are eighty-cight in number, fends two members to the houfe of delegates : Norfolk, Williamfburg, and Richmond, which are privileged towns, fend one each. They are elected annually. The qualifications for eligibility are, that the candidate pofiers tho rights of a citizen of Virginia, and have attained the age of twentyone years.

The fenate is compofed of twenty-four members-two for each diftrict ; the ftate being, for this fingle purpofe, divided into twelve imaginary diftriets. The fenators are elected for four years; and one quarter of their number annually "vacaie their feats. The age of twenty-five years is required for election into the fenate. The electors murt poffefs a hundred acres of uncultivated land, or twentyfive acres under cultivation, or a houfe or lot in a town.

The governor; the executive council (without whofe concurrence he can do nothing), the judges of the fupreme court, the attorneygeneral, the treafurer, the director of the land-office, and the commander in chief of the militia, are choten by ballot by both houfes.

The governor is elected for one year, and cannot continue in office above three years in feven. The executive council is compofed of eight members, two of whom are removed every three years by a ballot of hoth houfes, and are not re-eligible during the three years next enfuing. The prefident of the executive council, who is eleeted by the council itfelf, acts as governor of the ftate in cafe of the death, incapacity, or abfence, of the governor.

The judges continue in office during good behaviour, -The treafurer is appointed only for one year, but is re-eligible.

The juftices of the peace are propored by the county-courts to the governor, who appoints them without the power of rejection. 'The fubordinate officers of juftice are nominated by the eourts to which they belong, and the conftables by the juflices of the peace.

The governor cannot give his opinion on the laws: he cainot grant a pardon without the content of his council. Of all the fates Vol. II.
the Union, Virginia is that in which the governor poffeffes the leaft power, and the falaries of office are the loweft. The public functionaries here receive very flender remunerations: and accordingly employments are habitually refufed by the very men who are beft qualifed to hold them, but who, by accepting them, would lofe a confiderable portion of the income which they can derive from their profeffions, and who thus could lay up no referve for the eftablifhment of their families.

- This conftitution, framed during the war with the mother-country, is preceded by a preamble cnumerating the grievances with which Virginia fo juftly reproached the * * * * government.

The organization of the judicial fyftem is more conplex in Virginia than elfewhere. : Each county has a monthly court: four or five counties conftitute a diftrict, where are held the circuit-courts, the general court, orphans': court, chancellor's court, \&c. \&c. The Virginians are unanimous in afferting that the feats of judges are, with a few exceptions, very ill filled : and among the exceptions they mention the poft of chancellor, held by Mr. Whyte, who enjoys the general efteem. Thofe who are better qualified to fill the places of judges refufe them becaufe they are laborious and productive of little profit.

Perfect freedom of religion is allowed by the laws of Virginia : but few nations are lefs addicted to religious practices than the Virginians. At Richmond there is no church. Prayers are fometincs read in the Capitol, in one of the halls deftined for the legiflature : and then they are read by an epifcopalian clergyman, becaufe thofe who call themfelves members of that profeffion are more numerous than the others. Meetings of anabaptifts, methodifts, and even quakers, are more regularly held, but in private houfes, as none of thofe fects have any public building appropriated to the practice of their religion.

The colonization of Virginia, or rather its firf fettlement, dates from the year 1584, at which period Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir Walter Ralcigh the property of all the lands he could difcover beyond the feas, uninhabited by any Chriftian nation. This property extended
the diftance of two hundred leagues from any habitations which the new colony might eftablifh within fix years. The queen referved for herfelf only a fifth part of the produce of any gold or filver mines. which might be difcovered. It was in the ille of Roanoke, which now conftitutes a part of North-Carolina, that the neiv fettlers firft landed: and hence they afterward proceeded to Hatorafk in the bay of Chefapeak. This eftablifhment, which was not aided by any public affiftance from England, already cont Sir Walter Raleigh forty thoufdud pounds fterling. He was therefore obliged to form a partnerfhip with Thomas Smith and other adveinturers, to whom, in returiv for confiecrable fums of money received from them, he grauted an unlimited freedom of trade and va Shate in the proprietorfhip. But in 1603 Sir Walter twas airrefted by ,order of the Englifh court; and it has never fince been known what became of ithe fimall number: of colonifts at that time fettled in his immenfe grant.

- From the misfortunes of Sir Walter Raleigh fome rich proprietors and merchants of London, who were jealous of his poffeffion, conceived the idea that he had no longer any claim to it and this opinion received confirmation from the couduct of king James, who, by letters patent, granted to Sir Thomas Gates, the Earl of Salibury, and fome others,' for themfelves and their heirs, all the lands of Virginia, to the extent of two hundred miles north aind fouth of Point Comfort, together with the adjacent illands ${ }^{2}$ within ${ }^{\mathbf{a}}$ hundred miles of the coaft, \&cc. \&ec.! This company was incorporated under the name of "treafurers and company of adventurers, and planters of the city of London for the firft colony in Virginia.". This patent, iffued in 1000, granted and allowed freedom of commerce with England, exemption from-all taxes, and the rights of an Englifh fubject; to cvery perfon born in the new coloiny.: The council, which was to fit in London, for the direction of the enterprize, was chofen by the nomination of the company... Never was patent granted in fuch extenfive latitude.

The Indians, as in every other inftance, affifted the rifing colony: they had hown themtelves cquatiy kind and hofpitable to Sir Walter

Raleigh : but here alfo, as cvery, where elfe; they in the end became objects of perfecution; and wars between them and the colonifts thook: and difurbied the new fettiement.
$\because$ In 1621, a fort of conftitution had, bden given to the colony: by the company who werc its proprietors This conftitution appointed an annual affembly compofed of two teprefentatives from each town; plantation, or hundred - a privy council nominated by the company and a governor, alfo of their nomination; who poffeffed a negative on the laws propored by the affembly.

Inil 1022, Charles the Firft, diffatisfied with the conduct of the company, took the government of the colony into his own hands, in violation of the charter granted by his predeceffor, which deprived bitn of that right. This change of mafters, however, diul not affect either the rights or the opinions of the colonifts.

It was under the reign of Charles the Firft that Lords Baltimore and Fairfax obtained a difmemberment of the jurifdition, government, and térritory, of Virginia.

In $\$ 650$; a futer the depofition of that prince; the Engdifh parliament forbade the colonies to carry on auy commerce with foreigu nations : and chis was the first fep in that prohibitory fyftem, of which the fupport and!the confequences have fince been attended with the lofs to England of her colonies in North America.

The colony of Virgihia for fome time refuferl to acknowledge the authority of Cromwell and the republican parliament : but in 1651 the colonifts laid down their arms, and received from parliament a new charter confirming them in the enjoyment of all their former rights, except the poffeffion of that portion of their territory antecedently granted to Lords Baltimore and Fairfax. But, after the reftoration of royalty in England, the fucceeding kings paid no greater refpect to this charter than Charles the Firft had thown to the former. The affembly was now divided into two houfes: appeals were carried from the tribunals of Virginia to London : the prohibition of foreign trade was again en-
foreed-the territory of Virginia diminifhed-the inhabitants of the solony thrown into prifon, tranfported to England, \&ec. \&ce.
Virgisia, thinking herfelf more feverely aggrieved by England than any other of the American colonies, was one of the firft to, take a part in the revolution : and no one of the fates made more vigorous efforts, expended greater fums, or difplayed more fignal energy, to accomplifh that bappy object:

## DEPARTURE FROM RICHMOND.-MANCHESTER.-JOURNEY To petersburg.

The bridge that unites Richmond to Manchefter is one of the worft and moft dangerous of all polfible bridges. In its length it is divided by two illands: but, from one end to the other; it is nothing better than an irregular affemblage of unjoined unfaftened planks laid upon joifts which bend in confequence of their length, and which themfelves reft on piers, partly of wood partly of ftone, the tottering remains of a fomewhat better bridge that was deftroyed a few years fince by an extraordinary fwell of the river. Thefe remnants of the former piers are moreover of unequal height, fo that this bridge poffeffes everyimaginable characteriftic of infolidity. It is called a temporary bridge, becaufe the people talk of building another: but the fame thing has been faid for the laft five or fix years, during which period the paffage has continued in its prefent ftate. There are not even any funds pointed out for that object ; and it would require confiderable fums to erect the intended bridge in fuch manner as to fecure it againft thofe annual frefhes which are very powerful, and which acquire additional violence in paffing the falls, at the foot of which the bridge ftands. Thofe yearly fwells of the river, particularly at the clofe of winter, rife from twenty-five to thirty feet in height.-In addition to its other defects, this wretched bridge is unprovided with rails or parapets: and not a year paffes without witnẹfing fome melancholy accidents in confequence.

Manchefter is a very neat little village, well built, and ftanding on a very gentle.declivity. Gardens and trees abound within it, and it pre2 fents, as I have before obferved, a beautiful profpeet from Richmond.' But the country over which a traveller paffes on his way from Manchefter to Peteriburg, is flat, and for the moft part barren : very little culture appears; but an almoft uninterrupted fucceffion of woods, broken however by here and there fome fields which yield four or five bufhels of wheat per acre, or from eight to ten of Indian corn. Thefe fields are never manured; hardly even are they ploughed; and it feldom happens that their owners for two fucceffive years exact from them thefe fcanty crops.

Obborne's, at the diftance of fifteen miles from Richmond, is the only village on the road. It is fituate on the bank of a river which winds in numerous mæanders. "From Onborne's to Peterburg, the face of the country continues the fame : it prefents indeed a fomewhat greater number of log-houfes, but every where exhibits the features of lazinefs, of ignorance, and confequently of poverty. Although a great part of thefe lands be naturally bad, neverthelefs, with greater iinduftry and more judicious management, they might be cultivated to advantage; for they produce trees of tolerable height and good quality.

## PETERSBURG.

Peterfburg is built on the Appomattox. At the town and ten miles below it, this river is but four or five feet deep. The veffels therefore which can come up to Peterfburg are ftill inferior in point of tonnage to thofe which can go up to Richmond. i Broad-bay, eight miles below Peterburg, is the place where the veffels are loaded.

The trade of Peterburg is fimilar to that of Richmond: but, as this town lies nearer to North-Carolina, it receives a greater quantity, than the other, of the produce of that fate, fuch as wheat, tobaceo, falt provifions, and fome hemp. Its exportations are for the lame reafon
reafon more confiderable than thofe of Richmond, although, generally fpeaking, the produce it receives is inferior in quality. Tobacco, for inftance, which fells at Richmond for fix or feven dollars the hundred weight, does not fetch quite five at Peteriburg. The caufe of this difference is the fuperiority of the foil, and it is faid alfo of the cultivation, in the lands on the banks of James-River and to the right of it, where grows the tobacco that is almoft exclufively carried to Richmbnd. The price of tobacco has experienced a rife of two fifths within the laft two or three years, becaufe the increafed price of wheat has induced the planters to appropriate to the culture of that grain confiderable tracts of land which were before devoted to the raifing of tobacco, and the two laft crops of this plant have moreover been very indifferent.
' Flour-mills are more numerous at Peterfburg and in its vicinity than at Richmond: but, if we may judge of the flour that is cxported, by that of which they make the bread that is eaten in the beft houfes and even at the tables of the mill-owners, it muft be very far inferior to that of Philadelphia. It is not white; and the millers fay that good wheat is difficult to be procured. The grain which I have feeli of the prefent crop-for the harveft is every-where nearly finifhed-is fmall and light. Neverthelefs the flour fells at thirteen and even fourteen dollars; and the millers of Peterfburg, expecting a further encreafe in the price, paid, two months fince, fo high as two dollars and a half per buthel for wheat, even for very confiderable quantities. The intelligence from Europe, however, threatens them with a prodigious difcount on the expected profits of their fpeculation ; fince there has lately arrived at Bofton a veffel which had failed from Norfolk in February, and which has brought back to America her cargo of three thoufand barrels of flour, for which the could not obtain above eight dollars per barrel either in France or England. That article has recently been fold for feven and half at Alexandria and Norfolk.

At Peterlburg, as well as at Richmond, the mills are upon a good
conftruction.
confruction. Five bufhels of wheat yield a barrel of firft flour: fix are required to produce a barrel of fuperfine flour, exclufive of the fecond flour, the pollard, and bran. The miller's claim is one eighth; fometimes, when bufnefs is dull with him, he contents himfelf with a tenth. By the way, it appears that the dexterity of the Virginian mil, lers in making the mof of their grift is in no wife inferior to that of the millers in Europe.

- Peterburg is a tolerably neat little town, built along the river-fide, only two itreets deep, and a mile and half in extent, on a hill of pretty rapid elevation. Blandford, which is now united with Peterfburg into one corporation, is the part which is more remarkable for elegant and well-built houfes.

Society at Peterfburg appears polite, obliging, and hofpitable. Political opinion, divided here as every-where elfe, is by a great majority in favour of oppofition. This difference of fentiments however is lefs productive here, than at Richmond, of difunioin between the individuals of oppofite parties. Colonel Peachy, Doctor Stonc, Mr. Euftis, brother to my friced Doctor Euftis of Bofton, Major Gibbon, Mr. Campbell, are the perfons in whofe company I have ofteneft been during my thort ftay in :his town. The laft-meirtioned gentleman has lately marricd Mademoifelle de la Porte, a French lady, niece to Monfieur de Tubeuf, who, after having fettled about three years fince in the back country of Virginia, was there murdered by two Irighmen, who fuppofed him to be poffeffed of a great deal of money.
; The prices of the neceffaries of life are nearly the fame here as at Richmond: and Pcterfburg is equally deftitute of churches.

## PRESQU'ILE, Mr. DAVIES RANDOLPH's PLANTATION.

At Peteriburg I had met Mr. Davies Randolph, for whom I had a letter ; and, in confequence of his invitation, I weat to his houfe and there fient a day. He lives at City-Point or Bermuda-Hundred, the place where the river Appomattox difcharges its Atrean into JamesRiver.

River. Here the water is fufficiently deep to admit fhips of any tonnage : and this in the place where the larger veffels difcharge their cargoes into lighters, and thus forward to Richmond and Peterfburg the merchandize which they have brought. City-Point is the fpot where the cuftom-houfe is eftablifhed for thofe two places. If the towns of Richmond and Peterburg had been erected at City-Point, their commerce would have been more confiderable, their intercourfe with Europe more direct, and Norfolk would not, as now is the cafe, have engroffed almoft the entire trade of that part of Virginia. But CityPoint lies low, and is furrounded by fwamps. The air in the vicinity is not falubrious; and, in all probability, the detriment which the in* habitants muft have fuffered in point of health would have been fufficient to counterbalance the advantage of fuperior opulence.

At a half-mile from the cuftom-houfe ftands the habitation of Mr . Davies Randolph, in one of thofe long windings which James-River forms in this part: from which circunftance it is that this plantation bears the name of Prefqu'ile (or Peninfula).

Mr. Davies Randolph is fully entitled to the reputation which he enjoys of being the beft farmer in the whole country. He poffeffes feven hundred and fifty acres of land, of which three hundred and fifty are at prefent fufceptible of cultivation; the reft are all fwampy grounds, which may probably be drained at a confiderable expence, but which have not yet undergone that procefs. Eight negroes (of whom two are little better than children), two horles, and four oxen, cultivate thole three hundred and fifty aeres, which he has divided into fields of forty acres inclofed. Of thofe three hundred and fifty acres, only forty, which are fubdivided into fix portions, are alternately dunged; the remainder never has been fo.

The common rotation of culture in the country is, Indian corn, wheat, fallow, and thus again in regular fucceffion. The lands produce from five to eight bufhels of wheat per acre, and from twelve to fifteen of Indian corn, according to their quality. Mr. Randolph has deviated from this fyftem of culture on his eftate: that which he purfues

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is as follows-Indian corn, oats, wheat, rye, fallow; and he raifes from ten to twelve buthels of i-.eat per acre, and from eighteen to twenty-five of Indian corn. The rife in the price of wheat has induced him to vary the rotation of his crops, and to fubftitute that of wheat, oats or ryc, wheat, two years' fallow. By purfuing this method, he reaps from thirteen to fixteen buthels of wheat. He feparately cultivates the Indian corn in one or two fields according to his former rotation. He has proved by experience that manuring with dung triples the produce. His lands are good; and, compared with the reft of the country, they are kept in very excellent condition, though very indifferently in comparifon with the moft ordiaary hufbandry of Europe. He keeps no cows except for the purpofes of the dairy, and to furnifh him with calves for his own confumption. His cows are very fine, and of his own rearing. His labouring oxen are of a fmall breed; and it is thought in the country that thofe of larger fize could not fand the heat. He purchafes thote labouring oxen at thirty dollars the pair. Mr. Randolph feeds thirty fheep, but merely for the fupply of his own tabie.

He declares that each of his negroes laft year produced to him, after all expences paid, a net fum of three hundred doliars, although he fold his wheat for to more than a dollar the bufhel. He expected that they would this year have cleared him four hundred dollars each : but the fall in the prices of produce will-difappoint his hopes.

The fituation of his houfe gives him alfo the means of annually felling eight or nine hundred dollars' worth of fifh-fturgeon, fhad, and herrings, which he falts.
His fwampy grounds fupply him with abundance of timber for fuel and fences: but they produce a fill greater abundance of noxious exhalations which prove a fource of frequent and dangerous difeafes. Mr. Randolph is himelf very fickly; and his young and amiable wife has not enjoyed one month of good health fince fhe firft came to live on this plantation. Accordingly Mr. Randolph intends to quit it, and remove to Richmond, where moreover he has frequent bufinefs in confequence
confequence of his office, which is that of marihal to the ftate. He wifhes to fell this plantation, which, in the worft years, has brought him in eighteen hundred dollars, and which, for the laft two years, has yielded him three thoufand five hundred. It is in very good condition : but he cannot find a purchafer for it at the fum of twenty thoufand dollars, which he demands. This fact furnifhes a proper idea of the low price of land in Virginia. I have been alfured, that, although fome of the lands have doubled their value during the laft twenty years, a much greater portion have fallen in their price.

## BERMUDA-HUNDRED - EXPORTATIONS FROM RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

During my ftay at the houfe of Mr. Davies Randolph I had an opportunity of learning, with fome degree of minutenefs, the amount and value of the exports rom Bermuda-Hundred or City-Point, the emporium and cuftom-houfe of the two towns of Richmond and $\mathrm{Pe}-$ terfburg. I reccived the details of particulars from Mr. Helt, the collector of the cuftoms at that place.

## Statement of the Exportations from Bermuda-Hundred or City-Point.

| Years. |  |  | $\|\overbrace{\text { Quantity. }}^{\substack{\text { Inclian corn, } \\ \text { including } \\ \text { Value: }}}\|$ |  |  |  | $\overbrace{\text { Quantity }}^{\text {Tobacco. }} \underbrace{\text { Tin }}_{\text {Value. }}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Other } \\ \text { articles. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Total value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Barrels. | Dollars. | Buft | Dollars. | Buntels. | L | Hogthds. | Dollars. | Dollars. | Dollars. |
| 1791. 1792. | 10,090 10,78 | 48,125 54,653 | 21,180 | 6,354 | 165,635 | 137,477 | 29,994 | 1,029,876 | 41,293 | 263,126 |
| 1792. | 10788 | 54,653 | 47,722 | 14,316 | 75,146 | 67,382 | 27,660 | 1,075,4+7 | 24,771 | 2,36,571 |
| 1793. | 28,877 | 164,018 | 262 | 133 | 88.115 | 99,783 | 15,043 | 556, 544 | 25,000 | $8+5,620$ |
| 1794. | 5,853 | 30,904 | 2,097 | 1,153 | 31,212 | 32,252 | 11,995 | 443,828 | 13.317 | 521,4;6 |
| $1795^{\circ}$ firtt $6 \times$ | 8,102 | 81,753 | $33,35^{8}$ | 33,301 | . . . . |  | 9,475 | 375,826 | 16.365 | 507,306 |
| months of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1;96. | 3,00 | 48.488 |  |  |  |  | 4,473 | 293.456 | 112,704 | 354,650 |

## REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING TABLE.

In the column of flour, the feconds and even the pollards are included with that of the firft quality.

From the different ftatements included in the above table, it refults,
$1^{\circ}$. That, during the laft five years and half, the feveral articles have individually rifen more or lefs in price, but all in general very confiderably.
$2^{\circ}$. That the exportation of tobacco has undergone a diminution of one half, in point of quantity; but that the article has doubled in value.
$3^{\circ}$. That the quantity of flour has exceffively diminifhed, at leaft fo far as regards the direct exportation: for it is certain that the greateft quantity is exported by the way of Baltimore.
$4^{\circ}$. That the exportation of wheat has dwindled to nothing: a circumfance which, exclufive of the fame common caufe that has contributed to diminifh the exportation of flour, has moreover for its particular reafon the number of mills which are daily erected in Virginia.

## RETURN TO RICHMOND-FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THAT TOWN.

Monfieur Guillemard had accompanied me to Prefqu'ile; and we returned together by the fame road which we had travelled on the preceding day.

Mr. Hopkins, commiffioner of the loan-office of the United States -Monfieur Chevalier, his brother-in-law, of whom 1 have already made mention-Doetor Maclue, a native of Scotland, a phyfician of high repute, and a well-informed mall-Governor Brooke-Mr. John Marfhall-Mr. Campbell-Doctor Foulchie, with whom the affairs of
one of my friends brought me aequainted-Meffrs. Brown and Burton, Englifh merchants-are the perfons with whom I was moft frequently in company at Richmond. The political opinions of thofe feveral gentlemen are extremely different : but in the focial circle there prevails among them a degree of politenefs which would prevent a franger from perceiving that difference if he were not previounly apprized of it:

There are no doubt at Richmond, as in every other part of Virginia, a certain number of individuals, who, diffatisfied with the commercial treaty, carry their refentment of it to an exceffive length, and would wifh for fuch a change in the conftitution of the United States. as fhould render it more democratic: but I have never heard even the moft violent of that clafs exprefs a wifh for feparation or difunion : and indeed it muft be confeffed, that, under the prefent mediocrity of wealth in the fate of Virginia, the paucity of her population in proportion to her extent, and her backwardnefs in point of agricultural improvement, the inhabitants could not reafonably entertain a defire of fuch an event.
Mr. J. Marfhall, confpicuoufly eminent as a profeffor of the law, is beyond all doubt one of thofe who rank higheft in the public opinion. at Richmond. He is what is termed a federalift, and perhaps at times fomewhat warm in fupport of his opinions, but never exceeding the bounds of propriety, which a man of his goodnefs and prudence and knowledge is incapable of tranfgreffing. He may be confidered as a diftinguifhed character in the United States. His political enemies allow him to poffers great talents, but accufe him of ambition. I know not whether the charge be well or ill grounded, or whether that am - $_{-}$ bition might ever be able to impel him to a dereliction of his prin-ciples-a conduct of which $I$ am inclined to dibelieve the poffibility on his part. He has already refufed feveral employments under the general goverument, preferring the income derived from his profeflional labours (which is more than fufficient for his moderate fyftem.
of economy.), together with a life of tranquil eafe in the midft of his family and in his native town. Even by his friends he is taxed with fome little propenfity to indolence: but even it this reproach were well founded, he neverthelefs difplays great fuperiority in his profefion when he applies his mind to bufinefs.

## DEPARTURE FROM RICHMOND FOR THE MOUNTAINS. DOVER COAL-MINE.

On the 20th of June, Mr. Guillemard and, myfelf fet out for the mountains; Monticello, the habitation of Mr. Jefferfon, was the object of this part of our journey. Meffrs. Grahain and Havans, merchants of Richmond, and owners of a coal-mine, were fo kind as to conduct us thither. This mine is fearcely wrought. Several pits have been funk, and relinquifhed again, in hopes of difcovering coals of a fuperior quality, and in greater abundance, in other places. It appears to be very rich, and to form a part of the fame bed which is found in the environs, and has been worked for many years on the weft fide of the river. But thefe gentlemen, who are neither chemifts nor mechanicians, are content to grope their way without applying for advice to more enlightened men; for there is not one perfon throughout America verfed in the art of working mines *.

This is one of the objects, in regard to which literary focietics might render themfelves extremely ufeful in the United States. They might eafily infert in the public papers extracts of the beft works, written in Englifh, French, and German, on this fcience, which has been brought to fuch perfection in Europe. Nor would it be an arduous talk to hold on this head, as on all fubjects of univerfal utility, a correfpondence with men of letters in Europe. The publication of this correfpond-

[^4]ence, would introduce into America a knowledge of the progrefs and difcoveries made in the fcience of mines, and all the unpleafant trouble and ruinous expence of fruitlefs experiments would be prevented.

Meffrs. Graham and Havans employ about five hundred negroes in this mine, atd the bufinefs of the farm, in the province of which it is fituated. In the loweft ground the vein runs one hundred and twenty fect below the furface, and is, in general, twenty-four feet thick. The ground from the furface down to the vein conififts of a good red and yellow clay, interfperfed with ftone, eafily reducible to duft. The vein is enveloped in a fmall layer of imperfect flate, and refts on a bed of granite ; a circumftance, which, in the opinion of my friend, Mr. Guillemard, muft puzzle all the naturalifts of Europe. The coals of this mine, and indeed of all thofe which have hitherto been opened in this country, are very fmall, and the moft folid pieces which can be obtained crumble into duft at the flighteft fhock, fo that they are more adapted to be ufed in the forges of fmiths, than to be burned in grates. Some veins, it is fuppofed, contain more folid coals; if this fhould be the cafe, the mine would prove far more profitable for the owners: but this fuppofition remains as yet a matter of mere conjecture.

This farm, compofed of three hundred and fifty acres of land; which is for the moft part of the very beft quality, and containing a mine; the exiftence of which was not unknown to the vender, brought three years ago no more than five thoufand three hundred and thirty-three dollars, which makes about eighteen dollars per acre. The farm is managed in the common ftyle of the country, that is, very badly; but as it chiefly confifts of low grounds, the crops are in general better than on other eftates, where the culture of the foil is equally neglected.

The road from Richmond to Dover (this is the name of the place where the mine is found), lies through woods of a middling quality; the foil is poor, and partly cultivated, though in a very indifferent
manner. The houfes are fmall, bad, and not numerous. They are inhabited by , white people, who do not feem to be in eafy circumftances.

On paffing the creek of. Fuckehoe, you quit the county of Henrico, in which Richmond is fituated, and enter that of Goochland.

## GOOCHLAND COURT-HOUSE.

The country between Dover and Goochland court-houle, where we ftopped at night, is more variegated than before; you find there more heights, and fome fine profpects, efpecially on Mount Pleafant, which commands a wide extenfive vale, entirely cleared, and full of houfes, and clumps of trees, which have been left ftanding near the habitations and in the middle of the fields.

This day was a court-day at Goochland. The juftices of the peace of the county meet here every month for the adminiftration of juftice, The feffion affembles here, befides the neighbouring judges, lawyers, and parties whofe caufes are to be tried, numbers of idle people who come lefs from a defire to learn what is going forwards than to drink together.

It was near nine o'clock at night when I arrived, befcre Mr. Guillemard. The company was about to break up; the accounts were fettled; every one had already mounted his horfe, and nothing prevented their feparation but the irrefolution and prattle common to drunken people, and the ufual attachment between them when they meet to get intoxicated together. By my manner of talking Englifh to the landlord, the company eafily difcerned that I was a Frenchman. Immediately they jumped all off their horfes, pulled me down from mine, clatped me in their arms, and exclaimed-"You are a French-man-well, you are our friend, our dear friend; we would all of us die for every Frenchman; we are good republicans, we would kill all the Euglith; that would be an excellent thing, would not it? Oh, o'ar friend, our dear friend !"-"He is a Frenchman," they faid to each other,
other, " the brave dear gentleman is a Frenchman! But as you are a Frenchman, you muft drink fome grog with us."-They embraced me, pulled me about in every direction, and fhook me by the hand.-"Do pray tell us what we can do for you; you are our brother." I was overwhelmed by their number and careffes to fuch a degree, that I was hardly able to bring my foot to the ground. Although their drunken profelfions were rather of too fentimental a complexion, yet I could not be difpleafed with their purpofe and intention; on the contrary, in' this refpect they gave me great fatisfaction. I anfwered them as weil as circumftances would admit: but my anfwer, as may be eafily conceived, was drowned in the noife of their joyful profeffions. During this time arrived a large bowl of grog, and we drank one after another, toafting the French, France, Aınerica, Virginia, and M. de la Fayette, whofe name they mentioned with enthufiafm. In fpite of my little difpofition for drinking, I was obliged two or three'times to drink in my turn ; for it was abfolutely neceffary to empty the bowl. It was with great difficulty I prevented the arrival of a fecond; and the inn-keeper having told them that the Frenchman (fpeaking of me) had made a long journey, and confequently wanted repofe, I was at length able to difengage myfelf from the officious hands of thefe good people, who would all take me home, ten, fifteen, or twenty miles diftant from the place of our meeting.

Another circumftance which favoured our feparation, was the tragic return of one of the guefts, who had left the company before my arrival to fight another drunkard. This poor young man, who arrived in his battle-array, that is, quite naked, was covered with blood from a blow which tore away a part of his ear, and from another on his eye, which feemed ftarting out of his head. The tender affections of my friends were now turned towards their wounded companion, and I rejoined Mr. Guillemard, who had arrived during the feftive reception which I experienced; but hearing that the Enclifh were rather feverely treated, did not think it convenient to joi. : .

In Virginia, where the villages are lefs numerous than in other Vol. II. K parts,
parts, and :mns very fcarce, there is generally one adjoining the CourtHoufe, without which the juftices, lawyers, and parties, would have no meaus to procure either a bed or food. We were very well lodged in the houfe deftined for the judges, where we thared the parlour with three counfellors, very civil and fober men, and good companions. Their fentiments in favour of France and her fucceffes, clothed in language more fenfible than that of my firf acquaintances in the place, hore a ftrong appearance of fincerity and candour. They told us, that, by what they had learned, France had demanded of America twenty thoufand troops to affift her in the prefervation of her colonies in the Weft Indies, and they entertained no doubt but that America, mindful of her obligations to France, would readily comply with the demand. It is evident that thefe good gentlemen were by no means poffeffed of correct information relative to the difpofition of their goverument, and over-rated the extent of national gratitude. However this may be, you hear in Virginia the fame language expreffive of attachment to France, of hatred and efpecially of diftruft in regard to England, and of affection for M. de la Fayette, which you meet with in every other part of the United States that is not fituated in the immediate vicinity of great towns, and places abforbed in mercantile fecculations. In general, the inhabitants of the country, and thofe of large townsthofe who live at a confiderable diftance from the fea-coaft, and thofe who belong to trading places-are two deferiptions of people altogether diftinct from each other in poant of manners and opinions. The truth of this remark, which is obvious in all countries, is more frikingly fo in America, where the people are only divided into the two clafles of traders and cultivators, where trade and commerce, which are almoft cntirely in the hands of England, naturally find their interefts interwoven with thofe of that kingdom, and where the merchants and traders acting upon this principle, and poffeffed of that powerful influence which is generally derived from fuperior wealth, form, as it were, a diftinct nation within a nation; while, on the other hand, the country people, attached by their own interefts to the profperity of that country
only which they inhabit, defire it fincerely and exclufively, and are merely liable to thofe errors into which ignorance may betray their good difpofition.

## M. DE RIEUX. BIRD-ORDINARY.

The road grows fill duller after you leave Goochland CourtHoufe. It is every where furrounded with woods, and the eye difcerns no difference of hills and dales but that of the road, from its rifes and falls. The plantations become conftantly lefs frequent, and lefs extenfive; and cultivation is ftill more confined. Inns are very fearce on this road; the next is nearly feventeen miles diftant from that where we paffed the night. I went a mile farther on to ftop at one which I knew was kept by a Frenchman, whofe houfe, I had alfo learned, was lately deftroyed by fire. This Frenchman formerly kept a ftore at Charlotte-Ville. Having there experienced misfortunes not occafioned by mifconduct, he eftablifhed himfelf where he now is, on the Ptrength of an alfurance which had been given him, that, from the general diffatisfaction expreffed at the management of the neighbouring inn, his houfe would be much frequented by travellers. In this he has not been deceived; they all put up at his inn. The unfortunate fire, in which he loft all his furniture and ftock in trade, which he eftimates at upwards of fifteen hundred dollars, is attributed to his great fuccefs, and the jealoufy excited by it' in the breaft of the miftrefs of the rival neighbouring inn. His name is Plumard de Rieux, and he is a native of Nantes. If he belongs, as he fays, to the family of Rieux, which however appears not to be the cafe from his name Plumard, he would appertain to one of thofe to which ancient opinions affigned the firft rank in France. He is brother of a lieutenant in the n:vy, who, fharing the political fentiments of the ancient navy, has refufed to ferve fince the beginning of the revolution. M. de Rieux married in America the daughter of Mr. Mazzei an Italian, who had fettled on that continent, and who during the revolution acted the part of a zealous republican, but after-
wards returned to Europe, where, from his reputation of being a friend of liberty, he was appointed cbargé d' affaires at Paris by the King and the Republic of Poland.-He has fince, it is faid, retired to Pila.

Madame de Rieux is young and amiable, and pofiffes a well-informed mind. M. de Rieux is beloved and refpected by all who know him; he fupports with courage and gaiety all the misfortunes which have happened to him. A very confiderable inheritance has been lately left to him by an aunt, who remained in France and enjoyed his cftates. He hopes to obtain this inheritance, yet he is at the fame time aware, that under the prefent circumftances there is as much probability againft as in favour of his with, although he left France long before the revolution.

I felt at M. de Rieux's what I always experience on meeting with good, honeft, and fenfible Frenchmen, a fatisfaction and intereft which I never feel in Americ̣a under any other circumftances. Is it prejudice, is it weaknefs? It may be fo, but it is what I conftantly experience, what 1 have always experienced in foreign countries, even previcully to the calamitous events of the revolution, and what I feel difpofed alfo to experience in future. Ah! how confoling would it prove on meeting with an honeft and unfortunate countryman, furrounded by a wife and numerous family, to promote by a loan of fome value the reftoration of his profperity, without wounding the delicacy of his.feelings: The lofs of an enjoyment of this nature is not the leaft painful refult of fevere misfortunes in point of property and wealth.
M. de Rieux only tenants the houfe which he inhabits, and the three hundred and fifty acres of land that belong to it, and pays for the. whole a yearly rent of ninety-eight dollars. This affords an additional proof of the moderate value of land in Virginia, as that which he cule tivates is very good.

After having fent nearly the whole day at M. de Rieux's, we. went ten miles farther on to Bird-ordinary, where we ftopped for the night. Plantations become now lefs frequent and poorer ; yet all thefe
planters, however wretched their condition, have all of them one or two negroes. Thefe flaves, who are in general well treated in Virginia, are upon the whole much more fo by thefe poor farmers, who Share with them the tails of the fields, and who, although they do not clothe and feed them well, yet treat them, in this refpect, as well as they do themfelves: while on the plantations of wealthy colonifts the negroes are allowed meat but fix times a-year, and fubfift entirely on Indian corn, and fometimes on butter-milk.

## MILFORD;

A very fmall village, built within thefe few years on the Rivanna, a rivulet which empties itfelf into James-River. Before you reach the village you crofs Melhancek-Creek, which flows into the Rivanna. They are both fordable, but the fords are frequently rendered very dangerous, nay impaffable, by a fudden rife of the waters, at leaft for fome hours ; for the inclination of their beds is fo confiderable, that in lets than half a day they return to their ufual depth, which is only three fect.

MONTICELLO. MR. JEFFERSON ; HIS AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE COUNTRY.

Monticello is fituated four miles from Milford, in that chain of mountains which ftretches from James's-River to the Rappahannock, twenty-eight miles in front of the Blue-Ridge, and in a direction parallel to thofe mountains. This chain, which runs uninterrupted in its fmall extent, affumes fucceffively the names of the Weft, South, and Green Mountains.
It is in the pare known by the name of the South-Mountains that Monticello is fituated. The houfe fands on the fummit of the mountain, and the tafte and arts of Europe have been confulted in the formation of its plan. Mr. Jefferfon had commenced its conftruction before the American revolution; fince that epocha his life has been couftautly engaged in public affairs, and he has not been able to com-
plete the execution to the whole extent of the project which it feems he had at firt conceived. That part of the building which was finifhed has fuffered from the furpenfion of the work, and Mr. Jefferfon, who two years fince refumed the habits and leifure of private life, is now employed in repairing the damage occafioned by this interruption, and ftill more by his abfence; he continues his original plan, and ever. improves on it, by giving to his buildings more elevation and extent. He intends that they fhould confift only of one ftory, crowned with baluftrades; and a dome is to be conftructed in the centre of the fructure. The apartments will be large and convenient; the decoration, both outfide and infide, fimple, yet regular and elegant. Monticello, according to its firft plan, was infinitely fuperior to all other houfes in America, in point of tafte and convenience; but at that time Mr. Jefferfon had ftudied tafte and the fine arts in books only. His travels in Europe have fupplied him with models; he has appropriated them to his defign; and his new plan, the execution of which is already much advanced, will be accomplifhed before the end of next year, and then his houfe will certainly deferve to be ranked with the moft pleafant mapuions in France and England.

Mr. Jefferfon's houfe commands one of the mof: extenfive profpects you can meet with. On the caft fide, the front of the building, the eye is not checked by any object, fince the mountain on which the houle is feated, commands all the neighbouring heights as far as the Chefapeak. The Atlantic might be feen were it not for the greatnefs of the diftance, which renders that profpect impoffible. On the right and lefi the eye commands the extenfive valley that feparates the Green, South and Weft Mountains from the Blue-Ridge, and has no other bounds but thefe high mountains, of which, on a clear day, you difcern the chain on the right upwards of a hundred miles, far beyond James'sRiver; and on the left as far as Maryland, on the other fide of the Potowmack. Through fome intervals, formed by the irregular fummits of the Blue-Mountains, you difcover the Peaked-Ridge, a chain of mountains placed between the Blue and North Mountains, another
more diftaist ridge. But in the back part the profpect is foon inter-rupted by a mountain more elevated than that on which the houfe is. feated. The bounds of the view on this point; at fo fmall a diftance, form a pleafant refting-place; as the immenfity of profpect it enjoys. is, perhaps, already too vaft. A confiderable number of cultivated fields, houfes, and barns, enliven and variegate the extenfive landfcape, ftill more embellifhed by the beautiful and diverfified forms of mountains, in the whole chain of which not one refembles another. The aid of fancy is, however, required to complete the enjoyment of this magnificent view ; and the muft picture to us thofe plains and mountains fuch as population and culture will render them in a greater or fmaller number of years. The difproportion exifting between the cultivatedlands and thofe which are ftill covered with forefts as ancient as the glove, is at prefent much too great : and even when that fhall have been done away, the eye may perhaps further wifh to difcover a broadriver, a great mafs of water-deftitute of which, the grandeft and moftextenfive profpect is ever deftitute of an ecabellifhment requifite to render it completely beautiful.

On this mountain, and in the furrounding valleys, on both banks of the Rivanna, are fituated the five thoufand acres of land which Mr. Jefferfon poffefies in this part of Virginia. Eleven hundred and twenty. only are cultivated. The land left to the care of ftewards has fuffered as well as the buildings from the long abfence of the mafter; according to the cuftom of the country it has been exhaufted by fucceffive culture. Its fituation on declivitics of hills and mountains renders a careful cultivation more neceffary than is requifite in lands fituated in a flat and even country; the common routine is more perniciots, and more judgonent and mature thought are required, than in a different foil. This forms at prefent the chief employment of Mr. Jefferfon. But little accuftomed to agricultural purfuits, he has drawn the principles of culture either from works which treat on this fubject, or from converfation. Knowledge thus acquired often milleads, and is at all times infufficient in a country where agriculture is well underfond; yet it is preferable to mere practical knowledge, in a country where a
bad practice prevails, and where it is dangerous to follow the routine, from which it is fo difficult to depart. Above all, much good may be expected, if a contemplative mind, like that of Mr. Jefferfon, which takes the theory for its guide, watches its application with difcernment, and rectifies it according to the peculiar circumftances and nature of the country, climate and foil, and conformably to the experience which he daily acquires.

Purfuant to the ancient rotation tobacco was cultivated four or five fucceflive years; the land was then fuffered to lie fallow, and then again fucceeded crops of tobacco. The culture of tobacco being now almoft entirely relinquifhed in this part of Virginia, the common rotation begins with wheat, followed by Indian corn, and then again wheat, until the exhaufted foil lofes every productive power; the field is then abandoned, and the cultivator proceeds to another, which he treats and abandons in the fame manner, until he returns to the firft, which has in the mean time recovered fome of its productive faculties. The difproportion between he quantity of land which belongs to the planters and the hands they can employ in its culture, diminifhes the inconveniences of this deteltable method. The land, which never receives the leaft manure, fupports a longer or fhorter time this alternate cultivation of wheat and Indian corn, according to its nature and fituation, and regains, according to the fame circumftances, more or lefs fpeedily the power of producing new crops. If in the interval it be covered with heath and weeds, it frequently is again fit for cultivation at the end of eight or ten years; if not, a fpace of twenty years is not fufficient to render it capable of production. Pianters who are not poffeffed of a fufficient quantity of land to let fo much of it remain unproductive for fuch a length of time, fallow it in a year or two after it has borne wheat and Indian corn, during which time the fields ferve as pafture, and are hereupon again cultivated in the fame manner. In either cafe the land produces from five to fix bufhels of wheat, or from ten to fifteen bufhels of Indian corn, the acre. To the produce of Indian corn mult allo be added one hundred pounds of leaves
leaves to every five bufhels, or each barrel, of grain. Thefe leaves are given as fodder to the cattle. It was in this manner that Mr . Jefferfon's land had always been cultivated, and it is this fyftem which he has very wifely relinquified. He has divided all his land under culture into four farins, and every farm into fix fields of forty acres. Each farm confifts, therefore, of two hundred and eighty acres. His fyftem of rotation embraces feven years, and this is the reafon why each farm has been divided into feven fields. In the firft of thefe feven years wheat is cultivated; in the fecond, Indian corn; in the third, peafe or potatoes ; in the fourth, vetches; in the fifth, wheat ; and in the fixth and feventh, clover. Thus each of his fields yieids fome produce every year, and his rotation of fucceffive culture, while it prepares the foil for the following crop, increafes its producc. The abundance of clover, potatoes, peafe, \&c. will enable him to keep fufficient cattle for manuring his land, which at prefent receives hardly any dung at all, independently of the great profit which he will in future derive from the fale of his cattle.

Each farm, under the direction of a particular fteward or bailiff; is cultivated by four negroes, four negreffes, four oxen, and four horfes. The bailiffs, who in general manage their farms feparately, affift cach other during the harveft, as well as at any other time, when there is any preffing labour. The great declivity of the fields, which woull render it extremely troublefome and tedious to carry the produce, cven of each farm, to one common central point, has induced Mr. Jefferfon to conftruct on each field a barn, fufficiently capacious to hold its produce in grain; the produce in forage is alfo houfed there, but this is generally fo great, that it becomes neceffary to make ftacks near the barns. The latter are conftructed of trunks of tress, and the floors are boarded. The forcfts and flaves reduce the expence of thete buik.ings to a mere triffe.

Mr. Jefferton poffefies one of thofe excellent threfhing-machines, which a few years fince were invented in Scotland, and are already very common in England. This machine, the whole of which doe's

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not weigh two theufand pounds, is conveyed from one barn to another in a waggon, and threfhes from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty bufhels a day. A worm, whofe eggs are almoit conftantly depofited in the ear of the grain, renders it necelfary to threfh the corn a fhort time after the harveft; in this cafe the heat, occalioned by the mixture of grain with its envelope, from which it is difengaged, but with which it continues mixed, deftroys the vital principle of the egg, and protects the corn from the inconveniences of its being hatched. If the grain continued in the ears, without being fpeedily beaten, it would be deftroyed by the worm, which would be excluded from the eggs. This fcourge, however, fpreads no farther northwards than the Potowmack, and is bounded to the weft by the Blue Mountains. A few weeks after the corn has been beaten, it is free from all danger, winnowed and fent to market. The Virginia planters have generally their corn trodden out by horfes; but this way is llow, and there is no country in the world where this operation requires more difpatch than in this part of Virginia. Befides the ftraw is bruifed by the treading of horfes. Mr. Jefferfon hopes that his machine, which has already found fome imitators among his neighbours, will be generally adopted in Virginia. In a country where all the inhabitants poffers plenty of wood, this machine may be made at a very trifling expence.

Mr. Jefferfon rates the average produce of an acre of land, in the prefent ftate of his farm, at eight bufhels of wheat, eighteen bufhels of Indian corn, and twenty hundred weight of clover. After the land has been duly manured, he may expect a produce twice, may three times more confiderable. But his land will never be dunged as much as in Europe. Black cattle and pigs, which in our country are either conftantly kept on the farm, or at leaft return thither every evening, and whofe dung is carefully gathered and preferved either feparate or mixed, according to circumftances, are here left grazing in the woods the whole year round. Mr. Jefferfon keeps no more ibeep than are ncceffary for the confumption of his own table. He cuts his clover
but twice each feafon, and does not fuffer his cattle to graze in his fields. The quantity of his dung is therefore in proportion to the number of cattle which he can keep with his own fodder, and which he intends to buy at the beginning of winter to fell them again in fpring; and the cattle kept in the vicinity of the barns where the forage is houfed, will furnith manure only for the adjacent fields.

From an opinion entertained by Mr. Jefferfon, that the heat of the fun deftroys, or at leaft dries up in a great meafure, the nutritious juices of the earth, he judges is neceffary that it thould be always covered. In order therefore to preferve his fields, as well as to multiply their produce, they never lie fallow. On the fame principle he cuts his clover but iwice a feafon, does not let the cattle feed on the grafs, nor inclofes his fields, which are mercly divided by a fingle row of peach trecs.

A long expericnce would be required to form a correct judgment, whether the lofs of dung which this fyftem occalions in his farms, and the known advantage of fields enclofed with ditches, efpecially in a declivous fituation, where the earth from the higher grounds is confantly wathed down by the rain, are fully compenfated by the vogetative powers which he means thus to preferve in his fields. His fyftem is entirely confined to himfelf; it is cenfured by fome of his neighbours, who are alfo employed in improving their culture with ability and $\mathfrak{k i l l}$, but he adheres to it, and thinks it is founded on juft obfervations.

Wheat, as has already been obierved, is the chief object of cultivation in this country. The rife, which within thefe two years has taken place in the price of this article, has engaged the fpeculations of the planters, as well as the merchauts. The population of Vir-ginia, which is fo inconfiderable it proportion to its extent, and to little collected in towns, would offier but a very precarious market for large numbers of cattle. Every planter has as many of them in the woods, as are required for the contumption of his family. The negroes, who form a confiderable part of the population, cat but little meat, and this little is pork. Some farmers cultivate rye and oats, L:
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but they are few in number. Corn is fold here to the merchants of Milford or Charlotte-Ville, who thip it for Richmond, where it fetches a Thilling more per buhel than in other places. Speculation or a preffing want of money may at times occafion variations in this manner of fale, but it is certainly the moft common way. Moncy is very fcarce in this diftriet, and, bank-notes being unkaown, trade is chiefly carried on by barter; the merchant, who receives the grain, returns its value in fuch commoditiesas the vender fands in need of.

Mr. Jefferfon fold his wheat laft year for two dollars and a half per bufhel. He contends, that it is in this diftrict whiter than in the environs of Richmond, and all other low countries, and that the bufhel, which weighs there only from fifty-five to fifty-eight pounds, weighs on his farm from fixty to fixty-five.

In addition to the eleven hundred and twenty acres of land, divided into four farms, Mr. Jefferfon fows a few acres with turnips, fuccory, and other feeds.

Refore I leave his farm, I hall not forget to mention, that I have feen here a drilling-macbine, the name of which cannot be tranflated into French but by "s machine à femer en paquets." By Mr. Jefferfon's account, it has been invented in his neighbourhood. If this machine fully anfwers the good opinion which he entertains of it, the invention is the more fortunate, as by Arthur Young's affertion not one good drilling-machine is to be found in England. 'This machine, placed on a fort of plough-carriage, carrics an iron, which gently opeus the furrow as deeply as is required. Behind this iron, and in the upper part of the machine, is a fmall trough, containing the grain which is intended to be fown. This grain is taken out of the trough by a row of finall receivers, fewed on a leather band, or ribbon, and turning round two pivots placed above each other at the diftance of from feven to eight inches. The fimall receivers take the grain from the trough, and turn it over into a finall conduit, which conveys it into the furrow made by the iron. The diftance of one of thofe receivers from another determines that of the places in which the
grain is depofited in the ground; and a harrow, fixed on the machine behind the conduits through which the feed falls into the furrow, covers it again. The endlefs chain of the receivers, which forms the merit of the machine, may be compared with that which is ufed for drawing water from a great depth, or fill more properly with a heaver of flour in Evans's mills. It is put in motion by a light wheel, which moves along the ground as the machine advances, and is fixed in fuch a mamer that it is not obftructed in its movements by the inequalities of the ground, nor even by the ftones which it may find in its way. If this machine really anfwers the intended purpofe, it is difficult to conceive why it fhould not have been invented before, as it is extremely fimple, compofed of movements well known, and of powers frequently employed. In my opinon it admits, however, of great improvements.

My readers will undoubtedly find that I beftow peculiar attention on agriculture, by fpeaking of Mr. Jefferfon as a farmer, before I mention him in any other point of view.

They muft be very ignorant of the hiftory of America, who know not that Mr. Jefferfon fhared with George Waflington, Franklin, John Adams, Mr. Jay, and a few others, the toils and dangers of the revolution, in all its different flages; that in the famous congrefs which guided and confolidated it, he difplayed a boldnefs and firmnefs of character, a fund of talents and knowledge, and a fteadinets of principles, which will hand down his name to pofterity with glory, and enfure to him for ever the refpect and gra:itures of all friends of liberty. It was he, who in that famous congref, fo refpeetable, and fo much refpected-in that congefes, aver inacceffible to the feduction, fear, and apparent weaknets of the peo-ple-who jointly with Mr. Lee, another deputy of Virginia, propofed the declaration of independence. It was he, who, fupported principally by John Adans, preffed the deliberation on the fubject, and carried it, bearing down the wary prudence of fome of his colleagues, poffeffed of an equal hare of patriotifm, but lefs courage. It
in is he, w:o was charged with drawing up this mafter-piece of digmind wiflom, and patriotic pride. It was he, who being afterwards apponuted governor of Virginia at the period of the invation of Arn. Id and. Cornwallis, acquired a peculiar claim on the gratitude of his feliow-citizens. It was he, who, as the firft ambaffador of the United States in France, filled at that momentous epocha that diftinguifhed poft to the fatisfaction of both nations. In fine, it was he, who as Secretary of State in 1702, when the ridiculous and diforganizing pretenfions of Mr. Genêt, and the lofty arrogance of the *** minifter, endeavoured alternately to abufe the political weaknefs of the United States, induced his government to fpeak a noble and independent language, which would have done credit to the moft formidable power. The long correfpondence carried on with thefe two defigning agents would, from its juft, profound, and able rearoning, be alone fufficient to confer on its author the reputation of an accomplifhed fatefinan.

Since the beginning of $1794, \mathrm{Mr}$. Jefferfon has withdrawn from public affairs. This was the time when the malevolent fentiments of * * * * * * were difplayed againtt the United States in the ftrongeft manner, and when her unjult proccedings were refented with the utmoft indignation from one end of America to the other. This was the mort important epocha of the policy of the United Sates, becaufe they propofed to act with energy and vigour. The preference which under thofe circumftanes the Prefident was accultomed to give to the advice of Mr. Hamilton, which continually carried along with it the opinion not only of Gencral Knox, but alio of Mr. Randolph, then attorney-gencral of the Union, over that of Mr. Jefferfon, caufed him to embrace this retolution. Imnediately after this Atep, Mr. Jefferion was conlidered by the ruling party as the leader of Oppolition; he was fulpected of revolutionary views; he was accufed of an intention to overturn the contitution of the United States, of being the enemy of his country, and of a with to become a tribune of the people, It is fifficient to know that Mr. Jefferion is a man
of fenfe, to feel the abfurdity of thefe fcandalous imputations; and whoever is acquainted with his virtue, muft be aftonilhed at their having ever been preferred againft him. His fpeeches are thofe of a man firmly attached to the maintenance of the Union, of the prefent conftitution, and of the independence of the United States. He is the declared enemy of every new fyttem the introduction of which might be attempted, but he is a greater enemy of a kingly form of government than of any other. He is clearly of opinion, that the prefent conttitution thould be carefully preferved, and defended againft all infringements arifing from an extenfion of the prerogatives of the executive power. It was framed and accepted on republican principles, and it is his wifh that it hould remain a republican conftitution. On feveral occafionis I have heard him fipeak with great refpect of the virtues of the Prelident, and in terms of efteem of his found and uncrring judgement.

But the firit of party is carricd to excefs in America; men who embrace the opinion of Mr. Jefferfon, attack their opponents with imputations, no doubt, equally unfounded. In all party-proceedings neither reafon nor juftice can be expected from either fide, and very feldon ftrict morality with refpect to the means employed to ferve the favourite caufe; one caufe alone appears good; every thigg befides is deemed bad, nay criminal, and probity ittelf ferves to millead probity. Perfonal refentments affume the colour of public fpirit, and frequently, when the mott odious acts of injuftice have been committed, and the moft atrocious calumuies fpread, but few members of the party are in the fecret, and know that they are tice effufions of injuftice and falfe reprefentation. The truth of thefe obfervations being evident to all men who have lived amidft partics, fould lead to mutual toleration and forbearance.

In private life Mr. Jefferfon difplays a mild, eafy and obliging temper, though he is fomewhat coid and referved. His converfation is of the mont agreeable kind, and he poffeffes a ftock of information rot inferior to that of any other man. In Europe he would hold a diftinguifhed
thingufhed rank among men of letters, and as fuch he has already appeared there; at prefent he is employed with activity and perievetamee in the management of his farms and buildings; and he orders, directs, and purtues in the minuteft detail every branch of bufinefs relative to them. I found him in the midft of the harveft, from which the feorching heat of the fun does not prevent his attendance. His negroes are nourifhed; clothed, and treated as well as white fervants could be. As he cannot expect any affiftance from the two fmall neighbouring towns, every article is made on his farm; his negroes are cabinet-makers, carpenters, mafons, bricklayers, fmiths, \&c. The children he employs in a nail-manufactory, which yields already a condiderable protit. The young and old negreffes fpin for the clothing of the reft. He animates them by rewards and diftinctions; in fine, his fuperior mind directs the management of his domeftic concerns with the lame abilitics, activity, and regularity, which he evinced in the conduet of public affairs, and which he is calculated to difplay inevery fituation of life. In the fuperintendence of his houfehold he is affilted by his two daughters, Mrs. Randolph and Mifs Mary, who are handfome, modeft, and amiable women. They have been educated in France. Their father went often with them to the houfe of Madame d'Encille, my dear and refpectable aunt, where they became acquainted with my family, and as the names of many of my friends are not unknown to them, we were able to converfic of them together. It will be eafily conceived, that th; could not but c.rcite in my mind ftrong fenfations, and recollestions, iometires pai,ful, yet generally fiweet. Fifteen hundred leagues from our hative country, in another world, and frequently given up to meknstholy, we fancy ourfelves reftored to exiftence, and not utter Atrangers to happinets, when we hear our family and our friends mentioned by perfons who have known them, who repeat their names, deferibe their perfons, and exprefs themfelves on to interefting a fubject in terms of kindnets and besevolence.

Mr. Rasdolph is proprictor of a confiderable plantation, contiguous
to that of Mr. Jefferfon's; he conftantly fpends the fummer with him, and, from the affection he bears him, he feems to be his fon rather than his fon-in-law. Mifs Maria conftantly refides with her father; but as the is feventeen years old, and is remarkably handfome, the will, doubtlefs, foon find, that there areaduties which it is ftill iweeter to perform than thofe of a daughter. Mr. Jefferfon's philofophic turn of mind, his love of ftudy, his excellent library, which fupplies him with the means of fatisfying. it, and his friends, will undoubtedly help him to endure this lots, which moreover is not likely to become an abolute privation, as the fecond fon-in-law of Mr. Jefferlon may, like Mr. Randolph, refide in the vicinity of Monticello, and, if he be worthy of Mifs Maria, will not be able to find any company more defirable than that of Mr. Jefferion.

The fituation of Monticello excmpts this place from the peftilential effluvia which produce fo many difeafes in the lower countries. From its great elevation it enjoys the pureft air ; and the fea-breeze, which is felt on thore about eight or nine o'clock in the morning, reaches Monticello at one or two in the afternoon, and fomewhat refrethes the atmolphere, but the fun is intolerable from its feorching heat ; as indeed it is in all the fouthern States. The places that enjoy fome advantage over others are thofe which, like Monticello, are expoled to its direct rays, without experiencing their reflection from more elevated mountains, or neighbouring buildings.

Mr . Jefferfon, in common with all landholders in America, imagines that his habitation is more healthy than any other ; that it is as healthful as any in the fineft parts of Francee ; and that neither the ague, nor any other bilious diftempers are ever obferved at Monticello. This is undoubtedly true, becaufe he afferts it, in regard to himfelf, to his family, and his negroes, none of whom is attacked by theic maladies; but I am, neverthelefs, of opinion, that an European, who during this feafon thould expofe himfelf too much to the air from nine in the moning until fix at night, would not long:

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## IMAGE EVALUATION

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enjoy a good ftate of health. During the feren days I continued there, not one paffed without fome moments of rain, and yet the intenfity of the heat was not in the leaft abated by it.

In Virginia mongrel negroes are found in greater number than in Carolina and Georgia ; and I have even feen, efpecially at Mr. Jefferfon's, flaves, who, neither in point of colour nor features, fhewed the leaft trace of their original defcent; but their mothers being flaves, they retain, of confequence, the fame condition. This fuperior number of people of colour is owing to the fuperior antiquity of the fettlement of Virginia, and to the clafs of fewards or bailiffs, who are accufed of producing this mongrel breed. They are liable to temptation, becaufe they are young, and conftantly amidft their flaves; and they enjoy the power of gratifying their paffions, becaufe they are defpots. But the public opinion is to much againft this intercourfe between the white people and the black, that it is always by fealth, and tranfiently, the former fatisfy their defires, as no white man is known to live regularly with a black woman.

Before I clofe this article I muft fay, that during my refidence at Monticello I witneffed the indignation excited in all the planters of the neighbourhood by the cruel conduct of a mafter to his llave, whom he had flogged to fuch a degree as to leave him almoft dead on the fpot. Juftice purfues this barbarous mafter, and all the other planters declared loudly their with, that he may be feverely punifhed, which feems not to admit of any doubt.

But it is time to take leave of Mr. Jefferfon, whofe kind reception has perfectly anfwered what I had a right to expect from his civility, from our former acquaintance in France, and from his particular connection with my relations and friends. Mr. Jefferfon is invited by the republican party; named anti-federalifts, to fucceed George Wahington in the Prefident's chair of the United States, the latter having publicly declared, that he will not continue in this place, although he thould be re-elected by the majority of the people of the United States.

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The other party is defirous of raifing John Adams to that fation, whofe paft fervices, and diftinguifhed conduct in the caufe of liberty, together with his place of Vice-Prefident, give him alfo, no doubt, very powerful claims. In the prefent fituation of the United States, divided as they are between two parties, which mutually accufe each other of perfidy and treafon, and involved in political meafures which it is equally difficult to retract and to purfue, this exalted fation is furrounded with dangerous rocks; probity, a zealous attachment to the public caufe, and the moft eminent abilities, will not be fufficient to fteer clear of them all. There exifts no more in the United States a man in a fituation fimilar to that of George Wafhington. On his firft election, the confidence and gratitude of all America were concentrated in him. Such a man cannot exift in the prefent conjuncture of circumftances, and the next prefident of the United States will be only the prefident of a party. Without being the enemy of one of the pretenders, one cannot, therefore, concur in the wifh which he may entertain of being elevated to that eminent poft. The fleeting enjoyment of the vanity of him, who fhall be elected prefident, may, perhaps, be followed by the kneeneft pangs of grief in his remaining days.

The two fmall towns of Charlotte-Ville and Milford trade in the produce of the country fituated between them and the mountains. They alfo form a fort of depôt for the commodities of more diftant parts of the country; efpecially Milford, where the navigation begins, and does not experience any farther interruption from this point to Richmond. The water-carriage of merchandize and commodities cofts one third of a dollar per hundred weight. The trade, which in a fmall degree is alfo carried on with money, is chiefly managed by barter, becaufe . money is fcarce, and notes are not readily received. The price of land is from four to five dollars per acre, and the quantity of land to be fold is very confiderable. Meat, that is, mutton, veal and lamb, fetches fourpence a pound ; beef cannot be had but in winter. The wages of white workmen, fuch as maifons, carpenters, cabinet-makers, and fmiths, amount to from one and a half dollar to two dollars

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a day, according as they are fearce in the country. During the prefent feafon mafons obtain the higheft pay; there are not four flonemafons in the whole county of Albemarle, where Monticello is fituated, which I left on the 29th of June.

## WOODS-TAVERN. CULTURE OF TOBACCO.

The road to Woods-tavern, which runs along Jekney-creek, and through woods, is tolerably good and even. The plantations continue to be thinly feattered, and the proprietors cultivate as much tobacco as they can employ negroes. But here, as on James-River, and in fact throughout Virginia, tobacco is yearly replaced by wheat, which becomes gradually almoft the general object of culture; and the prefent fall in the price of wheat does not feem to render the planters lefs attached to this change in their fyftem of cultivation.

The culture of tobacco is difficult, troublefome, and uncertain. It is fown in the month of March, in a fat and rather moift ground.

Before the fowing time the land is covered with fmall branches of trees, which are burnt for the purpofe of deftroying the herbs and roots; that might injure the growth of the plant, and alfo in order to increafe the fertility of the foil by their afhes. The tobacco is thickly fown on a bed in the moft fheltered corner of the field. This bed is covered with branches, left the froft fhould hinder the unfolding of the feed, and prevent the fprouting of the plants. When they are three or four inches high, they are tranfplanted into a field, which has been well manured and prepared for their reception. A negro heaps earth around the plants, which are fet four feet diftant from each other on all fides. The ground is conftantly kept clean of weeds, and all the leaves are taken from the plant, which it is thoight might injure its perfect growth, beginning always with thofe that are next the ground; and whiph might be affected by the wet. More earth is heaped around the ftalk: and its head bruifed with the nail, to prevent its running up ton high; all the fprouts which fhoot forth below the leaves are cut
away
away, and all the leaves fucceffively torn off; except eight or nine, which alone are left on the ftalk. At laft when the plant is tuppofed to be ripe, which happens in the month of Auguft, it is cut, left feveral days in the field to dry in the fun, and then carried into the barns, where every plant is feparately fufpended by its undermoft part. In this pofition the leaves attain by deficcation the laf degree of maturity, but not all of them at the fane time; for this deficcation, which in regard to fome is completed within two days, takes with refpect to others feveral weeks. When the leaves are perfectly dry, they are taken from the ftalk, and laid one upon another in fmall parcels. The moft perfect leaves muft be put together, and thofe of an inferior quality feparated into different claffes; this is, at leaft, the method followed by fuch planters as pay moft attention to the fabrication of their tobacco. Thefe fmall parcels of leaves, tied together by their tails, are then brought under the prefs, and afterwards preffed down into hogfheads. This procefs varies more or lefs in the different plantations, but the variations are not by any means confiderable.

The forts of tobacco, cultivated in Virginia, are the freet-fcented, the moft efteemed of all; the big and little, which follow next; then the Frederick; and, laftiy, the one-and-all, the largeft of all, and which yields moft in point of quantity. The tobacco produced in thefe parts is fold either at Milford or Richmond. The price is the fame, and fo is the freight, which amounts to one third of a dollar per hundred weight ; this is alfo the cafe in regard to other articles of merchandize. This year it has been fold for fix dollars and two thirds per hundred weight. Three years ago it brought no more than from threc to four dollars. A negro can cultivate two acres and a half, and as each acre yields, upon an average, one thoufand pounds of tobacco, each negro can, confequently, produce two thoufand five hundred pounds. But the culture of this plant is, as has already been ftated, extremely troublefome; it is expofed to a great variety of accidents, which cannot always be avoided, and which deftroy many ftalks, or fpoil at lealt many leaves: 1ft. After the plant has been traufplanted,
tranfplanted, the root is frequently attacked by a fmall worm, which caufes the leaf to turn yellow, and which muft be taken out of the ground with the fingers, to fave the plant; 2 d . humidity communicates the rot to the plant, that is, covers it with red fpots, which caufe it to moulder away, and the ftalk is loft; 3d. violent winds break the ftalk; 4th. when the leaves are at the point of attaining their maturity, horn-worms neftle in them, attack them, and completely deftroy the plant, unlefs they can be torn off; 5 th. when the tobacco is cut and fpread on the ground to dry, the wet impairs its quality. The feed for the next year is obtained from forty to fifty falks per acre, which the cultivator lets run up as high as they will grow, without bruifing their heads.

Mr. Wood cultivates no tobacco on the farm where he kecps his inn, but on another, feven miles farther diftant, and the only fort he attends to is one-and-all. Near his inn he cultivates wheat and Indian corn, like all the other farmers of the diftriet; but he dungs his fields now and then, and thus prolongs the term of their fertility. He frequently obtains thirty buthels of wheat per acre, and all his produce in wheat as well as tobacco is fold at Milford.

The price of land is in this diftrict the fame as in the vicinity of Mr. Jefferfon.

Mr. Wood's inn is fo good and cleanly-he, his wife, and whole family, are fo kindly officious and obliging, that I cannot forbear mentioning thofe circumftances with pleafure. Mr. Wood is a lively, agreeable, old man; thirty-five years ago he fettled in this part of Virginia, where he arrived from Ireland, and has amaffed a confiderable fortune.

## NORTH-GARDEN-MOUNTAINS.

A few miles beyond Mr. Wood's inn, you pafs by the North-garden-Mountains. This is a fmall circle of mountains, almote entirely cloted, which contains about ten thoufand acres of the very beft land.

The richinefs of the foil, and the variety of fituations, which fits it for all fpecies of culture, have obtained for this diftrict the name it bears. A planter has made there within thefe few years a fucceffful trial with the vine; he puts into his wine brandy and fugar, and imagines that the wine is made in the fame manner in all countries whence it is exported in large quantities. He docs not as yet produce winc enough for fale, but the Virginians who have tafted it allow it to be excellent, and he will, of courfe, find a ready market when he fhall be able to make a fufficient quantity.

## ROCKFISH.

During the whole journey, until you reach the foot of the Rockffh, you continually afcend and defcend, but the ground rifes all along by fenfible degrees; the plantations are more numerous, but the buildings confift of fmall miferable log-houles, although the cultivated fields which furround them are tolerably extenfive. The nearer you approach the mountains the more the tobacco-fields grow fcarce, and you at laft fee nothing but wheat and Indian corn. Among all the farmers I have met with, I found but one who was not diffatisfied with the fall in the price of wheat, and who expreffed himfelf on this fubject with moderation and judgement; all the reft perceive in the decreafe of the value of their commodities their approaching ruin, and lament it with the utmoft grief. At length you reach the foot of the Blue-Mountains, which you afcend by a road two miles in length, that has a gentle rife, and is well cut. A fmall additional expence would bave rendered it completely good by turning off feveral fprings, which fpoil it in different places. From this mountain you enjoy an extenfive profpect over all the heights you have juft traverfed; but the country is covered with wood to fuch a degree, that their tops only can be difcerned. On the fummit of Rockfin-Mountain you find a few miferable houfes, the moft confiderable of which is an abominable inn, full of bugs, fieas, and all kinds of ordure. I ftopped there,
for I had no choice. All the inhabitants of the place meet here, as they generally do in the fmall inns in America, to fmoke their pipes, to drink whirky, and relate the toils of the day: politics take up but little of their converfation. Newsfpapers do not reach Rockfifh, and the number of families is too fmall to fupply matter for the "cbronique fcandaleufe;" but fegars and whilky fatisfy thefe good people, who thus fpend in a quarter of an hour in the evening the earnings of the whole day. The landlord of the inn has alfo a diftillery of whilky, which he diftills from Indian corn and wheat, mixed in equal proportion, and thus increafes its ftrength. This whiky fetches eight thillings per gallon. The addition of Indian corn augments, in my opinion, the unwholefomenefs of this liquor; but this is immaterial for the inn-kecper, whofe only care is to difpofe of it at a profitable rate. A fore, eftablifhed on the top of the mountain, buys the produce of the adjoining country, which is offered there for fale, and retails the merchandize drawn from Richmond by the way of Milford. The forekeeper tranfmits alfo to Milford the commodities of the country, if they are not fent by direct conveyance to Richmond. The carriage to Milford cofts two thirds of a dollar per hundred weight. All the goods fold at this ftore are feventy-five per cent dearer than in Philadelphia.

The land, even on the fummit of the mountain, is tolerably good; it is fown with wheat, and produces from eight to twelve buflicls per acre. The culture of tobacco terminates at the foot of this chain of mountains ; on the other fide not a leaf is produced, neither the foil nor climate being fit for it. It is alfo here that ftill more fortunately . the fcourge entirely ftops, known under the name of widles, and that the grain can be preferved as long as it fuits the convenience of the owner, without being threfhed. The laft farmer I converfed with, before 1 reached the foot of the mountain, told me, that his grain was infected with that infect.

## JOURNEY FROM ROCKFISH TO STAUNTON.

The mountain, whofe fummit cannot be reached from the other fide till after afcending two miles, is defcended by a road which, at moft, is only three quarters of a mile in length, though it flopes as gently as the former, a creumftance which proves how much the ground rifes from one ridge to another in this feries of mountains, which contains four fuch ftages. The country, as far as Staunton, is thus conftantly rifing. The habitations are in this diftrift more numerous than on the other fide of the Blue-Mountains, but the houfes are miferable; mean fmall log-houfes, inhabited by families which fwarm with children. There exifts here the fame appearance of mifery as in the back parts of Pennfylvania. The inhabitants are moft of them emigrants from the county of Lancafter, from Maryland, and the environs of Reading and Carlifle. They purchafe land in thefe back parts of Virginia at a cheaper rate than they fold that which they quitted. They clear an additional portion of land, and fell it again on the firft opportunity, in order to remove into Kentucky, or Teneffec. Thefe are the main points of direction for the emigration from Virginia, where moft of the families from Pennfylvania and Maryland fettle only for a certain time. Some of the ancient inhabitants of Virginia emigrate alfo to the weftern parts, and it is a certain fact, that the ftate lofes yearly more than it gains by emigration. In the county of Augufta, which is entered after paffing $\therefore$. Blue-Ridge, the price of land is higher than in the county of Albecarle. It is difficult to account for this fact, as the produce of the country is retailed at a rate fomewhat cheaper, although the increafed expence for the carriage to market fhould, it feems, raife its price. Land cofts from ten to twelve dollars the acre. All fpecies of grain, hemp, and flax, are cultivated here, but with as little fk ill as in the preceding counties. As there are no rich planters in this diftrict, the number of negroes is inconfiderable; yct all thefe petty planters, however poor and wretched they apparently are, have one flave who fhares in their toils and ditrefs.'

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STAUNTON,

## STAUNTON, AND THE PRINCIPAL MINERAL SPRINGS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

On defcending the Blue-Mountains, the South-River, or fouthern branch of the Shenandoah, is crofled ; and, before Staunton is reached, the creeks Chriftian and Lewis are paffed, which, at a few miles diftance from that fpor, empty themfelves into the Shenandoah.

Staunton is the capital of the county of Augufta. From its being in the centre of a group of hills, it is one of the places in Virginia where the heat is moft intenfe, and, above all, moft oppreffive and intolerable. Some houles confructed on the heights enjoy a little more air, but they are commanded by other neighbouring mountains, which frequently prevent the air from reaching them, and very feldom fuffer it to circulate. The land in the neighbourhood is not remarkably fruitful. It would be difficult to account for this fpot having been chofen for the fite of a town in preference to others, but for the numerous fprings of excellent water, and a rivulet, which. burfting froma. hill near the town, turns two mills, and might turn many more if there were money enough to eftablifh them, and a fufficient quantity ${ }^{\circ}$ of corn to be ground. The fimall rivulet forms the Middle-River, which empties itfelf into the Shenandoah.

The moft frequented road to the fweet, warm, and bot Springs at Greenbriar, and from thence to Kentucky, paffes through Staunton, and makes it a confiderable thoroughfare. Eight inns are eftablifhed there, three of which are large, and frequently full. The warm and Bot Prings are in the county of Augufta, towards the fource of JamesRiver. 'They are cight miles diftant from each other, and ftrongly impregnated with fulphur. The temperature of the warm fpring is ninety-two degrees of Fahrenheit, which are equal to twenty-fix degrees and two thirds of Reaumur ; that of the bot Jprings one hundred and twelve degrees of Fahrenheit, equal to thirty-fix degrees and five ninths of Reaumur. Thefe two fprings are confidered to be very efficacious in rheumatic complaints, and in all cafes where it is necef-
fary to purify the blood. The fiveet fprings are in the county of Botetourt, forty miles from the others, and near another fource of JamesRiver. They are quite cold. The accommodations are not remarkably good in any of thefe three places, although they are much frequented.

Staunton contains about cight hundred inhabitants, a fourth of whom are negroes. The houfes are tolerably well built. From fifteen to eighteen fores receive the produce of the back country, which chiefly confifts in wheat, Indian corn, rye, hemp, linfeed, wax, and honey. Pretty large quantities of bear-fkins and beaver-fkins are alfo carried thither, as well as ox-hides, for the fupply of a tan-yard, which has been eftablifhed in the place. The goods fold by the ftorekeepers are brought directly from Baltimore, yet more frequently from Philadelphia, as the fmall capitals of the merchants of Richmond do not allow them to give as long credit as the Staunton traders can obtain in thofe two large citics, where they alfo find a cheaper market. The trade of Staunton has decreafed of late years on account of the eftablifhment of feveral fmall towns in the county of Greenbriar, as the fore-keepers in thofe places buy up fome of the commodities which were formerly brought to Staunton, and fupply the fame parts of the country with articles of merchandize which were originally fup. plied by Staunton.

Two market-days are weekly kept in the town, but the market is badly furnifhed with provifions. Meat fells at fix pence a pound. Flour fetches about eleven dollars the barrel; it is fine and white, and of a tafte infinitely fiuperior to that on the other fide of the BlueMountains. The price of a town-lot of one acre varies according to its pofition, from fixty to a hundred dollars. This country is not free from bilious fevers in autumn, yet they are lefs frequent than in the low countries, Four phyficians are eftablifhed in this fmall town, whofe practice is very extenfive.

A newfpaper is publifhed at Staunton twice a-week, and another is received there every week from Winchefter. Thefe papers, it is true,
are rather warm in defence of the French caufe, yet they are written with moderation, and never attack directly or indirectly the government of the United States. As far as I am able to judge, they are but little read.

1 had a confiderable inflammation in my eyes, which increafed to fuch a degree, that on my arrival at Staunton I was abfolutely blind. In order to get rid of it, I was obliged to have recourfe to bleeding, phyfic, and blifters, and to remain four days in that finall town. This diftemper, which I caught at Monticello, is very common throughout this country in the hotteft part of the feafon, efpecially with thofe who expofe themfelves to the fun.

During iny flay at the inn where I lodged, I faw great numbers of travellers pafs by, who were either merchants or fellers of land, going to Greenbriar and Carolina, or perfons on their way to the medicinal fprings for relief from rheumatic pains, or other maladies, which they had contracted in the low countries. The political opinions they delivered in the courfe of converfation were remarkably good. The declaration made by the Prefident; that he will not be a candidate at the next election, was the common topic; and while they unanimounly declared that Mr. Jefferion thould be his fucceffor, they were at the fame time clearly of opinion that nothing could repair his lofs.

A prefbyterian church has been built at Staunton; it is well frequented every Sunday by the followers of that fect, as well as by perfons of different religious perfuafions. A Baptift preacher delivers now and then a fermon in this church, which does not, however, make the leaft alteration in the compofition of the audience.

The inhabitants of Staunton, like the generality of Virginians, are fond of gambling and betting. I witneffed there two miferable horferaces. The beft horfe was not worth fixty dollars, and the bets amounted to three or four hundred. But as money is by no means plentiful, they lay knives, watches, \&c. \&c. I have feen- twelve watches depofited in the hands of the fame umpire. With refpect to
the manners of the people here, they are in general much like thofe of Richmond, nor are they actuated by a fuperior defire to difcharge the debts which they contract. ;

TOUR FROM STAUNTON TO WINCHESTER. KEYSSEL-TOWN.
The road from Staunton to Winchefter runs into two directions, ten miles from the former place, but the two roads thus formed join again thirty miles farther on. We had been advifed to Atrike into the old road, as being the beft, and we preferred it accordingly; I fay we, for Mr. Guillemard had rejoined me. The road as far as that fork, and even far beyond it, offers no interefting objects ; it is good, but, to judge from the nature of the ground, it muft be almoft impaffable in winter. Rocks are very numerous; the habitations do not ftand at a great diftance from the road, but they have a mean appearance.

Fourteen miles from Staunton, a woman who keeps an inn, or at leaft who affumed the title in an advertifement over her door, was not able to furnith us a breakfaft in her hut, the moft filthy and nafty I have hitherto met with throughout America. Three miles farther on, we were at confiderable pains to obtain one, which fell much hort of fatisfying the calls of hunger. As we could not entertain the leaft hopes of getting a dinner at Snap's (this is the name of the mafter of this fecond inn), we were compelled to brave the intolerable heat of the noon-tide fun, and to proceed four miles farther on, to Keyffel-Town, a town which, though only twenty years old, is already falling into decay. It is an affemblage of about twenty miferable houfes, four of which are whifk yhoufes. The land is generally good, and fetches upon an average from fifteen to feventeen dollars the acre; but uplands fell only for four or five. KeyffelTown ftands clofe to the Peaked-Mountains, a ridge which ftretches, without the leaft interruption, from the northern branch of the Shenandoah to Newton, that is, about fixty miles in a direction parallel
to the Blue-Mountains, which are fifteen miles diftant. This chain is, in fact, only a contintuation of the fame mountain; for the fummit forms throughout its whole extent a fraight line; uninterrupted by flight differences in point of form. The fate of culture is here much the fame as in all the preceding diftricts; large quantities of land in poffeffion of the fame owner, and put into cultivation until they are completely exhaufted. Hemp, which grows very fine, is cultivated throughout the whole of this country, but flax is merely attended to on account of the feed. The number of cattle is very confiderable, but they are conftantly kept in the woods.' There are but very few farmers who ftall them, even in winter, although the frof is for three months very fevere : they then ftrew a few handfuls of bad hay before the door, which thefe poor lean animals come to eat ; and this muft laft until the next day, when they return for the fame fcanty fupply. Dung is confequently little valued in this eountry. Although this is the general method, yet there are fome exceptions for the better!

On the journey from Staunton to Keylfel-Town we pafs the northern branch of the Shenandoah, and the Middle-Creek. Two phyfic: ins and four inn-keepers conftitute the principal population of Keyffel. Town. One of the phyficians is alfo matter of an inn ; the other, a Gern in by birth, formerly employed in the Dutch fervice at Batavia ar the Cape of Good Hope in the hofpitals, enjoys, it is faid, fome r utation in the country. We were told that people frequently :ome forty miles to confult him. His name is Dr. Hall; we faw nim; he feems to piffefs more knowledge than phyficians generally av in this country; but this diftinction is no peculiar ground of praife. This doctor, who arrived in America fourteen years ago, has fucceffively res fided in the ftate of New-York, Jerfey, and different parts of Virginia. In the laft inftance he quitted the weftern mountains, three yearst fince, to fettle in Keyflel-Town; he fold for fifteen hundred dollars ninety abres of land, and a houfe, which two years before he had purchafed for two hundred and forty, and where he had actually made fome improvements.
improvements, I mention this fact, becaufe inftances of a fimilar kind feldom happen in this country. They depend undoubtedly on peculiar circumftances; for, as has already been obferved, the increafe of the price of land in Virginia is far from keeping pace svith the rapid progreffion it experiences in the northern States, and which feems to commence in South-Carolina. Meat is fold for three pence: a pound, and frefh pork for from four to five: Some inhabitants of thefe parts buy up falt pork in Greenbriar-County, and retail it here. They purchafe it for five pence, and fell it for nine. We faw at Mr. Snap's a waggon loaded with thirty hundred weight of this article, which was to be fold in the environs of Frederickfburg. The foil confifts in general of calcareous earth, and the uppermoft layer is clay, which is frequently fo red; that you would fuppofe it to be of a ferruginous nature. The habitations are pretty numerous, but meant and poor. Some mills on the creek do not look quite fo wretched; but there is not one good houfe, not one good ftable, and not one good barn, even on the eftates of the moft confiderable farmers.

## FREY.

The houfe of one Pickering, twelve miles from Keyffel-Town, had been pointed out to us as a comfortable manfion. We did not find Pickering there, but Frey, a German, to whom the former fold it laft year, and who had eftablifhed himfelf here fome weeks before our arrival. The houre was in fo wretched a fate as to be feen through on all fides; there was nothing to eat either for man or horfe; nor was there any drink to be got but whiky. Wo were, however, obliged to content ourfelves with this hit; for it was night, and we fhould have: been obliged to travel four miles more in fearch of another inn, which perhaps might not have been better. We accordingly accommodated ourfelves to circumftances, and were informed that this Frey, the fon of a German, came laft year from Reading, and paid three hundred and twenty dollars for his houfe, two diftilleries, which belong
belong to it, and fixty-two acres of good land. This tract of country is peopled by one and the fame fort of emigrants, whoicome:from Lancafter and Reading, good fubjeets, honeft people, middling cultivators; but awkward, rude, uninformed, and dirty. Thefe qualities and inconveniences characterize all the fettlers in America who are Germans, or fons of Germans. ..

The air here is fo intenfely hot, and the rays of the fun beat with fuch violence, at this feafon of the year; that to render travelling during the day at all tolerable; it is'neceffary to depart even before daybreak; and to reft from feven or eight in the morning till five in the evening; when the traveller muft fet forward again, to make a moderate day's journey before the arrival of night. With thefe hours one can feldom proceed more than five and twenty miles a day; for it is neceffary, both to the rider and his horfe, to travel at an eafy pace. The fun begins to fcorch as foon as it rifes; at five in the morning the heat is already inconvenient; in the evening it is exceffive till fun-fet; and even long after the fun is down, the ground and all the furrounding objects are impregnated with heat, and continue to reflect it upon the traveller. But after all, though the air is fultry through the whole day, I have always fuffered lefs from it than from the burning rays of the fun, which to me were terrible." And very often, in defpight of the management I have talked off; the traveller lofes the advaitage of part of his precautions, from the want of inns at convenient diftances; being compelled, whatever he may endure, to proceed further into the morning than eight o'clock; and to begin his journey again earlier than fiye in the evening This happened to us yefterday, which was the 5 th of July. We could find $n o$ place to reft at, till noon; and were obliged to fet out again at four, to reach our miferable inn by the time night began to fall. Travelling in this manner defeats the intention of one who travels from curiofity; for, befide his being in danger: of falling fick, he arrives at the end of his day's journcy fo fa-tigued as to be incapable of exertion, and unfit for enquiry. He can fearcely go twenty paces from his inn, to fee an object worthy of being. vifited; and has barely ftrength to fupport a languid exiftence.

Newmarktt was the firft place where we fopped; it is eight miles diftant from our wretched night-quarters, from which we were not able to fet out as foon as we could have wifhed. The afpect of the country does not offer the leaft variety of views. On fome farms we now and then fee barns, better ftocked then they generally are in this part of the country ; but the dwellings are all fmall log. houres, and the culture is bad. Between Frey's inn and Newmarket the two branches of the road join again into one. Newmarket is a more confiderable place than Keyffel-Town; the buildings are much of the fame conftruction, but in a better condition. It is alfo fituate in a more extenfive plain than we have feen in our travels between the mountains. As to the price of commodities, the manners of the inhabitants, and the culture of the foil, the difference is fo very trifling, as not to deferve any notice.

## THE VALLEY AND RIVER SHENANDOAH. PEATON.

After an up and down hill journey of five miles farther on a road filled with loofe ftones, we entered the valley of Shenandoah, where meadows become more frequent. The heat of the day. did not allow us to proceed farther than Peaton's houfe, where, contrary to what we had been led to expect, we found the beft accommodation we have met with fince we left Staunton. Peaton kept formerly an inn, but having bought, a twelvemonth fince, a pretty confiderable eftate at the foot of the Blue Mountains, this new acquifition engroffes almoft his whole time and attention. His wife and children continue, however, in his ancient habitation, where he has taken down the fign, but continues to receive travellers who choofe to ftop at his houfe. The difference between thefe houfes, which are pretty numerous in Virginia, and inns, or ordinaries as they are called in this State, is, that in the latter all perfons are admitted without diftinction, but in the former none are received but travellers. They

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are thus exempted from noife, drunken quarrels, bad payment, and the charges fora licence. For fuch houfes, therefore, if they are well known, it is a clear profit to take down the fign. But the inn-keepers look upon them with a jealous eye, and do not point them out to travellers; and but for the heat of the fun, which forced us to feek fhelter wherever we hoped we might be able to obtain it; we fhould not have ftopped at Peaton's. We were very well treated there, and if we had not been fortunate enough to have ftopped, we fhould have been obliged to go ten miles farther to find even a bad inn. Befides, H was high time for us to ftop; for I felt already the fymptoms of a fever, which prevented me from proceeding any farther in the evening air.

Wheat is cultivated in this part of the country, as in all the preceding diftricts. The harveft has but juft begun, although the wheat is over-ripe. It is much infected with the rot, and mowed with the fickle as in Europe. On the other fide of the Blue Mountains, prejudices, ignorance, and the habits of the negroes, oppofe the introduction of the fickle, although fome farmers, who are aware that the ufual mode of mowing with the fcythe caufes a confiderable lofs of grain, wifh to introduce it. But moft of them are incapable of obfervation or reflection. Mowing with the feythe being the ufual way, they think, in common with the negroes, that it is the beft. But here, where the white people work themfelves with the negroes, and where a great number of hufbandmen arrive from countries where the fickle is made ufe of, they find no difficulty in mowing with the fickle. The price of land is here much the fame as in Keyffel-Town; is is confequently twice as dear as land of the fame quality on the other fide of the Blue Mountains.

We meet frequently in the road heavy waggons, covered with ftrong linen, and fometimes alfo with bear-fkins, drawn by four or fix horfes. It is in fuch waggons that the produce of the country of Teneffec, Kentucky, and the back parts of Virginia, as well as $\mathfrak{f k i n s}$
and hides, are conveyed to the ports of Alexandria, but more frequently to thofe of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and they bring back in return the productions of Europe and the colonies.

## JOURNEY゙ TO STRASBURGH.

A quarter of a mile from Peaton's houfe we crofs the river Shenandoah, which is rather nurrow, but very clear there, and flows in a deep bed, often obftructed by rocks. The banks of it are, in fome inftances, covered with fine natural grafs. The country we traverfe, as far as Woodfock, has but few hills, is tolerably inhabited, and is more open than before; but the houfes gain nothing either in point of convenience or outward appearance. Woodftock is the capital of the county of Shenandoah. This town chiefly confifts of log-houfes, and contains from feventy to eighty houfes, a court-houfe, and a bad prifon, like all the towns of the county. It was formerly named Millers-Town, after the name of the proprietor of the ground on which it was built; but the legiflature of Virginia, which feveral years ago had changed this fyftem of nomenclature, has given it the prefent name. Some faddlers, carpenters, fimiths, hatters, and even watehmakers, have eftablifhed themfelves in this fmall town, which is inhabited by Germans, as, in fact, are all the other places in this part of Virginia. Negroes are not numerous, and only to be found in large families; there are no more than five hundred of them in this county, and the whole population amounts nearly to 12,000 inhabitants.

Between Woodftock and Strafburgh, formerly Stovers-Town, the ground is extremely ftony, and the habitations are very few. A mile on this fide of Straiburgh the fpecies of wood fhews that the foil is better; the whole fcene is changed, the country opens, the chain of Peaked Mountains terminates, and we defcend into what may be called the valley of Shenandoah; for it is on this point where it really begins, at lcaft for the traveller. Meadows well furnifhed with timothygrafs and clover are interfperfed with fields of wheat and Indian O 2 corn,
corn, and with orchards, which abound with apple-trees in this diftrict. Land cofts here from eighteen to twenty-eight dollars the acre, and there is but little to be fold in this town, which is entirely inhabited either by Germans, or children of Germans. The fields are manured, and produce from fifteen to twenty-five buthels of wheat per acre. They plough with horfes, none of which can be bought under one hundred and twenty dollars, although the recent fall in the price of flour has alfo leffened their value, as well as that of all commodities.

The farmers find no difficulty in procuring white labourers, whom they pay at the rate of ten dollars per month, or half a dollar per day, and four hillings during the harveft. The cows are very fine, they are bred in the country, and fold for twenty dollars. Confiderable numbers of cattle are reared, and more particularly fattened in the paftures, and then, as well as the fheep and pigs, which are alfo very numerous, fent to the markets of Baltimore and Philadelphia. The wool, not ufed in families for manufacturing neceffary clothing, ferves to fupport fome hat-manufactories, which have been eftablifhed in the country. Some merchants of the town purchafe of fmall farmers the whole produce of their land, but the rich landholders. fend it themfelves to Philadelphia. Flour fetches, at this moment, but feven dollars per barrel at Straßburgh, and meat three pence a pound. Strafburgh contains two churches; an Anglican, which is called the high church in this country, and a Prefbyterian-meeting.

Before we reached the town, we found in the woods feveral fnakes near the road; among others, a black ferpent, thin, long, and which glides with great fwiftnefs, and the fnake known by the name of the glafs-fnake, from its being as tranfparent and brittle as glafs. They were about two or three feet long, and neither of them venomous.

## NEW-TOWN.

The country continues beautiful and open as far as New-Town, but is lefs inhabited than I expected from what I had read and heard. One or two handfome houfes of planters are feen from the road; they are more numerous, it is faid, on the banks of the river Shenandoah, from which we conftantly removed to a greater diftance, after we had paffed Peaton's houfe, fifteen miles diftant from New-Town. The land is good, and its culture and produce are much the fame as in the vicinity of Strafburgh. New-Town, formerly named Stevenfburg, is a fmall town, fomewhat lefs confiderable than Strafburgh. It contains five hundred inhabitants, and is peopled, like the whyle country, by German families. White labourers are procured there as eafily as at Straburgh, and receive nearly the fame wages; yet during the laft harveft they refufed to work for lefs than a bufhel of wheat per day, which the farmers were obliged to give, left they fhould lofe their harveft. The market-price at Alexandria, whither all the flour of the country is carried, fixes that of New- Fown, with the difference of two dollars and a half, which are deducted for freight. Laft year a barrel of flour brought as much as twelve dollars and a half at NewTown; but at this time it cofts no more than fix dollars. Great planters only have at New-Town, as in every other parfof the valley, a confiderable number of negroes; fmall farmers keep only one or two, and work along with them.

There is no church at New-Town; we feldom meet with any in Virginia where divine fervice is performed; from time to time we fee indeed old buildings called meeting-places, but no fermons are delivered there, no prayers read, and they do not of courfe deferve the name of church.

At New-Town we took leave of Mr. Dandridge, who flept at Peaton's the fame night we did, and in whofe company we travelled the laft two days. Mr. Dandridge was fecretary to the Prefident, and

TRAVELS IN NORTII AMERICA,
left him two or three months ago. The circumftance that the Prefident had appointed another fecretary in his room was recorded in the cbronique fcandalemfe of Philadelphia, with a variety of comments and fpeculations on the motives of this feparation; in thort, this domeftic tranfaction in the houfe of the Prefident was canvaffed with all the curiofity, ignorance, and loquacity, of a large fociety of idlers; and the newfpapers re-echoed this empty noife of fuppofition and conjecture, which are apparently without any ground. However this may be, Mr. Dandridge was returning from the county of Greenbriar, where he had infpected fome eftates belonging to the Prefident, and was now going to rejoin him at Mont-Vernon. We found in him a very pleafant companion, and he feemed as much concerned at his. parting front us as we were to leaye him. He is a man of a very reIpectable character.

WINCHESTER.
The plantations increafe both in number and fize, as we 'approach Winchefter, which lies but eight miles from New-Town. It is the capital of Frederick-County, contains upwards of two thoufand inhabitants, and is built tolerably well, in the midft of rocks, which circumftance, however, does not prevent many of the inhabitants from building houfes of wood. It is very difficult to conceive the motives that led the confruction of a town off this fpot, where only as much whter is found as is required for the ufe of the houfes, and which is upwards of twenty miles diftant from all navigation; it would have been far more advantageoully fituated on the banks of the Shenandoah. The rivulet which fupplies the families of Winchefter with water in abundance, is the fource of Opeckan-Creek, that empties itfelf in a north-eaft direction into the Potowmak. Winchefter carries on a confiderable trade for its inland pofition, in the midft of a country which is, as yet, fo thinly inhabited. It fends to Alexandria the whole produce of the upper country, and draws dry goods: the traffic, both in buying and felling, is carried on with ready money.
. The preference which is given here to hiladelphia over Alexandriaj, in regard to the purchafe of dry goods, refts on the fame grounds as it does in other places of this upper part of Virginia. From the greater wealth pofieffed by the merchants of that city, they are able to give longer credit; they rcceive the goods from the firft hands, and confequently can fell them cheaper; their warehoufes being plentifully ftocked with merchandize, the buyers can alfo fuit themfelves bettercircumftances, none of which take place at Alexandria, and which being lefs combined at Baltimore than at Philadelphia, caufed the latter to be refarted to in preference to the former, notwithftanding its greater diftance : it is by land that all there productions and come modities are conveyed to Alexandria, and arrive from Philadelphia. The carriage from Philadelphia to Winchefter cofts from four to fite dollars per hundred weight; and from Winchefter to Alexandria, two dollars and a half, as it does from New-Town. Heavy merchandize, fuch as grocery, is at times fent by fea from Philadelphia to Alexandria, whence it is conveyed to Winchefter in waggons, which, if not obliged to go back empty from want of a load, are paid at the rate of one dollar and a half per hundred weight. The produce fent from Winchefter confifts chiefly of flour. The environs of this place, as well as the back country, whence it draws the neceffary fupplies of provifions, abound in wheat; mills are very numerous in that diftrict ; hemp, fome linfeed, hats and hardware, great quanties of which are manufactured in Frederick-County, are alfo productions of this country. Upwards of thirty well-focked ftores, or hops, have been opened at Winchefter; the value of European goods which it yearly draws from Philadelphia, or Baltimore, is eftimated at two hundred thoufand pounds, or fix hundred fixty:fix thoufand fix hundred and fixty-fix dollars; they fell at Winchefter thirty per cent dearer than in the former places.

The profeffion of a lawyer is as lucrative in Winchefter as in all the other parts of Virginia. More than twenty of them find conftant practice, and are in thriving circumftances. Mechanics are found in abundance ; even a conch-maker, and feveral watch-makers, have fettled there. Five churches have been built at Winchefter; a Roman Catholic, an Anglican, a Prefbyterian, a German Lutheran church, and a Methodift meeting-houfe, but without any minifters being peculiarly attached to them. The Englifh minifter refides on the other fide of the Blue Ridge, and only comes from time to time. The Roman Catholic curate, who lives in Maryland, vifits this place alfo when he choofes; and to do the reft. The methodift meetinghoufe excepted, divine fervice is thus performed here by itinerant priefts, who are not in the habit of travelling much in Virginia for
purpofe of propagating religious truths. But, on the other hand, it is certain that the number of gaming-tables has of late much inerfared in this town, and they are all of them affiduoully frequented. \$ chis is a fort of worfhip, in the obfervance of which but few Virginians incur the charge of infidelity.

Béfides an indifferent prifon, and a very decent court-houfo, Winchefter contains a fine building deftined for the poor. The expence of this houfe, which is kept butwery carelefsly, is raifed by a poll-tax on white people and negroes. The poor, however, do not derive all the advantage it might afford if the public money were hufbauded with more economy."I have not been able to procure much minute information relative to the management of this houfe, but I have feen enough of it, to induce me not to wifh for further particulars. Eefides my opinion on this fpecies of eftablifhments is fixed. They afford in a bad and imperfect manner the affiftance which the poor have a right to claim from fociety. The care of old and infirm people, fupported by the public, would be far more ufefully entrufted to private families for a reafonable compenfation; and thus public charity would be confined to the fole clafs of the poor who really deferve it. Alms-houfes for the indigent are fources of poverty; for they muft
muft be inhabited, and even filled. The fitter conciders them as unfailing refources, and is thus encouraged in his idlenefs; while a wicked fon fees in them a certain retreat for his father and mother. which hardeus him in his guilty difpofition not to aflift them in diftrefs, \&c. \&ec.

If in old fates, which are extremely populous and gangrened with mifery and vice, the eftablihment of hofpitals for the poor thould be deemed uleful, their number ought at leaft to be confined within the bounds of indifpenfable neceffity. Now this neceflity exifts not, nor can it exift, in an imfant country like America, which abounds in the means of fubfittence, placed within the reach of every body; where every family may eatily fupport fuch of its members as are reduced to penury by old age or infirmities; where the number of thofe who have no relations to retreat to in fuch a fituation, if there fhould exift any, is at leaft very fmall; and where private charity is excited by the very fcarcity of thofe who need alms.

It is a painful duty to acknowledge that poor-houfes are far more frequently the refults of the vanity of cities, and of the indolence of thofe who ought to attend to the relief of the poor, than the effects of true humanity. The importance of enacting wife laws with refpect to mendicants is not yet fufficiently felt : the taik is, indeed, difficult; but they are intimately connected with the profperity of a great nation, and with the happinefs of all its members.

Two or three pitiful fchools form all the refources of the inhabitants of Winchefter for the education of theit children.

The town contains ten or twelve inns, large and fmall, which are often full. It lies in the why of all tiavellers twho proceed to the back parts of Virginia, to 'Teneffec, or to' the mineral fprings in the counties of Augufta and Berkley. Many families which are emigrating into the new countries alfo pafs through Winchefter. In the courfe of laft year upwards of four thoufand perfons paffed through the place, who were going to fettle in Teneffee or Kentucky.

- A well-ftocked market is held there twice a week, The price of $\because$ Vox. II.
meat is five pence a pound; a pair of fowls cofts from two to three thillings, and butter eleven pence a pound. Every inhabitant has a garden, which produces the neceffary vegetables for his confumption. Board and lodging eoft five dollars a week. Negroes are very numerous in Winchefter; but white labourers are not cafily procured, and receive higher wages than in moft places of the neighbouring counties.

The population of the county amounts to above twenty-one thoufand fouls, four thoufand five hundred of whom are negro flaves.

## BERKLEY-COUNTY. CHARLESTOWN.

Although dwelling-houfes and plantations are tolerably numerous between Winchefter and Charleftown, yet the country is ftill covered with wood to fuch a degree, that the eye does not enjoy any of the pleafant views which this fine tract of land, bounded on the right and left by the beautiful chains of the Blue and North Mountains, would offer, if it were well cleared. A few miles from the town the road takes a northeeait direction towards the Potowmack. Along the firft part of this road only fmall and wretched habitations are to be feen; and it is not until we enter the county of Berkley, eleven miles from Winchefter, that the plantations become more confiderable, the fields more extenfive, and better cultivated, and that the whole landfcape affumes an appearance of wealth. The dwelling-houfes are, in general, better built, and fome which belong to rich planters have a handfome appearance: but woods predominate ftill too much, and more ground lies uncleared than would fuffice to fupport a population thirty times more numerous than it is at prefent.

Charleftown is a fmall place, built within thefe ten or twelve years, comfifing of about forty houfes. The inhabitants of this place and its environs are moftly emigrants from the lower parts of Virginia. A few of them came from Pennfylvania, and thefe are all Germans. This diftrict is inhabited by more opulent planters than any other of the valley we have hithesto traverfed; The number of negroes is confequently
fequently confiderable; and white labourers are fearce in proportion : it is with great difficulty that any of the latter can be procured during the harvelt at the rate of two dollars per day. The difficulty of finding labourers at that important period obliges the farmer to have his wheat cut with the feythe, alchongh he is fully aware of the inconvenience which attends this nperation, and which is more confiderable here than elfewhere, for the thicknefs of the crops obftructs the action of the fcythe, and a greater quantity of corn is accordingly thaken out by the additional force required in mowing it down.

- Landed property for fome miles round Charleftown is more divided, perhaps, than in any other part of Virginia. Very few of the planters poffefs more than two thoufand acres of land, and few even fo much. The culture is better, the fields are better ploughed, better hufbanded, and are even a little dunged. An acre produces from twenty to twenty-five buthels of wheat ; oats are cultivated in abundance ; numbers of cattle are kept in the meadows. The whole produce is difpofed of in the fame manner as that of the environs of Winchefter, Strafburgh, \&zc. \&cc. But it is from Winchefter that the ftores or hops of Charleftown receive their fupplies : none of the fhop-keepers is fufciently rich to draw merchandize direetly from the fea-ports.

Two tolerably good fchools, one for Englifh, and another for Latin, are eftablifhed at Charleftown, to which children are frequently fent from Winchefter. The price of inftruction for each pupil at thefe fchools amounts to five dollars for Englifh, and feventecn for Latin. The corporation is building a houfe in which thefe twa fchools are to be united, and is defirous that a native of France would fix himfelf here as teacher of the French language.

A Prefbyterian and a Methodift church have alfo been erected in this fmall town, and the Epifcopalians have built another two miles farther. Thefe three churches have minifters, fupported by voluntary contributions; but their allowance is not fufficient to relieve them from the neceffity of being alfo paid by other congregations, fo that divine fervice is performed at Charleftown every fortnight
only, and it is faid that even on thefe days the churches are but little frequented.

No market having been as yet eftablifhed in Charleftown, every one fupplics himfelf with provifions as well as he can. Meat cofts fix pence a pound, butter nine pence, and fowls two fhillings a pair.

This town is increafing every year, and many new houfes are building. The inhabitants alfured us, as in fact they did every-where that the air is extremely falubrious; and, to judge from the afpect of the country, nothing fcems here to contradict. the affertiou.

The culture of wheat extends five or fix miles beyond Charleftown. The fields are all of a vaft extent, and the crops of Indian corn are remarkably fine. The meadows are alfo very rich, but they are few. in number.

## PASSAGE OF THE POTOWMACK THROUGH THE BLUE-MOUN. TAINS. HARPER'S FERRY.

Two or three miles from Potowmack you find a ledge of fmall heights, which always precede and follow the high chains of mountains : they are ftony, and but little clcared of wood, and the roads are dreadful.
At laft we reach the celebrated point, fo much extolled by travellers, and the celebrity of which has been greatly increafed by Mr. Jefferfon's Notes-the point where the Potowmack, on receiving the Shenandoah, feems to have broken through the Blue Ridge, to open for its waters a paffage acrofs this grand obftacle, by which nature intended to obftruct its courfe. The view is beautiful and majeftic. The Shenandoah fweeps in a fouth-eaft direction along the Blue Mountains, and feems deftined thus to prolong its rapid courle all along this ridge, when the Potowmack, which flows fmonth and fill from weft to eaft, encounters it at a right angle, and increafing the impetus and rapidity of the Shenandoah, arrefts the natural direction of the latter, and carries it along acrofs thefe high mountains,
mountains, which feem to open for the fole purpofe of letting them pafs. The fcene is grand; it deferves to be viewed, and is worthy of the admiration of travellers who delight in the magnificent operations of nature. But, however I was pleafed with the fight, it did not excite in me thofe emotions of enthufiafm which I expected, which I have feveral times experienced in the courfe of my life, and which laft year affected me fo ftrongly at the view of the falls of Niagara. The flight impreffion made upon my mind by the fudden encounter of the Potownack and Shenandoah, and by their paffage through the BlueRidges, is it to be afcribed to the idea I had preconceived, and to the high expectations raifed in my mind by the accounts $I$ had heard and read on this fubject ? But I arrived laft year with fimilar, nay ftronger, preconceptions at the ftupendous cataract of Niagara, and my aftonifhment and admiration were not diminifhed; on the contrary, they grew ftronger and ftronger every moment, while I was contemplating this wonder of nature, which engaged, as it were, cvery power of my foul; and the emotions it excited are ftill prefent to ny mind. Is the want of enthufiaftic feeling, perhaps, owing to my actual difpofition, which renders me lefs fufceptible of the charms of enchantment? This may be; my foul has fince laft year undoubtcóly furtained fome lofs in this refpect; yet I am not become abfolutely cold and infenfible to the beauties of nature; and I indulge in a belief, that I thall not fand unfupported in my opinion on this grand and beautiful fcene, which I have viewed with admiration and delight, but which appeared to me inferior to the deferiptions given of it.
: I muft here obferve, by way of a remark on the climate of America, that a very hot day was lucceeded, at Harper's Ferry, by an evening fo exceflively cold, that I was obliged to put on my great coat to be able for fome time to remain in the open air, and that 1 was foon obliged to ftep into the houfe and thut fome of the windows. This temperature of the air is not, however, common in this place; and the inhabitants were as ftrangely and ditagreeably affected by it as my felf.

The beautiful valley of Shenandoah, which has alto been more extolled, in my opinion, thain it deferves, terminates at this point. It is a
fine country, inhabited by an induftrious and active people; a country, formed by nature to be rich, and which we do not expect to find

- between thefe two chains of mountains, at leaft not in Virginia; after having travelled through other parts of that State, where fo much activity and induftry are confidered as things utterly impoffible; yet it is but thinly inhabited in proportion to its extent, and to the length of time fince it firft began to be fettled. Scarcely any part of it is cultivated with careful attention and k ill ; the price of land is very Jow, improvements proceed but flowly; and if we call to recollection the plains on the Mohawk-River in the north of the State of NewYork, we muft allow, that the valley of Shenandoah deferves the praife of being the fineft part of Virginia, but not of all America, as is frequently afferted in written and verbal accounts of this valley. It is from a fort of fpirit of juftice that I thus exprefs myfelf, on this part of the country, in a manner different from that of many others, whofe opinion may, undoubtedly, have more weight than mine; but I have, neverthelefs, paffed through this valley with fatisfaction and pleafure; and I wifh, for the happinefs of the Virginians, that many other parts of their State refembles this. The want of population would foon be fupplied, and none of the prefent inhabitants would emigrate into other States.

In the valley of Shenandoah are many home-manufactories, which is rarely the cafe in any other part of Virginia. The richert counties in this plain are thofe of Shenandoah, Frederick, and Berkley, efpe cially the latter. Pigs are bred here in great numbers; they run now and then into the woods, as they do in other parts of Virginia, but they return home almoft every day, and are fed there. A confiderable trade in falt pork is carried on in this valley. The population of Berkley-County amounts nearly to twenty-three thoufand inhabitants, three thoufand of whom are flaves. In this county, near the Potowmack, is fituated the moft frequented medicinal fpring in the United States. Although it poffelfes lefs powerful qualities than the fprings in the county of Augufta, and is lefs hot ; yet the beauty of the country, and its vicinity to the maritime provinces, which are the moft popu*
lous, the neighbourhood of fome fmall towns, tolerably inhabited, and the great variety of accommodations which the village that furrounds the fpring offers to the guefts, induce the majority of patients to prefer it to the other fprings.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON VIRGINIA.

On crofling the Potowmack we enter the ftate of Maryland. But before I bid a laft farewel to Virginia, I cannot forbear makiifg fome gencral obfervations on this State, which is fo highly interefting on account of its valt extent, the great number of reprefentatives it fends to Congrefs, the influence which it is fuppofed to have over the Union in general, and over the fouthern States in particular; and, laftly, on account of the difference of opinion entertained by its partifans and foes.

Nature has done much for Virginia, perhaps more than for any other ftate of the Union. The foil is, in general, good, and extremely varied; the climate, no doubt, is rather hot in fummer; the heat, however, is but little troublefome, for the inhabitants are eafily accufomed to it ; on approaching or paffing the mountains it becomes more moderate, and tolerable even in the midft of fummer: vegetation is wonderfully powerful in Virginia, and the climate favours the culture of almoft all known productions. Virginia, it is true, has no port on the Atlantic; but the poffeffes a multiplicity of harbours on her numerous and beautiful rivers, the navigation of which admits of failing up very high to receive the produce of remote diftricts; and, as has been already obferved, the fituation of North-Carolina is fuch, that the overplus of the produce in grain of that extenfive State muft in a great meafure pals through the hands of the merchants of Virginia. The want of fea-ports, which is not attended with any inconvenience for Virginia, is, on the other hand, productive of the great advantage of being fecure in time of war from the infults of the enemy, who, in order to burn its towns or plunder the country, would be obliged either
to land in another State, or to venture into the Chefapeak. Thefe immenfe advantages are incontrovertibly poffeffed by Virginia, whofe. lower parts, although unhealthful, yet are not more fo than thofe of Maryland, of fome diftricts of Pemnfylvania, and of the State of New-. York, and are certainly more falubrious than the lower parts of the two Carolinas and: Georgia. Virginia allo eujoys the great additional advantage of being almoft entirely free from all dangerous animals, The rattle-finake is uncommon to fuch a degree, that a great many inthabitans who dive in the woods never heard it mentioned. Let us now confider, whether Virginia has improved thefe great advantages by her couftitution, laws, and civil relations; what is her real ftrength, her ftrength in relation to the other ftates, and what are her refources.

The conftitution of Virginia was formed the firft of any of the Uuited States; it is likewife the moft imperfect. Reprefentation, the firf bafis of every democratical conftitution, is unequal in this ftate. Each county fends two reprefentatives to the legiflature: but thefe counties vary in point of population to very much, that fome furnifh only one company of militia, while others raife four battalions. Thus the proportional difference of reprefentation between the counties is as one to fixteen. The organization of the fenate is, in this point of view, equally defective. In regard to the election of fenators the State is divided into twelve diftricts, which are compofed of an unequal number of counties. Ten of thefe diftricts lie between the fea and the Blue-Ridge, and two only are firuated beyond the mountains. In this latter part of the State the population is not fo great as in that which is called Old Virginia: but it will foon become equal to it, becaufe many of the inhabitants of the old fettlements emigrate either into the weftern difricts, or beyond the mountains; at prefent even, it is more than half that of the other. There is, then, a friking incquality likewife in the reprefentation of the fenate, which is not compofed, like that of the fenate of the Union, and of fome other States, of elements different from thofe of the houfe of reprefentatives. The governor
is a mere fhadow of authority, he has not the power of performing any act but by the advice of his executive council, compofed of eight perfous, two only of whom go out every year, according to the choice of the legillature. Thus the poffibility that many of the members will hold their feats in the council for life gives them confiderable influence; and adds a total want of authority to the impoffibility of acting in which the governor is placed by the conftitution.

This constitution is alfo objected to on the ground of its not being the work of a convention appointed ad boc, but having been made by the legiflature which exifted under the Englifh dominion, and which, after having thaken off the Britifh yoke, modelled the conftitution, without having been eleeted and affembled for that purpofe, as in the sther ftates. This reproach might have had fome foundation, although the circumftances in which the legiflature was placed at that time reduce it almoft to nothing ; but at this time it is altogether unfair, becaufe the conftitution, made by an affembly whether competent or otherwife, has been adopted by the whole ftate, and followed thefe twenty years paft without the leaft objection. Whatever, therefore, may be its advantages or inconveniences, its origin thould not be now a matter of reproach. Sach as it is; it meets with much cenfure in the ftate; and the number of thofe who loudly demand an alteration, although from different motives, is very confiderable. The law which places landed property out of the reach of creditors in the rec very of debts would be immoral in any country, and under any government whatever. In countries where ariftocracy forms the leading principle of government, and it is intended to have a rich nobility and a fuccerfion of opalent families, that principle is fupported by fiduciary fubftitution. For family eftates being there confidered as permanent property, it is held, that the title of their prefent occupiers is confined to a mere ufufruct. This law, unjuft as it is under ariftocratic governments as any-where elfe, is there at leaft a politic meafure; in the fenfe which under this fort of government is attached to that term, and is moreover confined to the property of fome families. But in a - Vol II.
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country
country where democracy forms the bafis of government, and whofe conftitution is preceded by a declaration of the rights of man, this law, deftitute even of a pretext, is expofed in all the difgraceful nakednefs of its native immorality. The law which goes fo Atrong againft gambling is undoubtedly very moral and good: but fo far from being duly enforced; it is publicly violated every day; gaming being no-where more practifed, or productive of greater diforders, than in Virginia. It would; therefore; be much better for the fate were gambling authorized by law; for of all diforders, that of a public contempt of the laws is the moft deftructive to a civilized ftate. Another great diforder in the fate of Virginia is the habitual want of punctuality in the payment of debts; for, independently of the immorality of this part of the public manners, this bad habit, which enriches not even thofe who do not pay, deprives the public wealth of many refources, and injures all forts of improvements. The refources of chicanery afford in Virginia, as they do every-where elfe, a frong fupport to this difpofition of the Virginian people; fince the definitive fentence of payment in regard to the cleareft and mof incontrovertible debt may be retarded full five years.

As to trade and commerce, Virginia, although very' advantageounly fituated for the moft extenfive commercial operations, yet carries on but a very inconfiderable trade. The merchants are neither poffeffed of the fame capitals, nor enjoy the fame credit, as in the other trading ftates of North America. So far are they from fupplying with provifions the back parts of the fate, that the latter draw them directly from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The total value of the exports of the different ports of Virginia amounted in the year 1791 to $3,131,863$ dollars; in 1792 to $3,542,823$; in 1793 to 987,097 ; in 1794 to $3,320,636$; and in 1795 to $3,490,043$ dollars.

The population of Virginia fhould feem very confiderable, if we reflect that this ftate fends twenty-one members to the Congrefs of the Union, and that the population of each fate fhould regulate the ntin-
ber of its reprefentatives at that general council. But this population, which by the cenfus of 1791 amounts to feven hundred and fortyfeven thoufand fix hundred and ten perfons, comprizes two hundred and ninety-feven thoufand fix hundred and twenty-feven flaves. The area of the fate contains feventy thoufand fquare miles; this makes per fquare mile about ten two thirds of inhabitants, three. fevenths of whom are negro flaves. The population of the whites, which is undoubtedly increafed by reproduction, gains nothing by migration; for no Virginian will deny, that the ftate is lofing every year more by the emigration of its inhabitants than it obtains emigrants from other ftates; fo that this population, if well counted, is, perhaps, inferior to that of any other ftate of the Union. In a great part of Virginia the heat of the climate, and the ure of flaves, render that clafs of men idle and averfe to labour, who in the other ftates, under different circumftances, are fpurred on to induftry. and activity by indigence and want. We find, accordingly, that a lefs quantity of land is cultivated here, in proportion to the extent and population of the country, than in other ftates, and that but very few. branches of induftry have gained ground in Virginia, although the country is fitted for all thofe which have been eftablifhed in other parts of the United States. There isino ftate fo entirely deftitute of all means of public education as Virginia; and it may be fairly faid, that the only college the poffeffes is the moft imperfect in point of inftruction, and the worft managed of any of the. Union. On a candid confideration of thefe circumftances, it is impoffible to praife with any, degree of juftice the power of the ftate of Virginia.

The power of a ftate is the refult of its real ftrength: Virginia, as has already been obferved, is undoubtedly invited by nature to become the moft powerful, or one of the moft powerful, of the Union. But in order to attain this end, bad laws muft be fuperfeded by good ones; the manners muft be corrected, induftry encouraged, and the bounties of nature turned to advantage. Thefe are the refources of Virginia, which futurity will call forth. : As Virginia contains fome men of public fpirit and extenfive information, occupied with the welfare of
the country and defirous of effectuating it, and as the legifature itfelf feems to pay much attention to this point the time of improvement may be near; but it is not yet come, and my obfervations merely apply to the prefent ftate of things.

Virginia influences at this moment the political opinion of Geongia and North-Carolina; the fimilar manuer in which thefe three ftates. vote at the congrefs; at, leaft warrants this opinion. But Georgia is a feeble ftate, from her pofition as well as population; and, were the even more confiderable under thefe points of view than the actually is, yet the ftate of diforder which prevails there would reduce her ftrength to nothing. North-Carolina is not in the fame ftate of diforder, but poffefles no frength. Men of talents are more fcarce. there than in any of the other ftates; and if the fhould obtain any, the would probably be tired of the ftate of dependence wherein the is kept by her incapacity.

Virginia does not rely on South-Carolina, which may coincide with her in point of political opinion, yet defires to have an opition of her own, and fcorns to acknowledge the fuperiority or influence of another ftate.

She ranks among her friends the ftate of Kentucky, which was difmembered from Virginia, and Teneffee, whofe interefts perfectly concur with hers. She fancies alfo, fhe may rely on a part of Pennfylvania. But all thefe calculations are more than doubtful; and were they founded, they have no permanent grounds: they may be ufeful ta carry a motion in Congrefs; but they do not increafe the real ftrength of Virginia, nor the refources of a political body acting, or defiring to act, independently of the Uuion.

The reproach frequently preferred againft Virginia, that the defigus to induce the Southern States to withdraw from the Union, is certainly unfounded. Not one of the other ftates is, perhaps, more attached ta the federal government, than Virginia. The Virgimians are unanimous in this opinion, and even reproach the Northern States with an intention of operating this divifion; yet they hope, that Pennfyl-
vania, or at leaft that part which is fituated on the left of the Sufquehannah, would affift them in defeating any attempt, in Congrefs, to bring on fuch a rupture.

The Virginians generally enjoy a character for hofpitality, which they truly deferve; they are fond of company; their hofpitality is fincere, and may, perhaps, be the reafon of their fpending more than they thould do; for, in general, they are not rich, efpecially in clear income. You find, therefore, very frequently a table well ferved, and covered with plate, in a room where half the windows have been broken for ten years paft, and will probably remain fo ten years longer. But few houfes are in a tolerable ftate of repair, and no part of their buildings is better kept than the ftables, becaufe the Virginians are fond of races, hunting, in thort, of all pleafures and amufements which render it neceffary to take peculiar care of hories, as they are the farhion of the day.

The Virginians are good humands, and good fathers; buty from a love of diffipation, they keep lefs at home than the inhabitants of many other ftates. 1 have heard ladies reproach them with being fubject to jealoufy. This may be the cafe : in every country under the fun diffipated hufbands are jealous. The women are amiable, and enjoy the reputation of fulfilling their duty with the fame exactnefs as in other parts of America, where the hufbands pafs more time with their wives. They are more fprightly and agreeable than in the Eafern States, but not fo much fo as in South-Carolina; nor are they fo pretty as in Philadelphia. I have, however, feen Virginian ladies who are inferior to none in perfonal charms and graceful manners.

Virginia has, fince the revolution, produced more men of diftinguifhed talents than, perhaps, any other fate of the Union. Fond as the inhabitants are of diffipation, a tafte for reading is more prevalent among the gentlemen of the firft clafs than in any other part of America; but the common people are, perhaps, more iguorant than elfewhere. During the war of the revolution, the Virginian troops were equally diftinguifhed for their valour and love of liberty; and the latter fentiment is yet tremblingly
tremblingly alive among all claffes of the people. The contraft it forms with the maintenance of ीlavery is truly ftriking; and fpeeches on liberty and independence found rather ftrangely from the lips of mafters of flaves. The Virginians are moft of them aware of the inconveniences refulting from flavery, even with refpect to their own interefts; but the means of abolifhing it are liable to numberlefs difficulties in a country where the number of flaves is fo confiderable as in Virginia. Yet, on the other hand, it muft be allowed that there are means, the execution of which, if undertaken with unanimity and fpirit, would be lefs dangerous than many Virginians feem to appre. hend. I thall fpeak more fully on this fubject after my vifit to Maryland. The Virginians are, in general, good mafters; the fentiments of philantbropy, which have not yet gained fufficient ground in Virginia to prepare the emancipation of llaves, have however had influence enough to caufe them to be better treated and fed. It is generaily felt in Virginia, that abfolute flavery cannot continue long; men of fenfe, at leaft, are convinced of the truth of this remark. Let us indulge in the hope, that this conviction will infenfibly lead to fome generous refolution, which will prove as beneficial to the matters as the Glaves.

## MINERALOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The depth of the layer of fand prevents any fone from being perceived in the vicinity of Norfolk, yet at a thort diftance from that place quarries are found and worked. The fones employed in building are quartz, feldipar, and fteatites. On the fea-fhore the ground confifts of a fine fand, dry and light, but is in feveral inftances pierced by rocks of granite. In Difinal-Swamp the fame fragments of trees are found buried and preferved under the vegetable earth, in different degrees of depth, as in the plains which rife in the form of a terrace near the bed of the river Connecticut. Thefe fragments are ftill more abundant there: when dug out of the ground they are alfo in a
foft fate, but grow hard when expofed to the air. From the mouth of James-River, as far as the Blue Mountains, the fame minerals are found as in the reft of America. Near Chefapeak-Bay you meet with irregular maffes of granite, which farther on are replaced by regular layers of quartz, feldjpars, fchoerl, and an argillaceous fhiftus. This fucceffion of minerals is found two or three times in the tract of country which is wafhed by James-River. Near York and Williamfburg you find large beds of oyfter-fhells, four or five feet in depth, which fometimes appear above the furface of the ground; you alfo fee ftones compofed of conglomerations of granite, and which feem to be a fpecies of imperfect pudding-ftone. The fones wafhed by the rapids of James-River at Richmond are a fpecies of granite. On making an excavation at Roquette, large quantities of copperas-ftone, enveloped in a bluifh and very tender earth, were found. There ftones contain much copper; they are alfo faid to include a tolerable quantity of filver, but the prefence of this metal has not yet been afeertained by any proper experiment, and much lefs its proportion.

At Dover, where the coal-mines which we vifited are fituated, the foil confifts chiefly of a fand-ftone, interfperfed with fragments of granite, which when broken preferve the original texture of the fone. It is' in thefe layers that the coal is found in immediate contact with ftone of a fandy or argillaceous compofition, and with a blue clay. That part of the country which contains the coal-mines is about ten miles in breadth, but its length is not yet afcertained; it croffes James-River. The ftrata of coal are in general thicker at the extremities and where they lie neareft to the furface of the ground ; their direction, which is from weft to eaft, forms with the horizon a very obtufe angle. As foon as you leave this diftrict, you meet again with granite, which now lies in layers, is interfperfed with mica, and feems in feveral inftances; to be a real cryftallization. The foil is a hard clay. Some miles from Milton, at the foot of the South Mountains, there is a vein of lime-ftone, formed like fhiftus, and placed between layers of perfect date. When calcined, it yields excellent lime.

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Thins vein runs in a fouth-weft direction as far as the river Roanoke in $\therefore$ North-Carolina, that is, one hundred and forty miles, and upwards of fixty miles towards the north-ealt. It is in no inftances more than :ten fect thick, and frequently lefs. In all the fun. ounding fields are found large detached maffes of white quartz, refting on layers of blue -hiftus; and likewite frata of a greenifh grey colour. Maffes of .granite are likewife very common in the vicinity of the South Mountains. There is alfo to be found a grey undulated rock, which eafily .feparates into fheets, that contain a confiderable quantity of magnefia. .The foil which covers this finall chain of mountains (Eaft, Green, and South Mountains) is of a reddith colour, and extremely fruitful. ${ }_{\text {t Between this ridge and the Blue Mountains the ground contains much }}$ ochre, and fulphureous mundick is found there in great quantities. The valley between the Blue and North Mountains abounds with dayers of lime-ftone, feveral of which form an angle with the borizon. Near Keyffel-Town, twenty-five miles from Staunton, they drop nearly perpendicularly, and are generally covered with a reddifh earth, and fometimes with granite of a yellow colour. Lime-ftone is alfo found near Winchefter; but further on it foon difappears, and is replaced by a fhiftous and quartzous date. Granite is only feen in a few derached malfes on the road from Winchefter to Harper's Ferry; and in .progreflive fucceffion we meet with layers of yellow hift, which eatily feparates into thin theets, and is interfperfed with brilliant particles, refembling mica, of a yellow nate and of lime-ftone. The .rocks in the Blue Mountains confift near Harper's Ferry, as they do throughout this whole chain, chiefly of granite ; but we alfo meet with frec-ftone and feldfpar. Near Frederick-Town, lime-ftone is again feen; but free-ftone, hift, and a fpecies of micaceous fand in the road to Ellicot's-Mill, are alfo found. The rocks which bound in this place the river Potap $\int$ co are calcareous ftomes.

## TREES.

Anong the numberlefs fecies of trees which grow in Virginia, are diftinguifhed the filver-leaved maple, the afh-leaved maple, the climbing trumpet flower, the catalpa tree, the Carolinian allfpice, the iudas tree, the Virginian mefpilus (of which I have feen fome twentyfive feet in height) ; cornel trees of different forts; the perfimon, the nickar tree, the triancanthus, walnut, various fpecies of cedars, fweet bay, benjamin tree, and another laurel of which I do not know the name; the maple-leaved liquidcambar, the evergreen laurel-leaved tulip tree, the fwamp pine, and many others; the black and Carolina poplar, various fpecies of oak, the fmooth fumach, pfeudo-acacia, fringetree, \&cc. : but many of them, the tulip tree for infance, do not attain the fame height in Virginia as in South-Carolina and Georgia. Although Virginia does not produce fome trees, which grow only under a higher degree of latitude, yet it contains in my opinion a greater variety of fpecies than any other ftate. There is alfo a great multipicity of plants, but they are lefs fragrant than in South-Carolina.

## ROADS AND CANALS.

The Virginian legiflature applies itfelf with peculiar care to the improvement of inland navigation. Several canals are either made, commenced, or projected, in places where the river navigation is intercepted by rapids; but, as in the reft of the United States, art is not fufficiently attended to in their conftruction. Works of this kind are carried on without previoufly confidering the beft means of completing them; whence it is that they are often more imperfect, and always more expenfive, than they otherwife might be.

The roads are in general good throughout this ftate; and although the inns are fometimes bad, yet upon the whole they are better than

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in the other ftates. Thofe in the back country, where I have travelled, are preferable to the inus in many of the moft inhabited parts of NewEngland.

## JOURNEY TO FREDERICK-TOWN.

A boat takes up the travellers in Virginia, and lands them in Maryland. The Potowmack forms the limit of the two ftates. You crofs it twenty toifes from its confluence with the Shenandoah, and on crofling over you enjoy this grand fiectacle as well as from any other point. The mountains through which the Potowmack paffes lofe in Maryland the name of the Blue-Ridge, and affume that of the South Mountains. Tie narrow road which leads to Baltimore, and which tor four or five miles is an uninterrupted feries of folid or fhifting ftones, runs along the bafis of thofe mountains, and the Potowmack, the bed of which is not grown wider from having received the Shenandoah. It flows amidft fragments of rocks, which render its courfe uneven and noify. Six miles farther on you leave the Potowmack to afcend the Coofoofky Mountains, a chain of fmall extcnt, from which the view of the Blue-Ridge, of the North Mountains, and the preceding fmall heights, a part of which is cultivated, efpecially in Maryland, and laftly of the Potowmack, which you fee a mile beyond the Blue-Ridge, forms a grand and delightful profpect.

The South Mountains feparate the counties of Wafhington and Frederick. On purfuing the road, which I travelled, you only touch Warhington-County, one of the moft healthy and fruitful parts of Maryland. It furnifhes all fpecies of grain for the export trade of Baltimore, and alfo wrought-iron: it abounds with iron mincs. The population of the county amounts to about fifteen thoufand fouls, eighteen hundred of whom are negro flaves. Weft of WafhingtonCounty is that of Alleghany, the laft of the fates of Maryland in this direction.

The fettlement of the country between Harper's Ferry and the
Coofoofky

Coofoofky Mountains is juft beginning. You meet with a few fmall habitations, moft of which have been built within thefe three years; they are miferable $\log$-houfcs, with about twenty acres of cleared ground. The new fettlere arrive mofly from the cavirons of Lancafter, and the county of Dauphin in Pennfylvania; many come alfo from the lower parts of Maryland, and tome from Ireland. Thefe families appear to be an active and induftrious kind of people. In this part of the country land fetches from eight to ten dollars the acre, and yet it is not better than on the other fide of the river in Virginia, where it is fold for four or five, and where the habitations are very fcarce ; yet the difeafe of the grain, called widle, is here unkuown. The Potowmack forms on the not th fide the limit of this fcourge, as the Blue Mountains do on the eaft. No Heffian flies are feen here, and the rot occurs but very feldom.

The harveft is this year very plentiful, as in fact it is in all other parts; and thofe farmers in Maryland who do not fpeculate in grain, rejoice at the fall of its price. But many others, who have plunged into fpeculations of this nature, will furtain confiderable loffes from this fudden fall. May this difaftrous experience render them more cautious and prudent for the future! A fpirit of commercial fpeculation in a farmer is the ruin of agriculture; his means are far inferior in extent to thofe of a merchant in town, who makes up the lofs of one fpeculation by the fuccefs of another. But the farmer who lofes the value of his commodities, or is badly paid for them, contracts debts, cultivates his land with lefs care, is obliged to fell his cattle, his crops are lefs plentiful, and the whole of fociety thus fhares his lofs; for the profperity of cultivators is more intimately connected with the general welfare than that of any other induftrious clafs of the people.

The Coofoolky Mountains are tolerably cultivated; fome of them are fo up to their very fummits. Farther on in the country habitations increafe in number, culture expands, and the corn-fields grow larger: land fetches in thefe mountains from twelve to fifteen dollars the acre,

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and this price continues much the fame until we reach the environs of Frederick-Town. Meadows are there more frequent, and the abundance of water enables the farmers to water their grafs-lands, which is exccuted by fome of them with a confiderable Thare of ikill. The water is conducted through wooden pipes, which communicating from one height to another, frequently diftant feveral hundred toifes, traverfe the fmall dale which feparates them. Timothy grafs and red clover form the artificial meadows of the country. White clover g:ow's naturally pretty thick and fine.

Culture increafes, the land grows better, and the meadows augment in number, in the vicinity of Frederick-Town. Land is fold there for from twenty-five to thirty dollars the acre, and grafs-land for fifty.

FREDERICK-TOWN, THE CAPITAL OF FREDERICK-COUNTY.
This town, fituated on the creek Carolle, a branch of the river Monaca'y, is very well built. The greater number of houfes are ftone buildings; the town-hall, poor-houfe, and court-houfe, are very fine ftructures. The population of Frederick-Town amounts to about two thoufand fouls, a fourth of whom are negroes. It carries on a confiderable trade with the back country, which it fupplies with merchandize drawn from Baltimore, and tranfmits to the latter place in return the produce of the back country, which is rich, fruitful, and thickly fetcled; in general, induftry is beyond comparifon more active there than in Virginia.

A glafs manufactory had been eftablifhed fome miles from FrederickTown. But, whether through the mifconduct or the misfortunes of the proprietors, who came from Bremen in Germany, from want of money, or perhaps from a coincidence of all thefe caufes, this manufacture has fhared the fate of almoft all firft eftablifhments of this nature, and is fo near its deftruction, that the latter may be confidered as complete. The raw materials, I have been affured, are in great abundance near the fpot where it is fituated. If this be actually the cafe,
cafe, it will be relieved either by the prefent managers or others, which is immaterial in a public point of view; but it is of great importance for the country to poffefs a glafs-manufactory, that may leffen the quantity of this fort of imports from England, which their fragility renders fo profitable to the vender, and fo indifpenfibly neceffary to the buyer. Maryland abounds in iron, and iron works are very numerous throughout the ftate, which carries on a confiderable trade in wrought-iron. Many of them are eftablifhed in the environs of Frederick-Town.

Frederick-County contains about thirty-one thoufand inhabitants, four thoufand of whom are negroes. Since 1791, the year when the cenfus was taken, the population of Frederick-County has been confiderably increafed by the cmigration of families from other parts. The land is, in general, good, and produces wheat, rye, barley, and Indian corn, in confiderable quantities for the export trade of Baltimore, and alfo fome hemp and flax. ©i Much flour is likewife fent to Baltimore out of the county, where the number of mills is very confiderable. The country between Frederick-Town and Baltimore confifts of a continual fucceffion of fmall hills, and the road is very feldom even for a mile together. Although the country be upon the whole tolerably fettled, yet there are many parts which are but thinly inhabited, and thefe are even more extenfive than the reft. The nature of the wood indicates a fruitful foil. Tobacco was formerly cultivated in great quantities; but this fpecies of culture, which has as much decreafed in Maryland as in all the other Southern States, is here almoft reduced to nothing. It has been fuperfeded every-where by the culture of wheat, although the latter labours here under the fame imperfections as in other places. They plough two or three inches deep : the filds are but feldom manured; and what little dung they gather is allotted to the grafs land. From this carelefs conduct in regard to the prefervation and augmentation of manure, it fhould feem that they are siot fenfible of its value.

## POPLAR-SPRING.

On the 12 th of July I fpent the hotteft part of the day at PoplarSpring. . Although this part of the country, has been long fettled, yet the number of new colonifts far exceeds that of the ancient inhabitants. The price of land in the neighbourhood is from ten to twelve dollars the acre. The procefs of clearing is much the fame there as in all the other parts of America. Indian corn is fown the firft year, then follows wheat, frequently from fix to feven years without interruption, or as long as the foil will bear any; afterwards it lies fallow until another part of the ground, which in the mean time has been cleared, is alfo exhaufted in its turn. As it demands more labour and care to convert woodland into meadows, much ground is left uncleared, which would make excellent grafs-land. Its turn will doubtlefs come, for the country is in an improving ftate; but fo much land is yet covered with wood, that many years will elapfe before a ikilful and extenfive ftate of cultivation can be eftablifhed.

The ground is throughout the whole country tilled with horfes, which coft from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty.dollars. The cows are fine, and worth from twenty-five to thirty dollars. Wheat is cut with the fickle, but oats and rye with the fcythe; labourers are eafily procured, and paid at the rate of one dollar a day. during the harveft; at other times they receive three fhillings a day (money of Maryland, which is of the fame value as that of Pennfylvania), or eight dollars a month. Cattle fattened either in the fine meadows near Frederick-Town, or in other lefs rich paftures, are fent to Baltimore or Philadelphia. The inhabitants buy flour of the waggoners, who convey it to Baltimore, and pay nearly the fame price as in this town. It fetches at this time eight dollars per barrel; but in the courfe of laft. January it was fold for fourteen. During my ftay at the inn I heard feveral farmers exprefs their fatisfaction at the fall of the price of grain, on account of its being likely to occafion failures
among the merchants of Baltimore. "Thefe people," faid they, " have gaincd from us all they could, and carried it to France; and now they carry both our money and that of France to England: if they fail, it is what they deferve."

They who doubt the difpofition of the American people in favour of France, if not wedded to their erroneous opinions, have but to travel among the country people, and they will find them full of miftruft, animofity, and ratred againft England, and well-difpofed in favour of the French nation. ${ }^{1}$ They will find the death of Louis XVI. and the crimes which fuccecded it, as much detefted as they are in England; but they will alfo meet with as many zealous partizans of the caufe of France, and of that of true liberty, as perfons to converfe with on thefe topics: to cherifh and commiferate Fayette feems a fort of religious duty in this country. They will alfo find, that the Prefident is univerfally refpected, and that nobody is inclined to impute to him the injurious ftipulation of the treaty of commerce, which is generally difliked. Let me repeat it once more, that I wifh to be underftood as alluding to fuch people only as from principle, and a fenfe of their own intereft, difdain all connection with England, and who may be juftly called the true and real American people. I have divefted myfelf to fuch a degree of national prejudices and preconceived perfonal opinions on this fubject, that I am fure my obfervations on this head are founded in truth. They who are determined to differ from me in opinion may yet affert, that my prejudices have deceived me in fpite of myfelf, or that the country people are a fet of ignorant, ftupid, and deluded perfons, and that the faculties of fair and candid difeuffion are concentrated in the cities. To affertions fo ftrange and illiberal I Thall not reply; for why fhould I argue with thofe who are determined not to change their opinion ?

## ELLICOT'S-MILL.

From Poplar-Spring a road has been cut within a few years, which abridges by fome miles the road to Baltimore. It is bad, and being quite
quite new it paffes but by very few habitations: about fifteen miles from Baltimore you perceive the manfion of Mr. Carrol, about a mile diftant from the road. From the multiplicity of buildings united in his fettlement, it has rather the appearance of a village, than of the habitation of a private gentleman. Mr. Carrol has united feveral eftablifhments on this foot; he poffeffes an extenfive farm, and a great number of negroes, but not having been in his plantation, I am not able to give a detailed account of it.

Ellicot's-Mill is a fmall village, the principal eftablifhment of which is a large grift-mill belonging to Mr. Ellicot, and named after him. This mill has fix pair of mill-ftones, and is conftructed as well as any of the mills of Brandywine, of which it poffeffes all the perfections. The fituation of this place, encircled by mountains, is truly romantic. The water is clear, the rocks are high and majeftic; and I could have wifhed to enjoy one day longer this view, which, being rather gloomy, was well adapted to my prefent frame of mind; but the fcorching heat forced me to proceed to a more temperate part of the country.

I thall relate here, with all humility, what happened to: me with three Frenchmen of the Wert-India Iflands, whom I found at the inn, and one of whom I underftood afterwards was Mr. Thomas, late French Conful at Baltimore, and another his phyfician, who attended him to the Berkley waters. Although I addreffed them in our native fpeech, they conceived, from my modeft way of travelling, fo mean an opinion of me, that they refolved to fleep all three rather in a room which contained only two beds, than to fuffer " a poor devil of fo mean an appearance" to repofe in the fame room with one of them. This declaration, which was not made with the intention that I fhould hear it, was overheard by me in a corner of the garden, where I was frnoking my fegar. As the obfervation concerned only my outward appearance, I did not think myfelf bound to take it up. I fupped alone, and laid down on the floor on a mattrefs, which the miftrefs of the houfe had placed in the fecond room, where the coachmain of thefe gentlemen had taken pofferfion of a good bed. I laughed on looking back to the
time
time when the haughty Mr. Thomas would not have dreaded my company quite fo much; and my fleep was as found as if I had been called to the honour of fleeping in the fame room with Mr. Thomas himfelf.

## BALTIMORE.

The road continues as mountainous, difficult, and covered with fand and fragments of rocks, as before, until four or five miles from Baltimore. During the whole of this journey you fee neither good nor numerous habitations; the land is but of a middling quality, in a great meafure uncultivated, and the reft in a very indifferent ftate of improvement. Four or five miles from Baltimore the ground grows even, the habitations become more numerous, and affume a better appearance. In proportion as you draw nearer the town, the dwellinghoufes befpeak more and more the wealth of its inhabitants, and the profperity of its commerce.

The criminal jurifprudence of Maryland has not yet experienced any alteration in its ancient form, proceedings, or practice. The con,victs work at the roads, loaded with irons.-What little work they perform is badly done, and they frequently effect their efcape. This fyftem is not by any means productive of more beneficial refults in Maryland than it was in Pennfylvania, where it has been abolifhed. It will undoubtedly undergo a change.-But at what time? -And why has it not been yet fuppreffed?

Baltimore is, after Philadelphia and New-York, the moft important trading port in America; at leaft, it difputes this rank with Charleftown and Bofton. Being fituated nearer to the rivers Youghiogeny and Mocongahel, which empty themfelves into the Ohio by Pittfburg and Philadelphia, Baltimore poffeffes a part of the trade of the back country of Pennfylvania, fupplies moft of the ftores which furnif the weftern territories with merchandize, and receives in return a part of their produce. It econtains at prefent from four to five Von. II. $S$ thoufand
thoufand houfes, and has been almoft entirely built fince the peace of 1763. It has ftill more rapidly increafed fince 1783, and efpecially fince the beginning of the prefent war. The inn-keeper at PoplarSpring told me, that in 1749 , when he landed at Baltimore on his arrival from Germany, the whole place confifted of nine miferable loghoufes, and now it is one of the funeft towns on the Continent, as it contains no old houfes, and moft of the prefent have been conftructed of fate years; they are all built on good principles, and moftly of bricks. The numerous churches of all religious perfuafions, as well as the public buildings, are conftructed in a fimple and elegant fyle. The town, which increafes in every direction, gains in extent, particularly on the bay, where ftreets are paved and formed on a ground wrefted from the fea, and where a few years fince veffels were afloat. This fort of work, to which the infpectors of the town have affigned certain limits, extends daily. Ships of burthen cannot proceed higher up the river than Fell's-Point, at which place they load and unload. No bufners, however, is tranfacted at Fell's-Point; every thing being done at Baltimore, which is feparated from it by a flat and open fpace of ground about a mile in extent. The merchants' counting-houfes and principal warehoufes are at Baltimore; there being at Fell's-Point only a few inconfiderable warehoufes, which fome of the merchants have for temporary purpofes. If the trade of this city continues to increafe as hitherto, the fpace of ground lying between Baltimore and Fell's-Point will be covered with buildings, and the two places will form but one town. At prefent new houfes are building in every ftreet; and the town fpreads every day towards the harbour, and on the weft fide upon the grounds belonging to Colonel Howard, the value of which from this circumftance increafes continually.

The lands of this wealthy proprietor are, for the moft part, let upon building-leafes, which I imagine to be owing to fcarcity of money among the fpeculators in thefe buildings; for otherwife it is to be fuppofed he would prefer the felling of the grounds, which would enable him to difpofe of his property as circumftances and his own judgement
judgement might point out. He never fails to fell parcels of the ground, where he has an opportunity; and feveral of them having been bought and fold again, have made the fortunes of two or three fpeculators.

About a mile from the town, at the extremity of his lands, Colonel Howard has a handfome houfe, furrounded with lofty and venerable trees. The ground, indeed, is a kind of park formed by nature. The Houfe is delightfully fituated upon an eminence, commanding a view of the city and the bay as far as the Chefapeak, and on the right and left a great extent of highly-cultivated ground. This place (which is called Belvedere) is the ufual refidence of Colonel Howard, who is univerfally efteemed for his courage and military talents, and beloved for his private virtues. He was formerly governor of the ftate of Maryland. He married Mifs Cberw, daughter of my valuable friend Mr. Chew, of Philadelphia, whofe talents and accomplifhments render her deferving of the honour of belonging to that amiable family.

I made but a fhort ftay at Baltimore; and the greater part of the time I paffed at Colonel Howard's. I had not, therefore, fufficient opportunity to gain all the information I defired refpecting this town and the State of Maryland; but I hope to procure it in my next Journey.

## ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, thefe at of the government of Maryland, is the ufual refidence of the great officers of ftate; and; the fupreme court of juftice holding its fittings there, it is the refidence alfo of moft of the principal lawyers. The firft clafs of inhabitants at Baltimore is, of courfe, chiefly compofed of merchants ; more fo, indeed; than at Philadelphia. Many mercantile houfes in this country are likely to be affected by the fall in the price of provifions in Europe. At prefent, however, they keep up the price of flour at ten dollars; but this is mere fpeculation, as there is no foreign demand for it, nor would there be at a much lower price, the plenty or apparent plenty of corn is fo great in Europe.

The public buildings are by no means magnificent. They are, however, tolerable. The town has twelve churches belonging to the different fects.

## JOURNEY TO PHILADELPHIA.

My horfe being lame, I refolved to go in the fage to Philadelphia. The ftage is a miferable mode of conveyauce in America; the roads being very rough, and the carriages in a wretched condition. The coaches fet out in the middle of the night, and no time is given to recover a little by repofe from the terrible ftate into which one is put by the jolting of the carriage, by too many paffengers being crowded together, and the trunks and parcels which are thruft into the infide of thefe vehicles bruifing one's legs, that have not room to be ftretched out if thefe packages were not in the way. But I had no other means of proceeding to Philadelphia, at leaft for fome time; and I contrived to make this journey as little inconvenient as could be for a fageacoach, by going in that which carries the mail, and which, being obliged to proceed more quickly, takes only fix paffengers, is provided with better horfes, and is, in all refpects, better conducted. I had fortunately no fellow-travellers but the family of Mr. Fames Barré, a merchant of Baltimore, from whom I had received many civilities during my thort ftay in that town; and although we were feven, inftead of fix, I had no reafon to complain. But it is not in a flage that the traveller can purfue his enquiries; he fcarcely fees any thing of the country, and frequently cannot even learn the names of the villages and creeks he paffes. As I hope to make, this journey on horfeback, I fhall, till then, poftpone the greater part of what I have to fay refpecting this road.

At Havre de Grace we croffed the Sufquehannah, near the place where it falls into the Chefapeak. The country, which rifes on each fide of the river, is not ill cultivated; and has a fufficient number of dwellings to form a very pleafing profpect. The Sufquehannah in this place is above a mile and a quarter in breadth. Three or four

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finall illands, both above and below the ferry, have a good effect; and this view, although not grand, is one of the moft beautiful I have feen in America.

The Sufquehannah cuts Maryland into two parts; one of which is called the Weffern Sbore, and the othod'the Eaftern Sbore. The latter extends along the Chefapeak, to the two counties of Virginia; and is feparated from Delaware-Bay by the State of Delaware. We paffed through feveral fmall and neat towns, belonging to the State of Maryland; fuch as Cbarles-Town, Elk-Town; \&c: After which, we entered the State of Delaware, and croffed the towis' of Cbrifiana and Wilmington; the latter of which is only twenty miles from Philadelphia.

## RESIDENCE AT PHILADELPHIA.

We fet out from Baltimore at four o'clock on Monday morning, and arrived at Philadelphia on Tuefday, July 20th, at eight in the morning, having ftopped five or fix hours at Wilmington, which time was deftined to fleep, but was entirely given to the bugs and fleas that fwarm there.

The heat of this fummer being by no means. fo intenfe as is ufual here, I was not fo much incommoded by it as I expected. Having got my letters, and informed myfelf of the ftate of Europe, I was in hafte to quit Philadelphia.

The price of flour in Philadelphia has not fallen fo much as might -be expected. The merchants keep it up at twelve dollars ; but they can fell only to bakers who wanted money or forefight to lay in a ftock or purchafe it in the country. The warehoufes are filled with this article; and a fall in the price mult be haftened by the great plenty of the prefent harveft.

1 muft not omit to mention a very great natural curiofity, that I faw on my journey to Philadelphia-a negro of Virginia, whofe parents were both negroes; and who; gradually changing his native hue, became white. This man continued black till he was forty years of age, when the $\mathfrak{f k i n}$ of his fingers, near the inails, began at firft to affume a
lighter colour, and continued to grow lizhter and lighter till it was perfectly white. The procefs was the fame in almof all the different parts of his body. His legs, thighs, arms, and hands, are white, with the exception of a few lpots of different fizes, which are brown, fome of a deeper thade than others, but all being lighter towards the edges. His neck and thoulders are of the fame complexion as the $\mathbf{1 k i n}$ of people with red bair; and is freckled in the fame manner. Straight and fmooth hair is partially fubstituted for his natural wool. On his breaft there remain tufts of the wool; but they fall off daily, and are fucceeded by black or grey hairs. His face is white from the hair to the loweft extremity of his forehead; his nofe is black; the reft of his face a kind of brown, deepeft toward the nofe, and gradually growing light as it approaches the white part. His head, all of which is black, is ftill covered with wool ; except at the crown, where hair has difplaced the wool. His : private parts, he fays, are lefs advanced in this progrefs, although the change is begun in them. By his own account, a fenfible progrefs has been made in this metamorphofis of his perfon during the time he has been travelling, which has been for the laft three months; and there is no doubt but in a fhort time he will become entirely white: He is, at prefent, one and forty years of age.

To form a diltinct idea of this metamorphofis, the white colour of the ikin is not to be underfood to refemble that of an Albino, but to be the real complexion of white people, or, to fpeak more particularly ftill, of white people with red hair.

There is no reafon to queftion the extraction of this negro; he having ferved the whole of laft war in a corps of pioneers, and is befides well known in Virginia, where he has generally refided, and furnifhed with certificates fufficient to fatisfy perfons difpofed to queftion the fact. The change has not been attended with any ficknefs. This man travels about the country to fhew himfelf for money. It is to be obferved, that there have been feveral inftances in America of negroes, either Mulattos or Indians, changing their colour; fome after illnefs, and others in a perfect ftate of health; but there is no inftance of the change being as complete as this.

## SECOND TOUR TO THE NORTH.

## JOURNEY FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW-YORK.

HAVING determined to employ the remainder of the year in a fecond journey to the North, 1 fet out in a fage from Philadelphia for New-York; I was defirous of lofing no time on the road, and the heat of the weather made it very fatiguing and inconvenient to travel on horfebačk.

I had an opportunity of feeing feveral of my friends during a ftay of twenty-four hours at Trenton. What information I could procure there I propofe to blend with the refult of the enquiries I thall make in a longer vifit to Jerfey. What 1 collected at New-York, during the fhort time I faid there, fhall alfo be hereafter noticed ; but lifiad too little opportunity to make my account as copious and perferi as I could wifh. Letters from Europe, to which 1 was compelled to pay great attention, engaged much of my time ; and not without reafon. The fatigue of four fucceffive months employed in collecting information had, I confefs, inclined me to take my eafe; with which temper I was unwilling to quarrel, having determined to fet afide feveral weeks before my departure from America to acquire a competent knowledge of that interefting city. I learned, however, that feculations in corn and flour have greatly deranged the affairs of feveral mercantile houfes at New-York; that one of the firft houfes has failed from the fame caufe; and that others are on the eve of following it. The merchants of that city, either lefs wealthy or lefs adventurous than thofe of Philadelphia, have lowered the price of flour to ten dollars, which is a third lefs than it was fix months fince; but even this price is greatly higher than it ought to be, from the demand for American flour in Europe.

## PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE.

As I was already well acquainted with the Bofton road by land, I embarked on board the Clementina, one of the pacqucts that fail conftantly to Providence. Mr. Guillemar, whom I had met at Trenton, had loft his way; and having joined me again at New-York, he took his paffage with me in the fame pacquet.

For the firt eighteen hours the wind was very favourable; but then fuddenly changed, and being in our teeth, and there being every appearance of an approaciing ftorm, the captain judged it prudent to make for a fecure harbour. We therefore quitted our track, and landed at Stonning-Town, where we remained thirty-fix hours.

Stonning-Town is a fmall fea-port of Comnecticut. It takes its name from the firft proprietor of the lands which form the townhip. The name, however, is corrupted to Stones-Town; which feems to be natural enough, for the rocks project into the ftreets in every quarter. The principal ftreet is clezed with great expence and labour ; but the reft are fo encumbered, that it is with difficulty, and not without danger, a perfon walks along them at night. The townhip is fifteen miles in length, and eight in breadth. The town contains from twelve to thirteen hundred fouls. The land is chiefly employed in pafturage ; on which a confiderable quantity of cattle is reared; but the chief produce is cheefe, which is made in great abundance, and, is in great requeft throughout America. Four hundred thoufand pounds of chcefe are yearly exported from Stonning-Town to the different ports of the United States; but chiefly to Bofton, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The price at thefe places is about eight pence half-penny per pound. This commerce is carried on partly by veffels that come purpofely
to purchafe checfe at Stonning-Town, and partly by finall floops belonging to the port which fail for the different ports of the States, as the wind happens to ferve.

- I wifited a farm belonging to an old Quaker, named $\mathcal{F}$ obn Frih, where from fourteen to fifteen thoufand pounds of cheefe are made annually. This farmer keeps from forty to fifty cows. The price he gets from the merchants for his cheefe is about five pence half-penny per pound. He alfo fattens from twelve to fifteen oxen yearly; and raifes rye, oats, Indian corn, flax, and potatoes; and might, with a little: more knowledge of his bufinefs, confiderably increafe the produce of his farm. His cows and oxen wander at pleafure over the land; which: although manured by this means; does not receive the benefit it would: if the manure were diftributed more fkilfully. He mows his meadows; but once a year; and they produce about forty hundred weight of hay per acre.

This fyftem of farming is general here ; and the produce is nearly the fame throughout. Meadows properly manured, and mowed three times, yield eighty hundred weight of hay per acre. John Frifh has: one hundred acres in cultivation.

The land in the townfhip of Stonning-Town is tolerably good; it yields thirty buthels of Indian corn per acre ; eighteen of rye or oats, ; and often double this quantity when the fields are manured. Upon the whole, little wheat is produced in this townhip, or the adjoining one of Connecticut. Some fields are fown with it on the frontiers, and land which is properly manured, yields forty buthels per acre. Labourers a re eafily procured in the neighbourhood of Stomning-Town; theirordinary wages are three fourths of a doltar per day, or uine dole lars per month, but thicy are as much again during the harveft.in

The price of land here is from ten to forty dollars per acre. It has not rifen of late years, in the fame degree as in many other parts of Americal Thirty-three years ago John Frill purchafed his land at the rate of fixteen dollars per acre, and could not now get more thain

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thirty-two for it. Moft of the inhabitants of Stonning-Town, as well as thofe of the reft of Connecticut, and of Maffachufetts, poffefs lands in the back parts of the States of Vermont and. New-Hamprhire; which they purchafed very cheap, and where they eftablifh their children as they grow up, uule's they meet with an opportunity of fettling them more advantageoully at home.

A few velfels belonging to Stonning-Town are employed in the codfihery on the coaft of Connecticut and Rhode-Iland : but as this fifh appears in abundinice only in the fpring, the filhery here forms but a very inconfiderable branch of trade. The filh are cured in Stonning-Town, and fold at the rate of five dollars for one hundred and twenty-eight pounds. A fimall number of thips are alfo employed in the filhery at the Great Bank; but they cure their filh at Newfoundland, and frequently carry them to Bofton, or other ports. Black-fifh, bafs, and crab, being in great abundance on this coaft, a confiderable number of fmall craft is engaged in that fifhery. The filh are kept in ponds along the Thore, and are generally carried to New-York. At Stonning-Town they fell for two pence half-penny per pound.

Forty veffels of different burthen, but moftly fmall, belong to this place, which are principally employed in the coafting-trade. Inftead of ixteen thips, formerly engaged in the filhery, at prefent four only carry on that trade. Some fail to the Weft-Indies, and even to Europe. The only three-mafted thip belonging to Stonning-Town is at this time in France. She is the property of Mr. Smith, who keeps a fore in this town, and of a merchant of New-York, who owns half of the veffel. The thips which trade to the Weft-Indies carry thither the produce of the townihip and the country in its vicinity, and bring commonly in return the commodities of the iflands; which are afterwards conveyed from Stonuing-Town to New-York, where moft of the thips that fail for Europe take in their cargoes. They proceed chiefly to France, whence they bring in return brandy and wine. The produce of Stonning-Town, like that of the whole State of Connecticut,
necticut, confifts of falt beef and pork, pot and pearl afhes, neat cattle and flax-feed.

As the port of Stonning-Town, with refpect to the cuftoms, is comprized in the diftrict of New-London, its. exports are not exactly known.

Although Stonning-Town is fituated in Connecticut, yet it has no public fchools, that is. to fay, no tax is levied in the townfhip appropriated to the fupport of free-fchools. But as this townihip pays to the ftate a tax of two and a half per cent for thefe fchools, it follows that the expence of fchooling amounts for fuch inhabitants as fend their children to the public fchools to a fourth only of what they would have to pay without that general tax. Nine pence a week is paid for a child.

Every perfon I have had an opportunity of converfing with in Ston-ning-Town fpeaks with enthuliafm of the gallantry difplayed by the French troops, whofe valour and fuccefs have gained France numerous friends in America. The atrocious deeds, at the remembrance of which pofterity will ftand aghaft, are, notwithftanding, detefted by them : but you meet with many people who either forbear mentioning them at all, or confidering them as the refults of a tranfient phrenfy, impute their guilt chiefly to Robefpierre, whom they hold in execration, and acquit the French nation at large. They generally conclude by faying-" But how the French fight! they are lions!" It is efpecially among country-people, and perions of the fecond rank, I hear this language; and thefe form the bulk of the nation; who, as I have already frequently obferved, being lefs influenced by political views, and lefs fwayed by the fpirit of party, than the higher claffes of fociety, are more Atrenuounly attached to France, their interefts not being interwoven with the fucceffes of Great Britain.

## NEWPORT.

Impatience, rather than a favourable change of wind, having induced our captain to fet fail from Stonning-Town, we arrived at Newport on the 1 gth of Auguft, after a palfage of ten hours. We fhould have had as favourable an oppurtunity the preceding day.

Mr: Guillemard proceeded to Providence by land.
A bat of rocks, about half a mile in extent, lies at the mouth of the fmall bay at the bottom of which Stonning-Town is fituated. Great care is therefore required to fteer clear of it, efpecially in ftormy weather ; having. cleared it, we failed in the courfe generally purfued by thips bound from New-York to Newport. We paffed between the Thore and Block-I/land, an ifland famous, like StonningTown, for its cheefe, yet ftill more fo for its fifhery, and the hufbandry of its inhabitants. It forms a part of the State of RhodeIlland.

The Providence packets have generally parcels and letters for Newport. We ftopped there from uine at night to nine in the morning. It gave me pleafure to fee once more, not this dull low town, but its environs, which form a charming landfcape, and are, as well as the whole ifland, one of the moft healthy parts of America. Several families of Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, come to refide here every year to avoid the dreadful heat and infalubrity of their own country. Newport alfo unites the advantage of a low price for all the neceffaries of life with that of not offering any means, nor holding out any temptation, for expences foreign to the neceffities of exiftence.

The falubrity of the town of Newport is, no doubt, produced by the keennefs of the air; yet this often proves hurtful to the inhabitants in their youth, and the number of young people, efpecially girls, who die of complaints in the lungs, is very confiderable. It is a circumftance worthy of remark, that the infeription on the tomb-ftones mention only childhood, youth, or old age; they record the deaths of
few perfons between twenty and feventy jears old, but a confiderable number beyond the latter age.

## PROVIDENCE-STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

- The religious perfecutions in England gave rife to the different colonies' which by their union compofed the flate of Maffachufets. Re-, ligious perfecition in Maffachufetts gave birth to the fate of Rhode11land:

Roger Williams, a minifter of the gofeel at Plymouth, was firft banifhed thence to Salem on account of certain opinions which his brethren of 'Plymouth would not tolerate in him. Although much beloved by the inhabitants of this' new place of refidence, yet, as his principles did not accord with thofe of the church of Bofton, the influence of the Boftonian minifters prevailed againf him even in his retreat.

Arnong' the various' articles 'bf his doetrine which the fynod of Bofton confidered as erroneous and dangerous, that \%wich, above all the others, moft violently clafhed with the maxims and interefts of the fynod, was his declaration "shat punifhment inflicted for matters of confetence was perfecution."

The intrigues of the priefts prevailed over the attachment of his fellow-inhabitants, and he was a fecond time banifhed. This event took place in 1636; and he retired to the fouthern part of the ftate to live among the Nawangara favages, at a place by them called Monawfick, But to which he gave the appellation of Providence, in grateful ackhowledgement of the alylum he found there:after all the perfecutions to which he had been expofed: A few friends followed him, and together with him founded that part of the fate of RhodeIlland known by the name of Providence-Plantation.
${ }^{1}$ The fame or a fimilar cante gave rife to the other fettlenents of Rhode-Illand. A Doctor Coddrington, a native of Lancaßhire, and one of the firft fettlers in the colonly of Salem, was, in 1636, called to ac-
count for his religious principles: The accufation brought againgt him was only a pretext to cloke the jealoufy entertained of, his influence by Governor Winthrop and others : but that pretext was an effectual mean of accomplifhing their views; and Coddington, being banifhed from Bofton, retired with a few friends to the ifland called by the Indians: Aquidneck, and fince known by the name of Rhodelaand. From a tribe dependent on the Indians of Nawangara he purchafed this ille, and all the others which, with the part of the continent bounded by Connecticut, now form the Rhode-lland Plantation.

The Quakers and Anabaptifts who were perfecuted in New-England, flocked to Rhode-hland, and raifed the colony to a flourifing frate, notwithftanding the wars with the Indians. The need in which the inhabitants ftood of protection infpired them with a wifh to unite with the other colonies of New-England : but the latter refufed to accede to the propofed union; and, in 1602, Charles the Second, at the requeft of the former, granted them a charter which united the two plantations into one ftate, and conferred on them the privileges and the conftitution which they, like the fate of Connecticut, have fill preferved notwithftanding the revolution.

That which is peculiar to the ftate of Rhode Iland is compoled of the fame elements as all the others. The legilative affembly confifts of an upper and a lower houfe. The former is compofed of the governor (who is prefident), a deputy-governor, and ten affiftants, who are chofen by annual election. The governor pofferfes but a fingle vote in the enactment of laws. The treafurer and the fecretary of ftate are alfo annually appointed.- The lower houfe confifts of the reprefentatives of the different townhips. Newport fends fix ; Providence, Portfmouth on the illand, and Warwick, each four ; and two are fent by each of the other towns in the fate. Thefe delegates, are elected twice in the year, and thus have two felfions. - The judges and the executive officers are elected once a-year by the legiflative body, who alio nominate the military officers, , but, for an indefinite term. .-

The judicial power in this little fate is vefted in a fupreme court, conGifting of: five judges; and fitting twice in the year, at Providence and Newport alternately. The inferior courts are held twice a-year in each county. The fupreme court is their court of appeal.

The trade of Providence employs a hundred and forty-two veffels belonging to that port; and very little of it is fhared by foreign thips, even by thofe of the other ftates. That trade, as I think I remarked laft year, confifts in the exportation of oxen, live hogs, falt pork, butter and cheefe, barley, timber, onions, rum, whikey, gin, flax-feed, wrought iron, and the commodities imported from the Eaft and Weft Indies. The greater part of the cheefe, however, is confumed in the United States, to which the port of Providence alfo fends great quantities of lime-ftone, and fome iron. All the native articles above enumerated are principally derived from thofe parts of Connecticut and Maffachufetts which lie within the diftance of twenty or thirty miles from Rhode-Inand. The iron is forged within the ftate, at the falls of Potorky, round which lies a very rich mine. Cannons and anchors are there fabricated; of the latter of which a pretty confiderable number are exported to the Indies. The value of the exports from Providence was-in 1790, from the month of June, one hundred and thirteen thoufand, two hundred and thirty-one dollarsin 1791, three hundred and feventy-nine thoufand, four hundred and thirty-in 1702, three hundred and fixty-feven thoufand, nine hundred and nine-in 1793; four hundred and thirty-one thoufand, five hundred and eighteen-in 1704, fix hundred and twenty-three thoufand, two hundred and fixty-one-in 1795, one million forty thoufand and five -and, for the firft fix months of $\mathbf{1 7 9 6}$, four hundred and thirteen thoufand, nine hundred and twenty-four.

This great increafe in the value of the exports is not here, any more than elfewhere, a true cricerion of their quantities; for, although I have not had time to take from the cuftom-houfe books an abitract of the different articles year by year, and to compare their eftimated values,
values, I know that the tonnage of the port of Providence has increafed only in a very fmall proportion; fince it amounted in 1792 to eleven thoufand two hundred tons, and does not at prefent exceed fourteeri thoufand five hundred. It is true, that, during the laft year; the Mipi ping of that port fuffered loffes to the amount of eleven or twelve hundred tons by thipwreck, captures, "\&c.

The commerce of Providence is carried on with the Eatt and Went Indies, Denmark, the north of Germany, and the coafte of Africaj Some of her veffels trade to France; but the number of thefe is very finall. They ufually carry thither tobacco and train-oil: during the two laft years they carried rice, meal, falt beef, raw hides, and thoes for the army.-Providence and Newport carry on ne trade with England: whatever Britih commodities they want, they purchafe at New:York and Bofton.

To the value of the exports from Providence may be added about eight hundred thoufand dollars in feecie which are annually fent out fop the trade with India and China; fince that money may truly be called the produce, inafmuch as it is the fruit of the produce, of the ftate.

The laws of Rhode-Illand are not collected into a regular code. But I underftand that a law was enacted fome years fince, prohibiting the importation of negro flaves into the ftate-declaring free all fuch as fhould be brought into it by perfons coming from other parts, to gether with the children who might thereafter be born, as well as thofe already born, when they fhould have attained the age of twentyone years-but at the fame time confirming the flavery of fuch negroes as were flaves at the time of the promulgation of the law.

The priaciples on which are grounded the affeffinent and levying of the taxes in the ftate of Rhode-Iflaid are effentialiy the fame as they were at the period of the firft fettlement of the colony: The changes which have fince been introduced in the mode of collection, are flight: Thofe taxes are a capitation, a tax on real and perfonal property; from which a law of 1795 excepts, as untaxable articles, all fürinture' (nte including plate), implements of agriculture, workmen's tools, and a
quarter of the capital employed in trade on fea. The raifing of the taxes refts with each town or townhip, which is refponfible to the flate-treafurer for the proportion of the taxes afligned to it by the legiflature. The ratio is regulated by a general valuation made from time to time, at thofe periods when the wealth of the ftate is fuppofed to have been augmented to a certain degree, either by an increafe in the population, or by improvements in agriculture, or by the profits of fucceffiful commerce. The laft three valuations took place in 1767, 1778 , and 1795. On the firft of thofe occafions the taxable property was valued at feven millions three bundred and feventy-one thoufand one hundred and eighty-fix dollars; on the fecond, at ten millions nine hundred and fixty-feven thoufand nine hundred and nine dollars; and, in 1795 , at fifteen millions five hundred thoufand dollars. It appears that this augmentation in the quantum of taxable property is attributable to the increafe of the capitals employed in trade, more than to any other caufe.

Each town or townhip nominates three or five commiffinncrs, whofe duty it is to make the eftimate of the property therein contained, after having received the declarations of the inhabitants. The legiflature nominates ten fuperior commiffioners, who are to vifit the towns and townhips, to receive and examine the eftimates of thofe firft-mentioned officers, and, after fuch examination, to determine the portion of the general tax impofed by the ftate, which is to be paid by each place.

The law provides precautions againft falfe declarations or the refufal to make any, and alfo againft fuch towns as may either refufe or delay the payment.

The capitation-tax is fettled in the proportion of fix-pence for every thoufand pounds rated to the flate. The towns may neverthelefs fet afide this tax, provided they contribute their quota toward fatisfying the public dimand in fome other mode. The town of Providence, for inftance, levies her proportion of it only on movable and immovable eftates.

Affeffors, chofen by the inhabitants, afterward determine the par. VoL. II. U ticular
tiçular fum to be paid by each individual who is liable to the tax ; which is collected by an officer chofen in the fane manner. The towns defray the charges of affeffiment and collection. The affeffor receives one and threc fourths per ccut on the funs affeffed: the colleetor heretofore received five per cent: but fome towns contract with the latter on lower terms; and there are inftances in which he is paid no more than two and a half per cent.

The taxes of the ftate of Rhode-Ifland, as I have already obferved, amount only to fix thoufand pounds, or twenty-thoufand dollars, and are regularly paid. The expence of the civil lift is but five thoufand dollars. For feveral fucceffive years an annual fum of eight thoufand five hundred dollars has been expended on the ercetion of a prifon and a houfe for the fittings of the legiflative body. The fate owes about ninety-eight thoufand dollars, and has, for the difcharge of that fum, no other refource than taxation. By the decifion of the commiffioners appointed to fettle the accounts between the United States and the individual ftates, Rhode-Inand is creditor to the Union to the amount of two hundred and eighty-nine thoufand fix hundred and cleven dollars.

## PROVIDENCE.

The town of Providence, though in general healthy, is not however exempt from bilious fevers toward the end of fummer and in autumn; but thefe complaints are ufually unattended with danger. Confumptions in youthful habits are as common here as at Newport; and many individuals fall victims to them before the age of thirty.

We-for I have again joined company with Monfieur Guillemard -we have paffed the chief part of the time that we fpent in Providence, at the houfe of Mr. Thayer, a merchant of this town, with whom I had been acquainted at Charlefton, where he has long refided, and carried on with prodigious fuccefs a very extenfive and rich trade. He conducted his great commercial enterprizes with a fufficient
degree of prudence to avoid thofe fpeculations fo common among whe merchants of America; yet that caution has not faved him from experiencing the greateft reverfes in his fortune. He had indorfed to a confiderable amount the notes of a houfe at New-York, one of the moft opulent and refpectable in that city. But the houfe in queftion had fo deeply fpeculated on the high prices of flour and rice in Europe, that it has ftopped payment, and the refponfibility falls on Mr. Thayer. He will not be ruined by this event : in all probability even his affairs will be fettled; for the houfe at New-York will again carry on bufinefs, and he himfelf, by his own fingle exertions, would, at his prefent fage of life, be capable of retrieving his fortune if it were totally suined. But his credit and his delicacy fuffer feverely on the occafion. He neverthelefs fupports his difafter with a calm fortitude, and a confidence in the return of fortune, which at once furnifh his friends with a ground of hope, and himfelf with the means of fuccefs. His name is fo implicated in this unfortunate bufinefs, that he has made, to thofe who hold the notes of that houfe endorfed by him, an offer of forty thoufand pounds fterling on condition of their cancelling his name. Mr. Thayer is otherwife rich, being heir to a confiderable family eftate which is in the hands of his mother. He is defcended in a direct line from Roger Williams, the founder of Providence Plantation. Mr. Thayer's houre is built on the fame fot where that founder, his progenitor, cut down the firft trec, and erected the firft hut.

I have learned here that the bridge which had been erected laft year over the Eaft-Paffage to open a way into Rhode-lnand, and of, which the folidity appeared doubtful, was carried away laft winter by the floods. It has fince been rebuilt; and hopes are now entertained that this new conftruction is on a better plan than the former.

## ROUTE TO BOSTON.-PATUXENT.

Again the ftage from Providence to Bofton! The journey is only forty-five miles : yet, with the fingle exception of Mr. Robram, a native of Pruffia, but fince become more than half a Frenchman by a refidence of fix and twenty years at Bordeaux as a merchant, the company was fuch as ftrongly confirmed me in my averfion to ftagecoaches.

Patuxent bridge, at the diftance of five miles from Providence, is the boundary of the ftate of Rhode-Illand. Here are eftablifhed cotton-works which feem to fucceed better than any other manufacture hitherto eftablifhed in America-anchor-forges-founderies for camnon and other heavy articles in iron. The river Patuxent, alfo called Blackftone, gives motion to all the machines ufed in thefe various works. It takes its rife in the fate of Maffachufetts, and falls into Narraganfee-Bay near Providence. From Patuxent to its mouth it is navigable for velfels of the largeft fize.

On his way to Bofton, the traveller paffes through Briftol-County, containing a population of thirty-four thoufand fouls in an extent of thirteen hundred and forty-four fquare miles. - Norfolk-County, whofe fuperficial extent is nine bundred and fixteen fquare miles, containing twenty-five thoufand inhabitants-and the towns of Taunton and Durham, each the capital of a county of fimilar name. Durham is the place of refidence of Mr . Ames, a well-informed member of Congrefs, a warm federalift, a voluble and copious fpeaker, an honeft man moreover, but whofe talents and political merit are exaggerated by party-zeal perhaps beyond their juft value, and fufficiently fo to call forth a feverity of judgement on him even from impartial perfons who, but for that exaggeration, might have been difpofed to feel a propoffeffion in his favour. He ftands at this moment in great celebrity for a speech that he delivered at the clofe of the laft feffion of Congrefs, recommending to the houfe of reprefentatives to
vote the neceffary fums for carrying into execution the commercial treaty with England: and that lipeech is, by the men of his party from onc end of the continent to the other, extolled as a piece of eloquence which Demofthenes or Cicero would have found it difficult to equal. Now the difcourte in queftion, which the feeble health of the fpeaker did not alluw him to extend to fuch length as would have been neceffary for the difcuftion of the principles and their application to the fubject in debate, is addreffed rather to the paffions than to the underftanding. At the moment when it was pronounced, that was perhaps the beft direction that it could pofibly take, efpecially as coming from the mouth of Mr. Ames, an efteemed and eftimable man, who, labouring as he then did under indifpofition, feemed to endanger his health in fupport of what his party termed the falvation of the commonwealth, and derived an additional degree of intereft from the very circumftance of that indifpofition. Thofe people, therefore, who would have wifhed to find in that difcourfe greater depth and folidity, and even a greater portion of reafoning, cannot deny him the meritwhich is no inconfiderable one-of having well underfood the temper of men's minde, together with the influence of exifting circunnftances, and taken a dextrous advantage of both. This is, no doubt, a very material part of the art of oratory, though it is the mof deluive.

That affair of the treaty is now at end. The Britin and American commiffioners have met for the purpofe of carrying it into execution : but it is now hardly any longer the topic of converfation. The partifans of the treaty, however, affeet to extol the ftrict punctuality with which the Englifh have given up the pofts; as if that evacuation of pofts, which was an article of the treaty of 1783 , and renewed in this latter treaty as a fundamental article and independent of every other, had been confidered, even by its fupporters, as a doubtful event; and as if England conferred an extraordnary honour on America in obferving any one of her engagements to the latter.

It is not uncommon for weak people lightly to impute to the more powerful certain motives of affection and regard: and this difpofition will not be miftaken by any one for a refinement in gratitude, but will certainly be dcemed a refinement in vanity.

That furrender of the ports was no doubt a matter of importance to the United States. The poffeffion of them places the American navigation on the lakes beyond the control of Great Britain ; it frees the country from the prefence of Englifh troops, and leaves the Americans mafters of one or two great eftablifhments; but thoie who have fufficient prudence to fee that peace is the greateft bleffing which America can defire, cannot confider the furrender of the pofts as wholly unattended with danger. When one is acquainted with the active difpofition of the Englifh commandants-the fpirit of refentment too generally harboured by their nation againft the United States of America-the opinion with which long and fole poffeffion has infipired the Englifh that they had an excluive right to the navigation of the lakes-and when, on the other hand, one is acquainted with the enterprizing fipirit of the Americans in commerce, particularly in a new branch of commerce-their jealoufy, their indifpofition toward the Englin (I fpeak of that clats of men who are to dwell on the borders of thefe lakes, and of the officers and foldiers who are to garrifon the forts)-one cannot but apprehend that this vicinity, this continual clafhing of the interefts of the two fates, will furnifh new fubjects of difpute in addition to thofe which arife in every country from the too near approximation of the troops of different powers. To guard againft fuch confequences as may reafonably be anticipated, would require fuch prudence and conciliatory difpofitions in the commanding officers on both fides, fuch conftant vigilance on the part of both governments, fo eminent a firit of juftice and pacification, that one cannot venture to hope for fo extraordinary a combination of fortunate circumftances. But, whether hoftilities break out between England and America in that or in any other quarter, it is at all events
more than probable that a war will be tiee refult of that treaty at fome future period, more or lefs diftant, according as England thall feel more or lefs confidence in her own frength.

I find the minds of the people here changed in favour of France. Succefs has ever great influence on popular opinion, and for more than one reafon. But let us quit politics, a fubject to which 1 am frequently induced to return by that unvarying regard for the interefts of France, which purfues me as it were in fite of me. May that nation be as happy and well-regulated as it is great! may it make. a prudent and moderate ufe of its immente and aftonifhing tiucceffes! may good laws, genuine public fpirit, and a fincere abjuration of partyanimofities, cement its conftitution, rettore induftry within its boundaries, and kindle in evcry botom the love of liberty! Theie are the mot defirable of its conquetts.

## HISTORY, CONSTITUTION, LAWS, AND COMMERCE, OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The foundation of the ftate of Maffachufetts was the confequence of religious perfecution. The Prefbyterians being perfecuted in England about the year 1008, a Mr. Robinion, minifter of one of their churches, went over to Holland-to Amfterdam in the firft inftance, afterward to Leiden-to enjoy the liberty of profefling the religion of his fect. Several families followed him thither; but after a refidence of fix years in that country, being diffatisfied with the manners of the inhabitants, and abandoned by their children who engaged as foldiers or failors in the Dutch fervice-at the fame time receiving from navigators an advantageous defeription of the coafts of North-America-:hofe emigrants determined to feek in the weftern world an afylum were they might reft fecure from all perfecution. After fruitlefs endeavours to obtain grants of land from the Virginia company, who, by patent from the king of England, were proprietors of almoft the catite coaft of North-America-and after equally unfuccefsful
fuccefsful applications to king James the Firft to give his confent to their intended fettlement-they would have been a length compelled to relinquifh their project, if Mr . Werton, a rich London merchant, had not facilitated to them the means of carrying it into execution, by forming a company for the purpofe.

It was in July 1620 that the little colony embarked at Southampton in England. Untoward accidents reduced to a fingle veffel the armament which was to have confifted of two: and the emigrants, inftead of reaching the vicinity of Hudfon's-River according to their original plan, were driven to Cape-Cod-Harbour, where they landed firtt on onc of the iflands near the cape, and afterward on the contianent, at the place to which they gave the name of Plymouth.

This firft expedition infpired numerous other mal-contents in England with a wifh to emigrate to America. Accordingly, in 1622, another colony paffed over, and fettled at the place now called Hingham. In 102.4 a third, under the conduct of Captain Woliafton, eftablifhed themfelves at Braintree. Among the names of thefe firft fettlers is found that of Thomas Adams, anceltor of the prefent VicePrefident of the United States, who ftill poffeftes the fame lands which were at that time granted to his family. In 1024, a fourth fettlement was formed a: Cape-Ann. Finally, in 1629, a numerous colony came to Salem, under the conduct of John Winthrop. Courage feldom forfakes thofe who flee from perfecution : and its aid was highly neceffary to thefe firft fettlers, to enable them to endure the privations and difficulties and obftacles of every kind, which they had to encounter. They overcame them all.

But foon theie new.comers, who had themfelves been the objects of perfecution, becane perfecutors in turn. The Indians had given them a friendly reception, had aided them with their means, had voluntarily granted them lands. The colonifts were not content with this: the newly-arrived white man fancied himfelf entitled to the fuperiority of a malter over the native Indian: and oppreffion foon begas to be exercifed by the European fettlers.

The Indians, naturally kind, are alfo naturally vindietive. Reprifals were made on their part: and in Maffachufetts, as in the iflands of the gulf of Florida, the white people, defending in a body the crimes of fome individuals of their number, faw themfelves involved in open war with their benefactors, drove them to as great a diftance as they could, and thus commenced that feries of encroachments which has never fince been difcontinued, and of which it is impoffible to forefee the end.

Their quarrels with the Indians were not the only difputes that difturbed the peace of thefe infant colonies. Driven, as they had been, from England by the fpirit of intolerance and religious perfecution, they fuffered the fame fpirit of intolerance and religious perfecution to grow up among themfelves. Liberiy of confcrence was the fundamental condition of the new fettlements but the Piefbyterians, finding themfelves more numerous than the o. ser fects, violated that principle; thereby proving to the world, that, like many others before and fince their time, they wifhed to referve the liberty entirely to themfelves -and that, although they were enemies to all power which oppreffed them, they were not equally averfe to that which enabled them to exercife oppreflion over others. The Quakers and Anabaptifts were perfecuted, imprifoned, banifhed, put to death. Some members of the community were found to profefs the tenct; of the church of England : they alfo were perfecuted. A fcliifin took place among the Prefbyterians, and gave birth to violent quarrels.

The events which difgraced the early period of thete colonies furnith an additional proof of that inconteftable axiom in politics, thatalthough a religion be neceffary in every government, not only for the internal comfort of the individuals, but allo the more ftrongly to attach them to their duty as citizens - the worft of all governments is that in which a fyftem of religion is the main fpring, and which is either conducted or influenced by the minifters of that religion.

The hiftory of Maffachuietts alfo prefents multiplied inftances of that barbarous ignorance, which, united with the fame fuperftitious

Vol. II. $\boldsymbol{X}$ notions,
notions, has in every part of Europe, and particularly in England, put to death fo many pretended forcerers, men, women, and children. Hutehinfon relates, that in 1692 , the governor and judges of Salem, being highly exafperated againft forcerers, and finding no law againft them in their new code, but wifhing to have their difpofition to feverity fanctioned by the opinion of the priefthood, applied to the principal minifters of Bofton for their advice refpecting the fteps to be taken in thofe cafes. He adds that the minifters concluded their tedious and diffure anfwer by the following fentence-" We cannot but recommend to the goverument to adopt the moft fummary and vigorous modes of proceeding, and fuch as have been found the moft efficacious, purfuant to the directions found in the laws of God, and in the wholefome ftatutes of the Englifh nation, for the abolition of witcheraft."

The new colonies, thus retarded in their growth by thofe religious perfecutions which kept at a diftance or drove from among them often the moft active and ufeful citizens, had moreover fome wars to fuftain againft the little French colonies to the north of Penobfcot. At length, the Indians heing driven to Canada, king William the Third incorporated by charter, under the name of the Province of the Colonies or Maffachufetts, all the countries extending from Acadia and NovaScotia to the fpot now occupied by New-Bedford, including the ifle of Nantucket and all other illands within ten leagues of the coaft. By this patent the king referved to himfelf the nomination of the governor, deputy-governor, and fecretary. The general affembly, which was authorized to frame laws provided they were not contrary to thofe of Eugland, was compofed of the governor, the council, and the reprefentatives, whofe number could not exceed two for each town or village, and who were required to poffefs an annual income of twenty fhillings, or perfonal property to the amount of fifty pounds fterling. The general affembly was empowered to elect twenty counfellors, viz. ten for the province of Maffachufetts, fix for that of Plymouth, three for that of Maine, onc for Sagadahock, and two at its own option. The governor had a negative over their procecdings. The general affembly nominated the judges
judges in civil and criminal caufes; fuch of the former as exceeded the fum of three hundred pounds fterling were removable by appeal to England. All trees meafuring above twenty-four inches in diameter, which were growing on the lands yet unfold, were to be referved for the ufe of the royal navy, and all gold and filver mines for the treafury. Such nearly was the fyftem of government given to the ftate of Maffachufetts by William III. and which continued till the revolution.

The new conftitution of Maffachufetts was framed in 1780, The government, under the name of Commonwealth or Republic of Maffachufetts, exbibits the fame general diftribution that prevails in the other fates. The fenate is compofed of thirty-one members elected for twelve months by the freeholders. The fate is divided, for the election of fenators, into diftriets, each of which, in proportion to the quota it pays of the general contribution, elects a greater or leffer number of members, but can in no cafe nominate more than fix. With a view to this limitation, the legiflature has a power to change the boundaries of the diffricts, and to increafe their number, in proportion as any confiderable augmentation may have taken place in the property of their inhabitants. The diftricts muft never be fewer than thirteen. -Exclutive of the thirty-one fenators who fit in the houfe, there are nine others felected by the fenate itfelf to conflitute the governor's council; wherefore the election of fenators in the diftricts muft furnifh forty members. A new election is held every year, on the firf of Auguft.

The qualifications requifite for a fenator are-to poffefs, within the ftate, an eftate of at leaft three hundred pounds' * value, or perivial property to the amount of not lefs than fix hundred-to have been an inhabitant of the fate during five years previous to the clection-and to be an actual refident in the diftrict for which he is cliofen. The

[^5]Select-Men of each town (a kind of municipal magiftrates, of whom I Thall elfewhere have occafion to fpeak) prefide at thefe elections, count the votes, which are given in writing, and fend them to the fecretary of ftate, who with the governor and five counfellors examine them, and convoke the fenators cleet for the day of their meeting.

The houfe of reprefentatives confifts of one member from each town or townfhip containing a hundred and fifty inhabitants who pay taxesof two for three hundred-threc for fix hundred-and thus in the progreffion of an additional member for each furplus of two hundred and twenty five taxable inhabitants. The conditions required to qualify for a feat in the houfe of reprefentatives are-that the candidate have lived in the townhip for one year immediately preceding the time of election, and that he poffets an eftate of a hundred pounds' value, or property of another defcription to the amount of two hundred.

The governor is annually elected in the beginning of April, in the fame manner as the fenators. The votes are fent by the Select-Men to the fheriff of the county, and by him forwarded to the two branches of the legiflature in conjunction, who declare as governor the candidate who has the majority of votes. If none of the candidates has a majority, the houfe of reprefentatives choofe two by ballot from the four who have the greateft numbers; and the fenate, in the fame mode, elect one of the two voted by the reprefentatives. The qualitications for governor and deputy-governor are the fame, viz. a refidence of at leaft feven years in the ftate, and property to the amount of four thoufand pounds, or thirteen thoufand three hundred and thirty-three dollars.

An indifpeufable qualification for all public functions in the ftate of Maffachufetts is the profeffion of the Chriftian religion.

The nine members who compofe the governor's council are chofen from among the fenators by the joint votes of both houfes given by ballot.

The fecretary of ftate, the treafurer, the receiver-general, the com-miffary-general, the public notaries, and the officers of the port, are
annually chofen by the two houfes in conjunction. The treafurer and the receiver-general carnot be continued in office above five years.

The qualifications for an elecior are confined to refidence in the ftate, and an income of ten dollars, or a real property of the value of two hundred.

The governor is commander in chief of the fea and land forces: and the conflitution arms him with fufficient authority in cafe of hoftile attack or domeftic difturbance. He nominates all the officers of juftice, the attorney-general of the ftate, all the Theriffs, and coroners : and he can, with the advice of his council, pardon a condemned criminal, except in cafes of impeachment or treafon.

His refufal (accompanied by his reafons for refufing) to fanction a law paffed by the two houfes, renders it neceffary to re-confider fuch law, which, to do away this kind of fufpenfive negative, muft now be supported by a majority of two thirds in each houfe.

The officers of militia are elected either by the privates or by the officers, according to the importance of their grade.

All the powers of the officers of juftice, of what kind foever, are confined in duration to feven years.

This conftitution is preceded by a long declaration of rights, which difcovers neither that precifion nor that generality of principles which feem to be required in an act of this nature. It fpeaks, for inftance, of the right poffelfed by the people of the republic to lay taxes for the fupport of public worthip and fchools, to infpect thofe fehools, \&c. particulars very proper indeed to be inferted in a law, but which cannot be thruft into a declaration of rights except by clerical influence.

By virtue of this article, every citizen of the ftate of Maffachufetts is fubject to the payment of a tax for the fupport of a religion of fome kind. He is perfectly unreftrained in his choice : but when the number of thofe in a townhip who wifh to practife the fame religion is not fufficient for the maintenance of a minifter of their feet, or there is no worthip of the fame kind in the neighbouring townhips, the tax
is neverthelefs demanded: the inhabitant, however, has the liberty of choofing to which of the religions followed in his neighbourhood he will prefer that his payment be applied. This tax is generally very moderate. It is regulated on the fame pinciples as all thofe payable to the ftate. In the great towns it is commonly not demanded; and the insome of the clergy in thofe places arifes chiefly from the letting of the feats in the churches. No perfon is compelled to hire a feat: but the fpirit of devotion which is pretty general through the ftate, a refpect for religion, and a deference to the law which makes it a point of the conftitution, difpofes each perfon to hire them : and no fooner is a pew refigned by one family, than it is engaged by another.

The nomination of the electors who are to choofe the prefident and vioe-prefident of the United States is made in Maffachufetts by the fame electors who nominate the reprefentatives to fit in congrefs; and each diftrict furnifhes one. The two, who are to be named in addition, to complete the number of fixteen, which conftitutes the reprefentation of the fate in Congrefs (viz. fourteen reprefentatives and two fenators), are nominated by the legiflature.

The Select-Men of each townthip prefide at thefe elections, as at all others. Thefe are men chofen by each townhhip, to conduct its public bufinefs. They have the management of the property of the townthip when it poffeffes any: they arc overfeers of the poor, of the fchools, of the roads: they fummon meetings of the inhabitants when they think them neceffary. They receive no falary except for the days when they are employed abroad in tranfacting the affairs of the townhip; and then the remuneration is a dollar and half per day. They are elfeted only for one year, but are often continued during life. The choice for Select-Men generally falls on perfons of the beit reputation, and beft qualified for the management of bufinefs; and the office confer: on its poffeffor a confiderable thare of refpectability and influence. This kind of patriarchal magiftracy, which is common to all New-E ;land, was eftablifhed by the firft colonifts who arrived from Old Englead, and has been fince continued in uninterrupted fucceffion.

EXPORTS,

# EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND NAVIGATION, OF THE POR'I OF BOSTON. 

In fpeaking laft year of the tonnage of the pol of Bofton, I omitted, for want of fufficient information, to fate the amount of the exports. In the year 1791, they amounted to one million one hundred and fifty-nine thoufand and four dollars-in 1792, to one million three hundred and fifty-five thoufand and thirty-eight-in 1793, to one million eight hundred and thirty-four thoufand five hundred and fortyin 1794 , to two millions five hundred and thirty-four thoufand two hundred and three-in 1795, to four millions two hundred and fiftyfive thoufand fix hundred and eighty-eight-and, for the firft quarter of the prefent year 1796, to one million two hundred and twenty-fix thoufand fix hundred and twenty-five. The increafe in the value of the exports is lefs attributable at Bofton than elfewhere to the rife in the price of produce : for, if we except falt fifh, which Bofton exports in abundance, and of which the price has confiderably increafed within the laft three years, no rife has taken place on the produce of the country, fuch as beef, falt pork, pot-afh, timber; and the commodities from the Weft-Indies, which the trade of Bofton re-exports in large quantities, have rifen very little within the laft three or four years.

With reipect to the flour which the Botzon veffels export, very little of it is furnifhed by Bofton itfelf; it is derived from the fouthern ftates: and whatever quantity of it is brought to Bofton for re-exportation, is never taken except to complete the affortment of a cargo, and confcquently is not very confiderable.

The duties on imports paid at the port of Bofton were, in 1703, fix hundred and ninety-fix thoufand nine huodred and forty dollars-in 1794, one million five thoufand four bundred and feven-in 1795, oiie million four hundred and eighty thoufand fix hundred and five-and, in the firft two quarters of 1706 , feven hundred and eighty-feven thoufand fix hundred and forty-eight. The facility with which thefe
general ftatements are procured from the cuftom-houfe books induced me to copy them herc, although I am aware that no conclufion can be drawn from them refpecting the importations of the different articles, fince each is fubject to its own particular duty, fome paying five per cent, others ten, fiftell, \&c.-and that the draw-backs are not deducted from thefe fums total of the receipts.

I have learned alfo, that, in 1749, the number of veffels that made their entry in the port was four hundred and eighty-nine : in 1773, it was five hundred and feventeen : in 1793, the number of thofe from foreign parts alone amounted to four hundred and four, of which forty were three-mafted veffels-in 1794, to four hundred and fixtyfour, of which feventy-eight were three-mafted-and in 1795 , to eight hundred and twenty-five, of which ninety-fix were three-mafted. Six hundred and feven veffels, of which feventy-five were three-mafted, failed from this port during the fame year 1705, on the foreign trade alone.

The produce of a part of Connecticut, of New-Hamprhire, of Vermont, fupplies the trade of Bofton, together with the exchange of the European articles neceffary to thofe countries. Thefe advantages are in a greater or a leffer degree participated by the other fea-ports of the ftate of Maffachufetts. No other part of the Union can produce a fet of men fo active, fo induftrious, fo enterprizing in navigation, as the people of this ftate. During my ftay at Bofton, two veffels, a fhip and a large brig, failed for Nootka-Sound and China, and two others are preparing to fail on a fimilar voyage.

## BANKS.

There are at prefent in this fate three banks at Bofton, one at Salem, and one at Newbury-Port. Thefe banks, eftablifhed on the fame principles as every other in America, are all, except that of Salem, incorporated by aets of the legiflature. They difcount notes endoried with two good names, at one half per cent per month. The facility fhown in
this particular by the directors of thofe banks has great influence on the commercial tranfactions carried on in the fate.

The bank of Maffachufetts has exifted at Bofton fince the year 178.4. Its charter preferibes no limited term for its duration. Eight hundred fhares, at five hundred dollars each, conftitute for it a capital of four hundred thoufand dollars, which has greatly increafed fince its firf eftablifhment. The dividends on thofe fhares are from cight to nine per cent, and the price of its fock is only one fifth more than the original value.

The bank of the United States has a branch at Bofton, eftablifhed in 1792. The public is unacquainted with its capital, which is regulated at difcretion by the bank eftablifhed in Philadelphia : but it is thought to be five hundred thoufand dollars. As it is a dependency of the bank of the United States, it might receive affiftance from that quarter in cafe of need. It yields the fame dividends as the bank of Maffachufetts; and the price of its fhares, which, as in all the other branches, was originally four hundred dollars, is now five hundred.

The bank known by the name of the Union Bank is the third of thofe eftablithed in Bofton. It was erceted in 1703, and its charter is for ten years. A hundred thoufand hares, at cight dollars each, form for it a capital of eight hundred thoufand dollars. It alfo yields a dividend of eight or nine per cent, and the price of its fhares has rifen to nine dollars and half. This bank is bound to accommodate the ftate with a loan of a hundred thoufand dollars at five per cent, whenever called upon for that purpofe: but its loans are never to exceed that fum.

The bank of Salem, which bears the appellation of the Effex Bank, not being incorporated, the amount of its capital is a fecret : but it is known to be in a flourifhing flate.

The banks of Nantucket and of Merrimack, or of Newbury-Port, incorporated in 1795, are eftablifhed for the private convenience of the trade of thofe places. The capital of the former is forty thoufand dollars-that of the later, feventy-five thoufand. They do not yet Vol. II.

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yield any dividead. The price of their ftock has not varied : the Thares are a hundred dollars each.

An examination of this k etch of the ftate of the banks in Maffachufetts difoovers a capital of above two millions of dollars among them all : and, as the intereft on difcounts is fix per cent, and the dividends only eight or nine, the refult mutt be a circulation of cath or credit to the amount of at leaft three millions of dollars, which extends to the neightouring fates in a proportion depending on their trade, and which it is difficult to afcertain, but which is eftimated at between fix and feven hundred thoufand dollars.

Several other banks are about to be eftablifhed in this ftate, where the avidity and enterprizing fpirit of commercial men, and the general eagernets to embark in trade, make people overlook the danger of being driven by the exceffive number of fuch inftitutions to an ex.tention of commerce difproportioned to the capitals employed.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

One of the moft remarkable laws of the ftate of Maffachufetts is that which ordains the eftablifhment of fchools for gratuitous inftruction. It was enacted in June 1789. I nightly mentioned it in my journal of laft year : but it deferves to be more particularly noticed in detail. Its principal articles are as follow-
$1^{\circ}$. Each town or townfhip containing fifty families or houfes is bound to provide a fchool-matter of good character to inftruct the children in the Englifh language, reading, writing, arithmetic, orthography, and the principles of good moral conduct. This fchool is to be open fix months in the year.

The towns or townfhips of a hundred families are to have fchools of the fame kind, which are to be open during the whole year.

Thofe of a hundred and fifty families are to have two fchools, one for twelve months and one for fix.

Thofe of two hundred families or more are bound; in addition to thefe
thefe fchools; to fupport one, under the name of a grammar-fchoul, in which the Greek, Latin, and Englifh languages are to be taught grammatically. Children who cannot read are not to be fent to the gram-mar-fchool.-The houfes being often widely feattered over the country, the inhabitants of the towns, in public affembly, have the power of determining the bounds of the fchool-diftricts.
$2^{\circ}$. An injunction is laid on the inftructors of youth, from thoie in the univerfity at Cambridge down to thofe in the loweft fehools, to imprets the minds of their pupils with " the principles of piety, juftice, fincerity, love of their country, frugality, induftry, attachment to the federal conftitution and that of the ftate," \&c. The minifters of religion and the Select-Men are bound to do every thing in their power to induce the children to attend the fehools.
$3^{\circ}$. No applicant for the office of teacher in the grammar-fchouls can be admitted to enter his name on the lift of candidates, unlets provided with a certificate figned by two clergymen attefting that he is capable of teaching the Greek and Latin, and that he is a man of good morals. This latter part of the certificate may be given by the Select-Men.

The mafters of the firf-mentioned fehools cannot be chofen without producing a certificate from the Sclect-Men, or from the committec appointed for the infpection of the fchools, or from a clergyman.

Whoever fhould keep a fchool without complying with thefe conditions, would be condemned to pay a fine of twenty pounds, or fixtyfix dollars and two-thirds-one half for the benefit of the fehool, the other to be given to the poor.
$4^{\circ}$. The fchools are to be fupported by a rate levied on the inhabitauts of the diftriets where they are eftablifhed. Thefe rates are impofed by the annual town-meetings on the taxable property within their territory.
$5^{\circ}$. Such towns as fhould negleet to fupport fehools in conformity to the conditions prefcribed by the firft articles of this jaw, would be fubjected to the following fines; viz. thofe of fifty families would bo Y 2 condemued
condemned to pay thirty-three dollars-thofe of a hundred families, fixty-lix dollars-thofe of a hundred and fifty families, a hundred dollars. Thefe fines are ordered by the fupreme court of the fate, or by the general court, on complaint laid before them. They are to be paid into the ftate-treatiry, to be applied to the relief of thofe fchools in the fame county which may ftand in need of fuch aid. The grand juries are to enforce the payment.

This law is tolerably well executed, and the mafters are in general qualitied to give the intruction expected of them. In fome townthips, however, fymptoms of negligence are difcoverable; iuttead of mafters, indifferent miltreffes are employed; in fome places, mafters wholly unqualified; in others, none at all: but thefe inftances are rare. The fault lies with the Select-Men, who do not exert themfelves to enforce the law, to which moreover every inhabitant has a right to appeal. The falaries of the mafters in the lower fchools are from twelve to eighteen dollars per month: in the grammar-fchools, the teachers receive from twenty-five to thirty-five.

It is painful to obferve that in none of thefe fchools is the hiftory of the late revolution taught; that the youth are not informed either of it caufes, or of the important events which have been its confequences; that they are not made acquainted with the names of thofe who, by their counfels, their fervices, their blood, have, in the midft of fo many dangers and efpecially fo many obftacles, erected or fupported that independence which the country now enjoys. This, neverthelefs, would be the moft effectual mode of perpetuating in the breafts of the rifing gencration the love of liberty, which, among a free people and particularly a people recently become free, is the grand bafis of public, and one of the principal bafes of private, morality. But the love of liberty is feebly felt in the towns: and it is the inhabitants of the towns, or thofe whofe chief concens are centred in the towns, who compofe the legiflatures, hold all the public offices, and have a general influence over the government. The love of gain is the palfion which predominates over every other; it prevents the mind
mind from indulging in more liberal conceptions: and if any man were to fuggeft to them the idea of a courfe of inftruetion fo beneficial to the caufe of liberty, their calculations would no doubt impel them to reject it : for that kind of inftruction would, by the remembrance which it would preferve of paft events, ftill tend to fofter in the minds of the Americans an unfavourable difpofition toward England; and it is from England chiefly that thofe gentlemen expect the means of making their fortunes.

The fame fipirit of apathy for liberty and of propenfity to Eugland procraftinates the erection of the intended monuments in the different places where the arms of America gained important advantages over thofe of Britain. Neverthelefs the bulk of the nation, all thofe who are not inhabitants of the towns, are proud, and even jealous, of their liberty. I thall in another place have occation to Speak with greater particularity of this fate of things, and of its confequences.

## ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

There are no flaves in the coinmonwealth of Maffachufetts; and this is the only ftate in the Union that is entirely exempt from the difgrace of flavery. It is not uninterefting to give the particulars of the manner in which it was abolifhed.

No antecedent law of New-England had pofitively afferted the
 of cuttom and problic opinion. Several laws indeed feemed to prefuppofe it, inafmuch as they authorized the reclaiming of negroes who quitted their mafters; enjoined the neceffity of reftoring them, and prohibited the intermarriage of blacks with free people. Still however no law. had exprefsly enacted the eftablifhment of navery : and feveral caules between maiters and negroes on fubjeets relating to flavery had been decided in favour of the latier.

The new conftitution of Maffachufetts, like thofe of all the other ftates,
ftates, declared an equality of rights for all men. In 1781, fome angroes, prompted by private fuggeflion, maintained that they were not flaves : they found advocates, among whom was Mr. Sedgwick, now a member of the fenate of the United States; and the caufe was carried before the fupreme court. Their counfel pleaded, $1^{\circ}$. That no antecedent law had eftablifhed flavery, and that the laws which diemed to fuppofe it were the offipring of error in the legiflators, who had no authority to enact them:-20. That fuch laws, even if they had exifted, were amulled by the new conftitution.

They gained the caufe under both alpeets : and the folution of this firf queftion that was brought forward fet the negroes entirely at liberty, and at the fame time precluded their pretended owners from all claim to indemnification, fince they were proved to have poffeffed and held them in davery without any right. As there were only fow daves in Maffachufetts, the decition pafied without oppofition, and banifhed all further idca of navery.

Under fimilar laws and in fimilar circumftances, different decifions were given in Comeeticut, Rhode-Ifland, and even New-Hampfhire. But the profperity and tranquillity of Maffachufetts, which has cxperienced no difagreeable confequences from that general liberty, will, to the eyes of every sational and benevokent obferver, afford fufficient ground for condemuation of the other ftates of New-England who have not imitated fo glorious an example.

It is to be obferved, that, in 1778, the general cenfus of Maffachufetts included eighteen thoufand flaves, whereas the fubfequent centus of 1700 exhibits only fix thoufand blacks. It appears from the mof minute information that I have been able to acquire, that a great proportion of the emancipated negroes went to the towns, where, making an indifereet ufe of their newly-acquired liberty, many of them addicted themfelves to the intemperate ufe of firituous liquors, and died in confequence; others engaged as failors, even on board foreign thips. The generality of thofe who have not difappeared are fervants: fome are tradefmen, or even farmets; and a pretty large
number, if we confider the bad education of that clafs of men and the habits of flavery, live in the enjoyment of a comfortable independence. The individuals of their colour have not fallen under the larh of juftice in any greater proportion than the whites.
From thefe well-authenticated facts refults a convincing proof that the negroes, as well as the white men, are capable of living honett and free; but that thofe nations which are fo unfortunate as to poffefs great numbers of flaves, ought, by fome previous education, to prepare them for, and furnifh them with the means of making an advantageous ufe of, their liberty.

Slaves from other ftates, taking thelter in Maffachufetts, may be reclaimed. But the general fenfe of the people is fo decidedly adverfe to navery, that it would be very rare if thofe fugitive flaves did not find means to efcape from their owners' purfurt.

## PUBLIC DEBT.

That part of the debt of the ftate of Maffachufetts for which the: Union did not undertake to be refponfible amounted to two millions fix hundred and menety-cight thoufand two hundred and eighty dollars. In $170 \cdot 1$ the legiflature ordered a loan in which every kind of paper iffued by the ftate was receivable. They confolidated the debts due for the pay of the troops during the war and for the purchafe of provifions, by notes bearing an intereft of five per cent : they increafed the taxes to pay the intereft of this confolidated debt, and provided that the fums die for ftate lands already fold, as well as the moneys arifing from. future faler, fhould be appropriated to the payment of the capital.

The retent debt of the fate is two millions three hundred and fifty thoufand dollars, which, at five per cent, pay a yearly intereft of a hundred and feventeen thoufand five hundred dollars. The annual expences of government amount to one hundred and twenty thouland dollars. To meet thefe demands, the government has an intereft of thirty thoufand दollars accruing from moneys depofited in the bank of
the United States, and fifty-feventy thoufand five hundred and eighteen dollars paid by the treafurer of the Union as intereft on the debt of the United States. To thefe fums it adds a hundred and forty-nine thoufand fix hundred and twenty-two dollars arifing from taxes.

The produce of the fales of land belonging to the fate is lodged in the hands of commiffioners, to be applied to the extinction of the ftatedebt, of which three hundred thoufand dollars have already been redeemed in that manner.-The town and county taxes rife much more rapidly than thofe impofed by the ftate.

## PUBLIC REVENUES.

The flate-taxes bear upon every kind of property, even upon uncultivated lands. A new valuation of property is to take place every ten years. With this view, the affeffors of the different townfhips annually fend to the fecretary of ftate a chedule of all territorial property, with all the details neceffary to Thew of what nature it is, and in what fate of cultivation: 2 dly , a ftatement of all the kinds of property, houfes, fums embarked in commerce, fums depofited in the banks, even ready money, and furniture of every kind: 3dly, a lift of all the inhabitants above the age of fixteen years.

This information'refpecting the different fpecies of property has for its object the procbremeht of as exact a knowledge as poffible of the wealth and income of the entire ftate, and a clue to lerve as a guide in apportioning the taxos among the different counties and townfhips. Proprietors refufing to deliver in a written lift of their taxable property are fubject to an arbitrary valuation by the affelfors. The laft general valuation, made in 1702, exhibited a mafs of taxable property to the amount of nine hundred and thirty-feven thoufand fix hundred and ninety-eight pounds; Maffachufetts currency, or three millions one hundred and twenty-five thoufand fix hundred and fixty dollars. In this valuation all feecies of property are rated at fix per cent on their fuppofed real value, except uncultivated lands, which are only rated at
two ; and by it the taxes of the different townhips are apportioned in the ratio of to much for every thoufand pounds, and the individual quotas are regulated in the fame proportion.

In this apportionment is included the poll-tax, which is only a halfpenny, for each perfon liable to the tax. The number of thefe was, in 1792 , found to be a hundred and fix thoufand one hundred and fixtyfeven. The fate-treafurer iends to the different towns a fchedule of the fums to be levied in each for the ufe of the fate; and the taxes, thus apportioned, are to be affelfed on the individual inhabitants by afieffors chofen in cach town, or, in default of them, by the SelectMen. If the duty were not performed by either, the court of juftices of the peace would appoint alfelfors who would alfefs on the town guilty of fuch neglect an additional rate, from one hundred dollars to three hundred and thitty-three and two thirds. The affeffors choten by the towns receive four fhillings per day, thofe nominated by the juftices, ten. The affeffors charge the town-collectors with the levying of thefe taxes; and the latter are bound, within a given term, to pay the amount into the hands of the town-treafurer. If the taxes be not paid within the fipace of five montlis, the flate-treafurer fends an order to the theriff to enfurce payment by felling a fufficient quantity of the property belonging to the town in arrear. Means are provided by the law to infure the collection, and to punifh neglect, of whatever kind or degree, either in the officers, or in the perfons failiug to make payment. The general court of juftices of the peace can give redrets in cafes of over-charge. The collectors are nominated by the towns: in default of collectors, the taxes are lev:ed by the conftab'es, or, in default of contables, by the theriff. The towns agree with the collectors refpecting the rate of commifion allowed to them for the levying of the taxes: it is five per cent when the tas is levied by the theriff or his deputies, exclufive of the incidental charges occationed by their abfence from home.

The balance drawn by the commiffioners appointed to fetlic the accounts between the United States and the individual fates makes the

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ftate of Maffachufe:ts creditor to the Union in the fum of two millions two hundred and forty-eight thoufand eight hundred and one çollars.

The ftate of Malfachufetts is divided into feventeen counties, and about three hundred and eighty towns or townthips, fubject to feparate taxation. The taxes, however, notwithftanding all the regulations of which I have fpoken, are not very punetually paid in Maffachufetts. Of a tax of one hundred and fifty thoufand dollars impofed in June 1794, and which ought to have been paid into the treafury on the firft of April 1795, about fourteen thoufand were paid within the term preferibed-four thoufind more within the enfuing three months-feventecn thoufand within the next three months-in three months more, nineteen thoufand-and twenty-two thoufand within the three following months, that is to fay, twelve months after the time prefcribed: finally, the remainder, with the exception of three or four thoufand dollars, was paid within the next quarter after the lapie of the firft year.

## POLICE AND LAWS.

A law of the fate ordains that no inoculations thall take place except in the hofpitals eftablifhed for that purpofe. It preferibes wife precaations in cafe the natural fmall-pox thould break out in any diftrict with a certain degree of violence : and although it be, in my opinion, better to encourage inoculation by allowing perfeet freedom in that refpect, no blame can attach to thefe precautions, which, however ftrict, are very far from operating as the prohibitory fyftem of Virginia.

The laws againft debtors are at once mild and energetic: they fecure, as far as poffible, the rights of the creditor.

The influence of the clergy procured in 1704 the enactment of a law prohibiting on fundays every kind of amufement, walking for pleafure, travelling, filhing, under the penatiy of a confiderable fine.

The preamble to this law is a complete piece of puritanical rant; and its various claufes are in perfect unifon with the preamble. Men of fenfe, when fpoken to refpecting it, acknowledge its abfurdity, but affert that this new act, in fuperfeding the former laws on the fubject, has removed a great number of regulations Aill more abfurd and fevere, and that it is a neceffary progreflion to another that will foon be enacted, by which the prohibitions on fundays will be confined to the opening of fhops and public houfes.

The legifature meanwhile beftows its attention on various improvements, roads, canals, ufeful eftablifhments. The majority of the members of that body are not very enlightened in the fcience of adminiftration-a deficiency which is common to them with all the legiflatures of the Union, and which ought not to appear furprizing in a country yet fo new : but they are commendable for the goodnefs of their inteutions, their moral integrity, and their benevolence.

The legiflative body of Maffachufetts has not, like the affemblies of feveral of the other ftates, been accufed of corruption in money-matters: fume of its members, however, have not efcaped fufpicion: and indeed the manner in which certain laws are carried may well afford room for fuch furmifes. All the acts muft be read three times in each houfe before they pafs: but the cafe is different with refolutions, which require only a fingle reading previous to their acquiring the force of laws. No article of the conititution, no pofterior ace, has drawn the line of diftinction between what fhall be prefented as a law and what may be introduced under the form of a refolution. Cuftom indeed has eftablifhed the practice of bringing forward ander the fhape of laws whatever concerns taxation, public inftitutions, \&c. and making matters of inferior importance, fuch as private demands and clains, the fubjects of refolutions.

But, as there exifts no fixed rule in that refpect, it often happens that objects of general interett, and materially important to the ftate, are introduced in the thape of refolutions : fuch, for inflance, was the fale to Robert Morris of the right of pre-emption of a quantity of Z 2 land
land in Maffachufetts at the rate of five pence per acre, and that of an enormous traet in the diftrict of Maine to Mr. Bingham and feveral others, alfo at a very low price. A member of either houre can find no difficulty in prefenting fuch a refolution at the moment when he finds himfelf unreftrained by the prefence of thofe from whom he may apprehend oppofition, and thus carrying it. It was under fuch circumftances as thefe that fufpicions arofe againft certain members who at the time were poffeffed of influence; but no proof has been difcovered to confirm them.

It is aftonifhing that every thing, whether nearly or remotely, conneeted with finance is not invariably fubjected to three readings. It is true, the governor's finction is required for refolutions, as well as for laws that have undergone a longer difeuffion : but a prudent governor would not venture to pafs his negative on a refolution of both houfes, unlefs he had convincing evidence of its being ftrongly prejudicial to the intereft of the fate.

In either houfe of the leginature there are few influential members; or it may even be faid that there are none, and that the influence of thote who poffefs a greater thare of it than the others is fo temporary that not one of them is fure of carrying a motion when he makes it. There are here, as elfewhere, preparatory committes and petty intrigues which are fometimes fuccefsful, but oftener otherwife.

The lawyers in Maffachufetts have greater influence than any ether body of men on the public opinion; and next to them the priefts: but none of them poffefs more than a moderate fhare of it : nor is there to be found here, as in feveral other ftates, any perfon who, by his own perfonal influence or that of his friends, is able to govern the pubie opinion, the deliberations, the elections. The intereft, even of thofe who ftand higheft in that refpect, does not extend beyond their own diftrict.

The anti-federal party, of which fo much is faid, and which is branded with the moft odious epithets that can be devifed, does not exift in Maffachufetts, in the true fenfe of the appellation, more than
in any other part of the United States. This truth being once acknowledged as it ought to be, the anti-federalifts muft, in the eyes of every impartial obferver, be reduced to a fimple oppofition-party, which, however, will be equally far from pleafing thote who cannot brook oppofition of any kind.

The oppofition-party here are labouring to prevent the government from acquiring additional ftrength, becaufe they think the executive branch is already too ftrong, and efpecially that it aims at the extenfion of its prerogatives. They difcourage the affection for England, and entertain more favourable difpofitions toward France: and, like every other party in the world, they act as a party; that is to fay, they fometimes exceed the bounds of reafon and juftice. I think, then, that the other party do not affect to talk fo loudly of the oppofition with any other view than that of acquiring for themfelves a greater number of partifans and fupporters ; for they cannot feriounly confider the efforts of their opponents as an obftacle to them in any meafure of real utility. On both fides are feen men of great virtue, men warmly attached to their country, and animated by a fucere love of good order.

## ROADS.

The roads in the ftate of Maffachufetts are kept in repair at the expence of the townthips through which they paifs.

From this regulation, which at firit light appears fo equitable, it refults that in the lefs opulent townthips the roads are in bad repair, and thus the expence incurred by thofe which are more wealthy does not completely anfwer the intended purpofe of facilitating the convenience of communication. This difadvantage is fometimes removed by grants from the legiflature to particular townhips for that object; fometimes alfo by lubferiptions raifed in the neighbouring townithips with the fame view. But thefe extraordinary aids are rare; and the invariable
invariable confequence is that in the poorer townhips the roads are in worfe condition.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE POOR.

The poor are alfo relieved by taxes on the townfhips, which, like thofe for the roads, are laid on by the county-feffions, whenever the rates propofed by the Select-Men do not meet the approbation of the townhip-an event which feldom happeus. But a pauper is not maintained at the public expence except when he has no relative in a direct line afcending or defcending, who is capable of fupporting him. If he had any, and they refufed to afford him a maintenance, they would be compelled to it by the feffions. Cafes alfo occur, when, a relative in line direct not being in fufficiently eafy circumftances, the Select-Men enter into an agreement with him that he fhall pay at leaft a part of the annual fum neceffary for the fupport of his indigent kinfman. Agreements of this nature are made on an annicable footing, and on equitable terms: no perfon refufes to accede to them: and if a refufal were given, the feffion would award the payment of a fun probably more confiderable than that demanded by the Select-Men; in addition to which, the family would alio have to pay the cofts of fuit. The Select-Men are bound to take care that poor travellers receive due affiftance in cafe of ficknefs. The ftate re-imburfes to them the expences incurred on fuch-occafions.

## MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Seventy-nine regiments of infantry, cleven of cavaliy, and eight of artillery, compote the militia of the fate of Maffachufets, and together form an aggregate of fifty-five thoufand men. Beyond the age of forty years a citizen is not fubject to militia-duty; but, until lixty, he is liable to be called upon in urgent cafes. Citizens of the latter deferip-
tion conftitute what is called the referved corps, which furnifhes an additional force of above twenty-five thoufand men.

## general spirit of The people.

Although the greater number of the rich inhabitants of Bofton are merchants, that clafs is not here, as at Philadelphia, the predominating clafs; nor do they, as at Charlefton, hold the fecond rank in fociety. They are precifely what they ought to be-they ftand on a footing of equality with their neighbours, and enjoy no fuperiority over any other body of men.

Independent of the ordinary trade of the merchants of all countries, they indulge very much in fpeculation; and fpeculation is the favourite paffion of the inhabitants of New-England, who generally feel a more active defire than the people of the South to acquire large and rapid fortunes; whether that difjofition be, or not, the confequence of their more enterprizing character.

But their fpeculations are not always fuccefsful : and at this moment confiderable fums are about to be loft at Bofton by the fale of the Yazzow lands in Georgia, which the late legillature of that ftate have thought it their duty to annul. From the following circumftances fome idea may be formed of the extravagance with which the NewEngland fpeculators, and particularly thofe of Bofton, engaged in that bufinefs. The original price of thofe lands, as I have before remarked, was about one cent, or a hundredth part of a dollar, per acre; and they have been fuld at Bofton fo high as twelve, and 1 believe even higher. Two or three agents of two of the four companies who had obtained thofe lands from the ftate came to Bufton with their title-deeds empowering them to fell. They opened a kind of office, to which purchalers flocked in fuch crowds, that thote gentlemen, taking advantage of this inconccivable infatuation, raifed the price each day, often twice in the day, for the purpofe of more frongly exciting the general eagernefs and taking away all time for reflection.


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reflection. There were fales and fub-fales without number: fome of them were fecured by a ftipulation of refponfibility on the part of the fellers, who engaged to give poffeffion of the lands: but few of the numérous bargains were attended with this claufe; almoft all being concluded on the bare fecurity of the titles, without any power of coming upon the venders. In many inftances the purchafes were made partly with ready money, and in all cafes with notes payable at different periods. Thefe notes were dextrouilly put into circulation by the venders; and the purchafers now find themfelves difappsinted of the lands, while a great part of their notes are gone out of the poffeffion of thofe to whom they had given them. Every clafs of men, even watch-makers, hair-dreffers, and mechanics of all deferiptions, eagerly ran after this deception ; in which Bofton has funk above two millions of dollars. Sume of the buyers declare that they will not releafe their notes, and have even announced their intention in the public papers: but this is nothing more than a menace refulting from anger and indignation. The notes have, in great part, paffed into other hands: they have been received by perfons wholly unconnected with that fpeculation, and who cannot be excluded from payment without a moft glaring act of injuftice which muft materially impair the credit of thofe who originally gave the notes. The courts of juftice moreover would decide againft them : and thus, after confiderable trouble, they muft at laft make good the payments and be content to remain deftitute of lands.

Many of the purchafers, whofe notes were not gone out of the hands of the venders, have compromifed matters with them by difcounting the notes at half their value, but in ready money, and retaining their claim to the lands fo fur as the fellers can make it good: but this amounts to a nullity : for the original agreement will never be confirmed; it being a fraudulent tranfaction, and comprizing millions of acres that did not belong to the ftate of Georgia which fold them.

Thus many fpeculators in Bofton and other parts of New-England have been either utterly ruined or at leaft materially injured in their
fortunes by that fpeculation. If one could without regret behold the ruin of fo many honef men who fell victims to their own credulity, one might enjoy this difappointment of a fet of fpeculators who were fufficiently greedy to purchafe, without examination, without reflection, and with the fole view of exorbitant gains in Europe, tracts of land at the diftance of nine hundred miles from their home, while their own country prefented them with more honourable and efpecially more fimple means of acquiring a fortune, or increafing that which they already poffeffed. But it is intolerably mortifying to fee that the four land-companies of Gedrgia, who bear the entire guilt of the iniquitous bargain, are enriched by their villany; and that their perfidious dexterity in this train of corruption and deceit has thus thrown into their hands feveral millions of dollars, for which they neither have given nor are capable of giving: any equivalent to thofe of whofe folly. they have taken advantage.

## EXPORTS:

In my journal of laft year I noticed the value, for the laft five years, of the exports from the different ports of Maffachufetts which 1 had vifited. To thofe details I now add the total amount of the exports from the entire ftate during the fame period, including even that of the prefent year. In 1791, it was two millions five hundred and nineteen thoufand fix hundred and forty dollars-in 1792, two millions eight hundred and eighty-eight thoufand one hundred and three-in 1793, three millions feven hundred and fifty-foven thoufand three hundred and fifty-five-in 1794; five millions two hundred and ninetytwo thoufand two hundred and forty-four-in 1795, feven millions two hundred and eighteen thoufand nine hundred and eight-in 1796 , nine millions nine hundred and forty-nine thoufand three hundred and forty-five.-In 1787, the value of the exports from the different ports of the. fate amounted to no more than one million five hundred and eightyeight thoufand feven hundred and ninety-three dollars.

> Vol. II.

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## AN ACCIDENT.

Previous to my departure from Bofton where contrary winds detained me a week longer than I had propofed to ftay, I efcaped, in common with twelve hundred other perfons, from a danger to which it might have been expected that a great number of us would in all probability have fallen victims.

A Frenchman well fkilled in horfemanthip, who had a few weeks before arrived in the town, erected a circus for his exhibitions. The agility, the perfection, the gracefulnefs, with which he achieved on horfeback feveral feats that no man of his profeffion had ever before attempted, together with the richnefs and tafteful elegance of drefs difplayed by himfelf and his company, attracted to each performance a great number of fpectators, although there was another exhibition of the fame nature in the town. Upward of twelve hundred perfons were there affembled on Monday the fifth of September, when the roof-loaded with. above a hundred boys, who, notwithftanding fuch prohibition and watchfulnefs as could be expected from the imperfect police of the town, had clambered up to cujoy the fight through the chinks left between the boards-fell in fuddenly at once in every part. As the boards which formed that pyramidal roof were faftened ta the fimall roofs that covered the boxes by which the circus was furrounded, fome of thofe leffer roefs were involved in its fall : but they fell fucceffively, and in fuch mainer as rather to clofe the boxes on the infide than to cruth them. Not one of the number experienced the latter fate : not a fingle fpectaton was hurt ; and, thanks to the extraordinary calmnefs difplayed by each individual during this alarming incident, there was not even any thronging on the ftairecafes by which the chief part of the fpectators retired: fome let themfelves down into the area by fliding along the fallen roofs; others defcended from a window. A fingle one of the boys who were on the roof ftruck his head fo violently againft a plank in his fall that his life was for a long time in danger.
danger. At leaft forty others, who fell from the fame height with him, were not even hurt. It is impoffible to conceive how fo great ain adcident thould have been attended with no greater mifehief: it is one of thofe fingular events which might not again occur with all the fame circumftances during the courfe of many centuries, and in which a man is, bot forry to have been a party concerned, when he has fo, fortunately efcaped from the danger.

## SECCND VISIT TO THOMASTOWN.—FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.

I went by fea from Bofton to Thomafown, for the fecond time, on the twelfth of September.

The family of General Knox is one of thofe in America to which I am the moft warmly attached. I therefore experienced a fincere pleafure on feeing myfelf once more among them; and the pleafure feemed to be mutual. The general's fettlement affumes confiderable ftability. A part of his ufeful projeets begin to be realized; and the popularity which he derives from his pleafing manner toward all thofe who have any bufinefs to tranfact with him, as well as his gentle and frank mode of proceeding with the unlicenfed fettlers on his lands, confirm all his profpects of fuccefs. He is bufily employed in clearing forefts, making lime and brieks, erecting mills; building veffels, improving his lands, and forming an excellent nurfery for cattle on Brigadier Mand.

His friends blame him for expending large fums of money: and perhaps it may be afferted with truth that his works coft him more than, with greater regularity and watchfulnefs, they ought to coft him. But he cannot himfelf beftow that watchful attention with the neceffary affiduity; he undertakes too many things at once, to be able each day to infpect them all with fufficient care. Trufty agents; who are nare in every country, are more sarely to be found in America than elfewhere, and ftill more fo in a country fo thinly inhabited:as the di-
ftrict
ftrict of Maine. But this flight want of order and economy in the general's undertakings, though it will no doubt diminiih his profit, will however not prevent it from being ftill very confiderable.

Among the direct profits of his enterprizes he may reckon one of a more important nature that he will derive from the increafed value of lands, which will be the confequence of that activity and thofe improvements.

His example excites and encourages induftry in many of his neighbours, and the induftry of his neighbours further enhances the value of his lands. . Thus his calculations aie juft : and while he obferves in his undertakings all the economy and regularity which furrounding circumftances will admit, he cannot incur the cenfure of any except greedy mifers, or men who have not fufficient difcernment to anticipate all the probable confequences of his enterprizes.

Timber has rifen in price fince laft year, but fire-wood in a higher proportion than any other: the cord of the latter was fold laft year for a dollar at the water-fide; it is now at a dollar and half; and there is not found a fufficiency for the fupply of Bofton, where the price is at prefent five dollars, and will be from feven to nine within two months.

Lime has fallen in price in confequence of the number of kilns that have been erected. The barrel of fifty gallons was laft year fold for ten fhillings and nine pence; at prefent the price is from eight to nine fhillings.

Hay has rifen one tenth, but merely on account of the drought of the feafon.

The price of cattle, however, has rifen one feventh : a circumftance which indicates fome little increafe of wealth in the country.

The number of veffels now on the focks is alfo more confiderable. In Saint-George's River alone, eleven have been built fince laft year. The price of the workmanhip has likewife rifen from three to five dollars per ton: the carpenter, who was paid ten dollars per month laft year, now receives eleven.

But there fymptoms of increafing wealth, together with the augmentation int the price of tands, are obfervable only on the fea-coaft or the borders of navigable rivers, and in the thick-fettled parts of the country.

The number of new inhabitauts is by no means confiderable : and every thing that I fee and hear at prefent ftill further confirms me in the opinion $I$ laft'year entertained that immigration to this country cannot take place to any great extent uulers it be' excited by powerful inducements, by great eftablifhments, by large and judicious expenditures on the part of the great land-holders who are interefted in encouraging thofe new fettlements.
${ }^{1 / 3}$ The attractions of the country, the nature of the foil, would not alone be fufficient to invite new fettlers : and the diftrict of Maine will yet long contimue in many parts a defert, unlefs, by a fucceffion of means duly adapted to all the circumftances, its population be accelerated and multiplied beyond the extent' of its natural means and of the annual iincreafe it derives from immigrations.

Thofe gentlemen who fpeculate upon 'Change do not enter into alt thefe calculations. They prefer the certain profpect of two or three per cent per month to the probability of doubling or decupling their fortune by expences which would for a while divert a part of their cath from thofe feculations : and they expect from the unaided operation of time an increafe in the value of their landis; which, however, will not by that flow procefs ever take place in thofe northern countries.
$\therefore$ Such is faid to be the plan intended to be purfued by Mr. Bingham, who, after having fold to Mr. Baring for fixty thoufand pounds ferling one half of the twelve hundred thoufand acres of latid which he poffeffes at the head of Penobfcot-River, continues to hold the entire tract in conjunction with him as partner upon equal terms. He befides owns three millions more of acres in other parts of the diftrict of Maine. So much the worfe for him. He is not or at leaft he cannot long be certain of quietly keeping in his hands fuch extenfive tracts of land : and Mr. Bingham's popularity will not fereen him from the inconveniences
conveniences which, in a country like this, may attend the poffefion of fo large a portion of the foil kept idle and unproductive in the hope of an exorbitant gain.

If great and judicious difburfements were laft year neceffary, as I think they were, to create a demand for, and confequently to enhance the value of, thofe immenfe tracts of land engroffed by a few rich proprietors, the neceflity has this year derived additional urgencey from the treaty with Spain, which, by throwing open the navigation of the Miffifippi, excites a predilection in favour of the weftern lands, and fo far diminifhes that which might have been entertained for thofe of the diftrict of Maine. The lands themfelves, as well as their great produce of timber, will yet farther fink in value, if Spain cedes to France the poffeffion of Louifiana, which, in the hands of an active and induftrious nation, will furninh the means of vending a much larger quantity of timber, befides holding out to new fettlers the allurement of a milder climate in addition to that of excellent lands which will no doubt long continue at a much lower price than thofe of the diftrict of Maine.

Spain can herfelf create the fame advantages as France could in Louifiana, if the choofes to retain it in her own poffeflion. It is therefore matter of urgent neceffity that the owners of eftates in this part of the Union Thould take meafures for the fale of their lands, and confent to make difburfements which, however heavy in the firft infance, will be repaid to them with ample intereft, provided they be foon and judicioully made. Otherwife the fpeculating proprietors will experience fevere loffes.

In the diftrict of Maine the queftion is at prefent agitated, whether, taking advantage of the right which it derives: from its population; it thall fepasate from the commonwealth of Malfachufetts; and erect itfelf into an independent flate. Meetings have been called on the fubject, and varions petitions have been drawn up: and, to determine the queftion of feparation, nothing more is required than to afcertain the wifh of theinajority of the inhabitants of the ftate, who will be confulted
confulted next year. Their opinion was already taken on the fubject four years fince, and they declared againft the meafure. It is thought that on the prefent occafion the decifion will be different; becaufe the increafe of population in the interior parts of the country has augmented the number of thofe who, not being comnected with Bofton by any ties of direct intereft, anticipate none but beneficial confequences from having the feat of their government nearer to their own homes. But the plan of reparation will experiencé a powerful oppofition from the influence of the proprietors of thofe immenfe tracts of land.

Taxed as the diftrict of Maine now is by the fate of Maffachufetts, it has but a very moderate burden of taxation to bear, becaufe it is confidered as an infant province, as not yet having called forth into activity its flender refources, and as containing extenfive tracts of unproductive land which the ftate of Maffachufetts herfelf has recently fold to the great fpeculators above mentioned. Thofe vaft poffeffions are therefore very lightly taxed at prefent. But the cafe will be different if the diftrict of Maine be erected into a reparate fate : for, in the firft place, the public expences will be increafed ; and, on the other hand, the jealoufy entertained by the laborious and indigent clafs of proprietors againft the poffeffors of immenfe tracts-who, enjoying opulence in other ftates, fuffer their lands in this quarter to lie unimproved, in expectation of the time when they may be enabled to fell them at a higher rate to thofe fame petty proprietors-will caufe a confiderable augmentation in the taxes on that fpecies of property. It is known that thofe lands have been purchafed from the ftate of Maffachufetts at a very low price : . 3 the new ftate of Maine will find her advantage in augmenting tice tax upon them, inafmuch as it will compel the great propietors to divide and fell thofe lands without delay, and confequently will increafe the number of inhabitants and the quantity of produce.

Above one half of the diftrict of Maine is owned by fuch proprietors ; the principal of whom are-General Knox for the Waldo-patent, the Plymouth companiy, the company of the twenty townfhips, $\mathrm{Ge}-$
'neral Lincoln, Mr. Charles Vaughan, and particularly Mr. Bingham who poffeffes there from three to four millions of acres.
1 Thefe fimple facts fufficiently thew what great obftacles will be oppofed to the formation of the new fate : but thofe obftacles will probably be removed, fince it is a meafure which juftice and the intereff of the people demand.

## RETURN TO BOSTON.

After twelve days fpent at General Knox's habitation, I quitted the diftrict of Maine, and returned by fea to Bofton. I had gone by land in the preceding year; and nothing now remained to gratify my curiofity in the courfe of fo long and difficult a journey. The veffels that fail from the diftrict of Maine are fo heavily laden with cumbrous articles that no fpace is left open on the deck beyond what is neceffary for the management of the helm ; confequently there is no pofibility of walking; and a paffenger muft either confine himfelf to the cabin or fit ou the cargo. That of the fchooner in which I failed was fifty cords of fire-wood. Fortunately the weather was fine the cabin new and neat-the mafter, whofe name is Kelleran, a very civil good-natured man-and my paffage of only thirty-fix hours' duration.

On the day preceding my arrival at Bofton, the prefident's proclamation was received there, in which he announces his firm determination of retiring from public life. It is in the month of March next that the four years of his fecond prefidency will expire; and in Dccember of the prefent year the elections will be held for the choice of a perfon to be placed at the head of the federal government. "It was therefore time that he fhould announce his refolution, which I cannot otherwife confider than as a ferious misfortune for the United States: for the office of prefident is not fo well provided with the means of ex.ecution as not to require fome acceffion of frength from the popularity of the man who holds it, and from the confidence repofed in him by his, fellow-citizens. Now, in all the United States, no individual polfeffes
fo many claims to the general confidence as Gcorge Wafhington, nor does any individual enjoy it in fo high a degree.
That proclamation of the prefident, befides what relates to his refignation, contains alfo political counfels to the citizens of the United States.-No man entertains a higher refpect than I do for the prefident's merit and virtues; none is more firmly convinced that the fole object of his conduct has invariably been the good of his country; but when a man is a native of France, he muft have that opinion eftablifhed on very ftrong grounds indeed, if he do not, in one part of the proclamation, difcover a marked antipathy to France, and a predilection for England, which bear a much ftronger refemblance to party-fpirit than to the fpirit of juftice, or even, I will venture to fay, to found policy. I do not mean that any blame can attach to him for the advice which he gives to his countrymen not to become dependent on any other nation : but it appears that this counfel, delivered fimply and in general terms, would preferve all its force, its propriety, its juftice; whereas, offered as it is in fuch ample extent, and with the characters which accompany its development, one cannot be furprized that the prefident's enemies find in it a fubject for cenfure : and among thofe who efteem and refpect his virtues without feeling the influence of party-fpirit, there are few, I believe, who would not have wifhed that this over-long article had been treated in a different manner. Even the other parts of the proclamation, which are not liable to the reproach of impropriety or partyfpirit, are juftly taxable with diffufenefs and unneceffary length. All the principles indeed are true, and the counfels good: but they would have been equally fo, and would have appeared more fo, if they had been delivered with concifenefs and fimplicity. I have further heard it obferved that the advices contained in that proclamation are unfeafonably given. It is (fay thofe who cenfure it) in vacating the chair after the expiration of his term, that his adieux would have come at their proper time : but they are premature when the man who thus takes his leave of the public has yet fix months to exercife his functions.

That proclamation, as may reafonably be expected, meets with adVor. II. Bb . mircrs
mirers who extol the very parts which moft deferve cenfure, as well as cenfurers who condemn in it what is entitled to nought but praife.

This rcfiguation of the prefident, which was doubted through all America a fortuight ago, feems however to produce no fenfation at Bofton ; it engrofies no greater thare of the general attention than any other article of intelligence; and after the firft day it ceafed to be a topic of converfation. The defects and the merits of the proclamation are equally buried in filence. Does this indifference with which fo important an event is viewed at Bofton arife from the circumftance of the people's minds being wholly engroffed by interefted purfuits, fo as to leave no room for any other object? or is it the offspring of conftitutional apathy? Thefe are queftions which I fhall be better able to determine when 1 have feen a greater number of people and vifited different places. In the mean time I am not the lefs furprized at what I here obferve.

During my fhort abfence from Bofton, a fever, in which the phyficians who were confulted difcovered the characteriftics of the yellow fever, broke out in a clofe narrow part of the town enjoying little circulation of air, and inhabited by poor families. Almon every one who was attacked by it died within three days; and thofe who approached the fick caught the infection. A hint of the danger of this contagion, prudently fuggeded to the Select-Men, though without pronouncing the name of "yellow fever," was productive of the falutary meafure of caufing the families who either were themfelves actually infected or had had communication with thofe who were, to be removed from the town, their beds to be burned, and their houfes purified and fuffered to ftand empty, without alarming any one with a name which carries terror with it through every part of America. In confequence of thefe precautious the difeafe difappeared. Few of the fick perfons who were removed fell vietims to it; no individual of their families caught the infection ; and Bofton, which loft by this fever eight or ten of its inhabitants, now enjoys perfect falubrity.

The fortifications of Caftle-Illand have fince laft year been put into
fomewhat
fomewhat better condition. The parapets are raifed, and within their inclofure are placed a fcore of cannons, forty-two-pounders, taken from the Englifh during the laft war. There cannons are mounted on coaft-carriages, in a kind of imitation of our French coalt-batteries fo fkilfully contrived by Monfieur de Gribeauval ; but the imitation is very imperfect : the carriages are heavy and clumfily made; the platforms are deficient in folidity, and the parapets fo little elevated that all the men ferving the pieces would remain expofed to the fire of the enemy's. thips that might attempt to enter. It is at the expence of the commonwealth of Maffachufetts that Caftle-Ifland has been put into this petty ftate of defence, which is perhaps fomewhat worfe than nothing, fince it is incapable of anfwering any good purpofe, and at the fame time infpires a vain confidence. The legiflature have pofitively refufed to cede this ifland to the general government, which, as I have obferved in the journal of my firft tour, had allotted funds to put it into a ftate of complete defence.

## PORTSMOUTH.

In going to Portfmouth I went over the fame ground that I had travelled laft year in coming from it.

The fever which carried off during this fummer about forty perfons at Newbury-Port, has now fubfided.

Epidemic difeafes generally ceafe in every part of America at the commencement of the cold weather. The malady at Newbury-Port had, according to the affertion of the phyficians, the characteriftics of the yellow fever : but, fince the ravages caufed by that diftemper at P hiladelphia three years ago, the appellation is too lightly beftowed on all epidemic bilious fevers, which, it muft be owned, poffers on this continent a confiderable degree of malignity, and in the treatment of which the phyficians do not feem to difplay much ikill.

Although thefe fevers have hitherto broken out only in the fea-ports,
many medical men do not now, as in the beginning, think them im. ported from the Weft-Indies, but conceive them, like almoft all other epidemic difeafes, to have originated in the country. That which prevailed at Newbury had its principal focus in a quarter contiguous to the port; but it alfo fpread to feveral other parts of the town. It was not very deftructive, fince in three months it carried off only about forty perfons from a population of five thoufand inhabitants. The phyficians affert, that, notwithftanding the ravages of that diforder, fewer perfons have fallen victims this year at Newbury-Prot than ufually dic at the fame feafon, which is always fickly in a greater or leffer degree. If this affertion be well founded, the fact muft be confidered as extraordinary.

## CONSTITUTION, LAWS, AND COMMERCE, OF NEWHAMPSHIRE.

During fix days which I fent at Portfmouth, I procured fome information refpecting the fate of New-Hampfhire, which the fhortnefs of my ftay there laft year had not allowed me to acquire.

The new conftitution of this ftate, framt 1 in 1782, underwent a revifion in 1792. In its principal features it refembles thofe of ali the other ftates. Here follows a fhort abftract oi it.

All the public functionaries, except thofe o the judicial department, are elected only for one year.

The electors for all offices are the fame; : J the only conditions required to qualify an elcetor are the paym at of a tax, the age of twenty-one years, and the profeffion of the pruteftant religion. This laft intolerant condition, which is faid to have experienced great oppofition as well in the original formation of the conftitution in 1782 as in its revifion in 1792, is required for all the offices in the fate.

The fenators are elected by diftricts; and for this purpofe an imaginary divifion has been made of the fate into twelve diftricts nearly equal
equal in point of taxation. The fenators are twelve in number, and choofe from their own body a prefident, who performs the functions of lieutenant-governor whenever occafion fo requires.

The legiflature can alter the boundaries of the diftricts according to the changes which may take place in their rclative wealth.

The qualifications for eligibility as a fenator are, that the candidate have attained the age of thirty years, have refided in the ftate during feven years, and during one year in the diftrict where he is chofen, and that he poffefs a landed property to the amount of eight hundred dollars.

The reprefentatives muft be at leaft one and twenty ycars old, have refided in the fate during two years, be at the time of their election inhabitants of the townfhip by which they are chofen, and poffefs an eftate of four hundred dollars, of which two hundred muft be in landed property in their own right.

Each town or parifh containing a hundred and fifty inhabitants who pay taxes fends one reprefentative, and an additional one for every three hundred and fifty more. Such parifhes as do not come up to the former number are joined together or united with others that are more populous, according to local circumftances.

The fame conditions which qualify for a feat in the fenate are fufficient qualifications for the office of governor; with only this differchee, that, in the latter cafe, the poffeffion of an eftate of two thoufand dollars is required. The governor is elected by townfhips, and muft have an abfolute majority of votes: in cafe none of the candidates fhould have fuch majority, the two houfes of the legiflature elect by ballot one of the two who have had the greateft number of fuffrages.

The fate is divided into five counties, each of which elects in the fame manner a member of the executive council.

The power and the functions of the two houfes are the fame as in the other ftates.

The goveruor has a right to refufe his fignature to bills which have; paffed through both houfes: but he is bound to do it within five days
after they have been prefented to him; and, after his refufal, a majority of two thirds in each houfe can compel him to affix his fignature. He nominates the judges, the fheriffs, the general officers, the militia ftaff; he is commander in chief of the troops, and can grant pardons; but all this muft be done by the advice of his council. In cafes of nomination, the governor and they have the power of a mutual negative over each other.-The judges are appointed during good behaviour ; but none of their number can remain in office after the age of feventy years.

The legillature of New-Hamphire fits twice a year.
In their laft feffion the legiflature have regulated the mode of choofing the fix electors who are to vote for a prefident and vice-prefident of the United States. Thofe electors are to be appointed, in like mauner as the governor of the ftate, by the electors of each townhhip. The votes are to be tranfmitted by the Select-Men to the fecretary of fate : they are next to be examined by both houfes of the legifature, who will then declare the fix electors. The perfons thus chofen are to meet on the firft Wednefday in December.

The laws of New-Hamphire allow the utmoft latitude of teftamentary devife: but in cafes of inteftacy one third of the property is affigned to the furviving hurband or wife, and the remainder divided in equal portions among the children.

The criminal code, which is only a mitigation of the Englin code, ftill inflicts the punifhment of death in numerous cafes. Whipping and the pillory are the fecond gradation of punimment, and are appointed for a very confiderable number of offences. In many cafes the corporal punifhment may be avoided on payment of a fine. Stealers of horfes or other cattle, after having ftood expofed in the pillory, are marked in the face with feveral black lines which time alone can obliterate. Thieves of every other kind are condemned to the fame punifhment in, cafe of a repetition of their crime.

The law refpecting Sunday, lefs tinctured with puerile fuperftition than that of Maffachufetts, confines its prohibitions to bodily labour and amurements.

The finances of the ftate are in good order. At the conclufion of the war its general debt amounted to about five hundred thoufand dollars, of which three hundred thoufand have been affumed by the Union, which allows for them, as elfewhere, an intereft of fix per cent until they be reimbured. The other two hundred thoufand, that remained as a debt on the ftate, have been paid off by fales of land and other feecial means; New-Hamphire has at prefent in hand a fund of two hundred and fifty thoufand dollars, part in fecurities of the United. States, part in the bank.

The commiffioners appointed to fettle the accounts between the. United States and the individual ftates have declared New-Hampfhire creditor in the fum of feventy-five thoufand and fixty-five dollars.The expences of the government are ordinarily about twenty-eight thoufand fix hundred dollars : they are fometimes higher according to circumitances. In that fum are not included the purchafes of arms and ammunition required to furnifh the magazines to the extent preferibed by the law.

Slavery is not abolifhed herc by an exprefs law, as in Maffachufetts. The firft article of the New-Hamphire declaration of rights pronounces that all men are born equal and independent: but private intereft has fuggefted an interpretation of that article which reftricts its benefits to thofe born after the promulgation of the conftitution. There are however no fales of flaves : the public authority is not exerted for the feizure of thofe who run away; and the few flaves who are in the ftate are in all refpects treated on the fame footing with other fervants. Their children are educated at the fame fchools. The real evil, therefore, the degradation of flavery, does not exift in New-Hampfhire; and the name of flave is hardly known in the ftate. No better plan could be adopted by a people who ftopped fhort of total emancipation. .

For fome years back the ftate has impofed no taxes. The legif: lature neverthelefs make it a rule to exercife occafionally the right of taxation, for the purpofe of keeping the inhabitants accuftomed to fuch contributions, and alfo of increafing the public refources. The laft
fum demanded was twenty-four thoufand dollars. Lands, movable property, cattle, even money in the funds, are fubject to the tax : and the fcale of proportion between the different articles taxed by the ftate ferves as a bafis for all the county and town rates, which, though more confiderable than thofe impofed by the fate, are yet very light.

In the general affeffment of the taxes, each county, and each townthip in each county, has its particular quota affigned to it by the law, which may however vary in confequence of any important changes taking place in the wealth of thofe townhips or counties.

The mode of affeffing and levying the taxes is nearly the fame in NewHamphire as in Maffachufetts. The valuation of all taxable property is to be made every fifth year at fartheft. The poll-tax, to which all men from the age of eighteen years' to that of feventy are fubject, is eight fhillings per head. The total annual amount of taxable property, according to the laft valuation made in 1794, is forty-two thoufand and ninety pounds, or a hundred and forty thoufand three hundred dollars. The poll-tax payable by twenty-eight thoufand eight hundred and thirteen inhabitants makes a part of that fum. The Select-Men are the affeffors of the taxes in the different townhips; and it is to them that the ftate-treafurer fends the fchedule of the apportionment of the taxes. They are in confequence authorized to demand of each inhabitant a yearly written declaration of his property. In cafe of deception in thofe declarations; the Select-Men affefs the tranfgreffor to four times the amount of the fum at which he was rated. The inhabitants have the power of appointing the collectors; but the appointment is generally left to the Select-Men, who agree with the inhabitants for the expence of collection, which is from four to five per cent. The taxes are to be levied and remitted to the treafurer during the courfe of the year; and they are in general punctually paid. The law provides means for calling to account the Sclect-Men, collectors, treafurers, \&c. who are guilty of neglect or difhonefty.

The ftate debt, of which I have not been able to learn the precife amount, is far from confiderable, and probably will within a very thort period be wholly extinguifhed.

The roads, and the finger-pofts which the law requires to be erected on them, are kept in repair by the townhips, that is to fay, by the perfonal labour of each inhabitant, or a pecuniary commutation in its. ftead. The rate for the maintenance of the poor is alfo a town rate. Several houfes are eftablifhed for their reception in different parts of the ftate, and are in general as ill kept as fuch eftablifhments are: every-where elfe.
Portfmouth is the only port of entry in the commonwealth of New-: Hamphire. Exeter and Dover, fituate in the inner part of the fame: bay, and to which fome veffels of inferion tonnage go up, carry on no commerce except through the medium of Portfmouth, and have. no cuftom-houfe. The exportations from Portfmouth amounted, in 1790 , to one hundred and thirty-four thoufand three hundred. and nine dollars-in 179 I , to one hundred and fifty-one thoufand four hundred and twenty-five-in 1792, to one hundred and eighty-one thoufand three hundred and fixty-eight-in 1793, to one hundred and feventy-fix thoufand and eighty-three-in 1794, to one hundred and fixty-four thoufand two hundred and feventeen-in 17.95 ; to two hundred and forty-fix thoufand three hundred and fixty-four-and, in the firft fix months of the prefent year 1706, to two hundred and fixtytwo thoufand three hundred and fifty-one.

The confiderable increafe in the prefent year was occafioned by the extraordinary circumftance of feveral hips coming from the WeftIndies, which, though configned to other ports, were obliged to difcharge their cargoes here. The produce of the cuttom-houfe duties on imported articles amounted, in 1790, to fixteen thoufand five hundred and feventy-nine dollars-in 1791, to thirty-one thoufand feven huudred and fifty-four-in 1792, to forty-five thoufand four hundred and ninety-nine-in 1793, to fifty-one thoufand feven hundred and fifty-eight-in 1794, to fifty-one thoufand eight hundred and

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three-and, in 1705 , to fifty-nine thoufand fix hundred and fifty-eight. The principal articles of thofe importations are the productions of the, Weft-India iflands-wine, foap, oil, and hemp, from Europe-and manufactured goods. It is with the French iflands that New-Hampthire carries on the chief part of her Weft-India trade, and with Holland and Germany of her European. It is moft commonly through the medium of Bofton that the receives her fupplies of Britifh goods. The veffels belonging to Portfmouth that vifit England, feldom touch there except on their return from Germany.

The productions of New-Hampfhire are Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, black cattle, goats, heep, hogs, horfes, mules, poultry, flax, hemp, pot-afh, pearl-afh, timber of every kind and in great quantities. Thefe furnifh matter for her exportations: but the local fituation of the country, which removes from the vicinity of the fea a great number of its inhabitants, and places them nearer to the Connecticut and the North-River, caufes a great portion of the produce to pafs through Albany, New-York, and the towns of Conneeficut.-New-Hampfhire re-exports moreover a great quantity of commodities imported from the Weft-Indies.

The total amount of the tonnage employed by this fate in foreign trade was, in 1793, eleven thoufand feven hundred and nine tons-in 1794, twelve thoufand and eleven-in 1795, twelve thoufand nine hundred and feventy :-in the prefent year 1796, it is thirteen thoufand five hundred and forty. In addition to this, the tonnage employed in the coafting trade and fifheries was, in 1793, one thoufand two hundred and fifty-five tons-in 1794, one thoufand four hundred and twenty-eight-in 1795, one thoufand four hundred and forty-fix:and it now amounts, in 1796 , to one thoufand four hundred and fifty.

The population of New-Hampfire confifts of about a hundred and ninety thoufand fouls. Although almoft all the townhips, which are generally of fix fquare miles, have been granted by the ftate, fome are yet wholly deftitute of inhabitants, and many others contain very
few. It is only from its own population that this ftate can expect any confiderable increafe; for there is no immigration to it from other parts. The laws of New-England had long prohibited the admiffion of any emigrants from Europe, except Englifhmen, who are not eafily induced to quit their native country. Since thofe prohibitory laws have ceafed to be enforced, foreign immigrants are not more numerous in New-Hampthire than at former periods; becaufe, in the firft place, Connecticut, Rhode-Illand, and Maffachufetts, have at prefent nearly their due quantum of population; and, in the fecond place, becaufe the tide of foreign immigration, having long fince taken its courfe toward the ftates of New-York, Pennfylvania, \&c. will, for a long time to come; flow in the fame channels, attracted by motives of confanguinity, and the various relations exifting between the new immigrants and the old. Such immigrations from thofe three populous ftates of New-England, as do not take a weftern direction, incline toward Vermont in preference to New-Hampfire, becaufe in Vermont the lands are cheaper. The fate of Vermont, moreover, at the time of its formation, paffed a law, unjuft in itfelf, but favourable to a fpeedy increafe of population in the country. A great part of its lands had been granted in the mafs to the inhabitants of New-Hampfhire by the governors of that ftate, of which Vermont then couftituted a part. When erected into a feparate commonwealth, the legiflature of Vermont declared that every perfon taking poffeffion of the uninhabited lands, by whomfoever owned, hould enjoy them unmolefted during the fpace of feven years. Allured by this invitation, outcafts, debtors, needy adventurers, flocked thither from all quarters. The inhabitants of New-Hampfhire, who were the proprietors of thofe lands, fearing to fee themfelves entirely deprived of them, concluded bargains with the new-comers on whatever terms the latter were pleafed to allow. In confequence of thefe tranfactions, the population of Vermont received fo rapid an increafe, that; although ten years fince it hardly contained forty thoufand inhabitants, it now reckons above a hundred thoufand; and land ftill

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continues there at a lower price than in New-Hampfhire, where from one to five dollars are paid per acre in the interior part of the country, according to the number of inhabitants already fettled in the townhip where the purchafe is made.

Free fchools are fupported at the public charge in New-Hampfhire, as in Maffachufetts; with this difference, however, that in none of them do children receive the firft leffons in reading. The pupils are inftructed in writing and arithmetic-in Latin, as far as Virgil and Cicero-in Greek, fo far only as to tranflate the Teftament-and in the principles of the Englifh language. An academy at Exeter purfues the courfe of education a little farther, and gives fome tincture of the fciences. The univerfity of New-Hamplhire is at Dartmouth on Connecticut-River. The parents of the children are bound to bave them taught to read. The want of gratuitous inftruction in that firft ftage is certainly a bar to the general diffemination of knowledge through the fate.

The more I fee of America, the more firmly am I convinced that the underftandings of the people are every-where good. The inhabitants are induftrious: each family has its domeftic manufactories where the neceffary articles of clothing are fabricated and died: yet few families refrain from purchafing at the retailer's ftore fome European ftuffs or ribands, that they may not, at the meeting on funday, appear lefs fine than their neighbours.

The militia of New-Hampfhire is divided into twenty-eight regiments, and amounts to twenty-eight thoufand men, of whom two thoufand are cavalry, and fix hundred artillerifts.

Notwithftanding the claufe in the conftitution which requires the profeffion of the proteftant religion as a qualification for every public office, unbounded religious freedom prevails in the ftate, and almoft every fect of Chriftians have here public places of worfhip.

The moft ancient fettlements in New-Hamphire were formed foon after thofe of Maffachufetts. Portfmouth and Dover are the places where the firft eftablifhments were :made. But difturbances
having
having arifen in this province, and introduced a fate of anarchy which became intolerable to the majority of the inhabitants, they put themfelves under the protection of the colony of Maflachufetts which was in a much more flourifhing condition, and where a more regular fyftem of law's was followed. They incorporated themfelves with Maffachufetts in 16.42 : but the province of New-Hampfhire becoming more populous, and fome difcontents having broken out on occafion of the fuperiority which Maffachuretts affumed over it-and thefe difontents being moreover embittered by quarrels on the fubject of religion-the inhabitants petitioned the Englifh court that their colony might again become a feparate province; and accordingly, by an ediet iflued in 167.9, Charles the Second granted their requeft, and created New-Hampihire a diftinct and royal province.

One of the fix frigates voted two years fince by Congrefs was to have been built here : but, like thofe of Portfmouth in Virginia and of New-York, it is among the three of which the national legiflature at their' laft feffion countermanded the conftruction. The timber, which coft fo much money, remains in the dock-yard half-wrought; and, notwithftanding all the care which, people fay, will be taken for its prefervation, a very fmall portion of it will after a few years be fit for fervice. In a dock-yard adjoining to that where this frigate was begun, the fame workmen who were employed upon it are now building one intended to carry thirty-two guns; which was firft laid on the focks a month fince, and is to be finifhed by next fpring. It is a prefent demanded of the United States by the dey of Algiers, as an inducement to his faithful obfervance of the treaty he has concluded with them. It is afferted that this condition, which the executive power of the United States is eager fpeedily to comply with, is the refult of a fupplemental treaty which will remain unknown till the next feffion of Congrefs; but that there can exift no doubt that neceflity will oblige them to tatify it. - When we recollect that thofe fix frigates were voted for the purpore of repreffing the piracies of the Algerines - when we read the treaty fince concluded, and fee a frigate
given to thofe fame Algerines as a prefent from America-we might reafonably be furprized if the power of the United States; and the confiftency of their political fyftem, were held in high repute at Algiers.

In going to Portfmouth, I purfued the fame track as laft year, through Salem, Newbury, Hampton. I have therefore no new information to offer, except that almont every article is rifen in price, and that fhip-building is carried on in all the creeks with Atill greater activity than during the laft year, as if trade were always to be carried on in American bottoms to the fame extent. But the war cannot endure for-ever : and, on the return of peace, many of the fhipowners will difcover that they might have employed their money to greater advantage.

I returned from Portfmouth by the upper road. It was at the diftance of feveral miles from the fea, and it is not longer than the other; but it is lefs agreeable, and more difficult, inafmuch as it croffes mountains and fands, and efpecially as it lies through a lefs beautiful and lefs cultivated country.

## EXETER.

This town, fourteen miles diftant from Portfmouth, is the feat of the government of New-Hampfire, and fituate in the county of Rockingham, on the river Surampfoot, at the head of the bay of Pifcataqua. It contains about three hundred and fifty houfes, and from fixteen to feventeen hundred inhabitants. The houfes are tolerably neat ; and the place receives a good fhare of activity from feveral mills for corn, paper, fulling, tobacco, chocolate, and fawing, and from fome iron-works.

I have obferved that there was an academy in this town. It was incorporated in 1781 by an act of the legiflature, under the name of "Phillips's Exeter Academy," from the name of a Mr. Phillips, a minifter of Exeter, who was the principal donor to it.-Before the revolution,
revolution, and at the time when Portfmouth carried on an extenfive commerce, many veffels were built at Exeter: but, fince the decline of the trade of Portfmouth, the fhip-building at Exeter has dwindled almoft to nothing; not more than two or three veffels being annually. built there, and thefe being only floops. No veffels above the burden of twenty tons can go up to that town.

Under the head of Portfmouth I forgot to nocice a particularity which would there have been more properly placed than under the, head of Exeter, although the fame fact exifts here alfo. It is, that in that confiderable town, where all the houfes except one or two are built of wood, the only mode practifed for cleaning the chimneys is to fet them on fire. That operation is performed in rainy weather, that the roofs, which are covered with fhingles, may be the lefs expofed to catch fire from the flying fparks: There is not an inftance on record of any mifchief having been caufed by this fingular procefs. of cleaning the chimneys. The want of chimney-fweepers firf gave rife to this practice, which is at length fo thoroughly eftablifhed, by habit, as to be now employed in preference to any other, even when fweeps happen to pafs through the town. The fame cuftom almoft univerfally prevails in all the fmall towns or villages of New-England, and alfo in many other parts of America.

## HAVER-HILL.

From Exeter to Haver-hill, the country wears the appearance of a defert; prefenting to the view an almof uninterrupted fucceffion of woods of the pooreft kind and of the fmalleft growth-here and there a few acres cultivated-but bad land, bad culture, indifferent houfes: -the traveller fancies himfelf at the diftance of a hundred miles from any inhabited, country. Within a few miles from Haver-bill the country affumes a more pleafing afpect; the land is better, the cultivation more regular, and the houles more fightly. Haver-hill is in the ftate of Maffachufetts, and fituate on the Merrimack, the fame
river which forms the port of Newbury. Over this river was built iti 1794 a tolerably handfome bridge, confifting of three wooden arches; each a huidred and eighty-two feet in breadth, and fupported by ftone piers and buttreffes. This bridge is not fufficiently light in its upper part : and as the intervals between the arches are not raifed to a level with the tops of the vaults, there is a-defcent from each to the platform of the pier, and an afcent to the next, fo as to render the paffage unpleafant. But civil architecture has not yet made fufficient advances to improvement in this new country to admit of attention being paid to the convenience of travellers.

A confiderable number of thips are annually built at Haver-hilloften fifty or fixty. The greater number of them are fold in the fouthern ftates. Only fix veffels are owned by the merchants of this port, and employed in the Weft-Indian and even in the European trade : but they take their cargoes to Bofton, whence are procured the foreign commodities neceffary for the confumption and trade of Haver-hill, which fupplies many townfhips in the back country. The ftores here are numerous and well: ftocked : and the manufactories that claim more particular notice are a pretty confiderable one of fail-cloth, and fome diftilleries. Although hemp is produced both in New-Hampfhire and Maffachufetts, that of Ruffian growth is alone ufed in this fail-cloth-manufactory; and it is procured from Bofton.

I have been affured that velfels of a hundred tons burden can come up to Haver-hill in the high tides. This town, which contains between two and three thoufand inhabitants, is moreover in a fate of increafe : and a great number of handfome houfes are now a-building in it. The price of land in its vicinity is a hundred dollars the acre : at fome diftance, it is only thirty. The agriculture in its immediate environs is almoft folely confined to Indian corn and meadow. It is eafy here to procure workmen; and their wages are four hillings and nine pence per day, and feven dollars per month. A mafon can earn feven fhillings, a houfe-carpenter nine fhillings, and a hip-carpenter
two dollars. Philadelphia flour now fells here at thirteen dollars the barrel, that of the country produce at fix or feven. This enormous difference arifes not only from the difference in the beauty of the grain and in the goodnefs of the mills, but alfo from the adulteration of the chuntry flour, which, not being fubject to any infpection, is mixed with the flour of peas, beans, and potatoes, and thus is inferior in quality even to good Indian meal.

## RETURN TO BOSTON:

Beyond Haver-hill bridge the traveller enters the townhip of Brentford, which is a part of the county of Effex, and where the land ftill prefents the fame appearance. In this townfhip is a confiderable manufacture of men's fhoes for exportation. The number daily produced by the workmen of this little place is eftimated at two hundred pair. Thefe fhoes, which are of good materials and well made, are fold at four hhillings and nine pence halfpenny the pair. The leather employed in making them comes from the Spanifh part of Saint-Domingo.

From Haver-hill to Bofton the country is quite rich, abounding in good houfes and beautiful farms. The townthip of Andover in par* ticular is remarkable for its charming meadows, and the numerous herds of fine cattle with which they are focked.

On this little journey I chatted, according to my cuftom, with every one whom I found difpofed for converfation : and it is not very common in America to find perfons who are averfe to it, efpecially among thofe who do not rank among the firt clafs of fociety. I every-where obfeved a fenfe of refpect for the prefident, but an indifference on the fubject of his refignation. "He is old; and men cannot laft for ever:" fuch is the general remark. Befides, lefs importance is attached to the choice of his fucceffor than I fhould have expected. In this part of the country indeed the votes will be pretty gencrally in favour of John Adams. "He is a good man," faid to me a Colonel Beverley who

[^6]keeps a tavern: " jefferfon is alfo a good man : we cannot fail to find good men in America."

The general fpirit and opinion of the people are the fame here as throughout a!! New-England, and indeed in almoft every part of America-a heart-felt recollection of the fervices rendered by France, and of the evils inflicted by England. Neither the new political fubtilities refpecting the real motives of thofe fervices, nor the documents of national ingratitude which are the refult of them, have yet impaired the friendly difpofitions entertained by the people of America toward France. They remember that the aided them in the hour of need : they wifh her profperity, take an intereft in her fucceffes, and enjoy them with delight. They equally remember that England burned and deftroyed their houfes, and did them all the mifchief in her power. They would not however on that account join with France to wage war againft England : they ftill equally continue to fupply their wants with the articles of Britifh manufacture (which circumftance, be it obferved en pafiant, affords a juft fubject of animadverfion on the want of ikilful management in the former French government); but they pour forth their ardent prayers for the welfare of France. The attachment to La Fayette, fo perceptibly diminifhed in the great towns even fince my arrival in America, has fuffered no abatement in the other parts of the continent; and numbers of honeft fouls are everywhere found who declare that a general tax, impofed for the fole purpofe of raiing for him a confiderable property, would be paid with the greateft chearfulnefs throughout the whole extent of America.

## THIRD-VISIT TO BOSTON.

This time I found Bofton in a ftate of confiderable agitation. The caufe is fomething of a much more ferious nature than the refignation of the prefident: it is the intelligence of the refolution announced by France of caufing her fhips of war and privateers to feize every neutral veffel laden with goods of Britifh manufacture. Already, I believe, in
this journal, I have mentioned fuch an event as likely to take placeas being a juft and perhaps over-tardy retaliation for the capture of American fhips laden with provifions for France-as a meafure which, confidered in a commercial view, inflicts a decper wound on Britain than on America, fince two thirds of the cargoes exported from or imported into America are the property of Englinh houfes-and which, in fhort, even if it were to prove fevere in its operation on the American commerce, finds its apology in the late treaty concluded between England and America, in the active part which the American merchants took in that treaty, and in the facility with which they delivered up to the Englifh without refiftance or reclamation the veffels laden for France. I do not think I am blinded by my affection for my country when I thus juftify the ftep lately taken by her governors, and pronounce this fevere meafure to be within the bounds of that jurtice which is confiftent with the dreadful right of war.

I am convinced that every honeft man, who is unbiaffed by private intereft and abfolute mafter of his own opinion, will think as I do on the fubject : but he could not, any more than I, flatter himfelf with the hope of bringing over the commercial houfes of America to his fentiments : "a lofing gamefter cannot fmile," fays the old proverb; and it is beyond all doubt that this decifive act of the French government, the object of which is to ruin the manufactures and trade of England, will be deeply felt by the commercial fortunes of this continent. Accordingly the merchants of Bofton, or at leaft a part of them, exclaim againft it as fraught with injuftice, horror, treachery, and openly exprefs their wifhes that America fhould declare war againft France. Thefe puerile wifhes fhew what lofs they fear, and how far their fenfibility of it influences their judgement.

That intelligence was the fole topic of converfation in Borton at the time of my arrival: neverthelefs it found apologifts among the inhabitants, even among thofe engaged in trade. Since the more recent news that a French fleet is on its way to Halifax, people talk lefs loudly againft that declaration : for fear, as well as intereft, has its in-
fluence. If France, while fhe does fome little injury to the commerce of America, Ihows that the has it in her power to do ftill greater, the will find fo many friends in all that clafs of the Americans who now declare againft her. Such is the mode that has been purfued by England; and, however painful it may be to make the remark, it is a good and effectual mode.

With refpect to myfelf, it is with pleafure 1 confider the meafure adopted by France as a mean of compelling England to a fpeedy peace -an event which will prove a bleffing to the Britifh nation, and a ftill greater bleffing to the inhabitants of France: for peace will more than any thing elfe contribute to give ftability to their liberty and conftitution, whereas they are both expofed to conftant danger by the war. Let us then hope that a durable peace will reftore to Europe that tranquillity and fecurity of which the fo greatly ftands in need, and that France, capable of fupporting the trying burden of profperity, will thow herfelf as great and generous at the moment of theathing the fword as the has been terrible while the wielded it: let us hope that fuch a peace will foon confer on the French people all that plenitude of happinefs which they cannot fail to enjoy under a government who fhall have leifure to devote their thoughts to a good fyftem of adminiftration.

After a third refidence of a week at Bofton, I finally quitted it to proceed toward Philadelphia. It was not without regret that I parted from feveral perfons who had continued to thow me the fame multiplied marks of friendly intereft and obliging attention which they had lavifhed on me in the preceding year. At the head of the lift I will place Doctor Euftis, a man as really good as he is agreeable, prudent, enlightened in his opinions, liberal in his fentiments and conduct, effentially amiable and eftimable, and endowed with an independence of character which fecures all thofe qualities on a firm bafis. I have conceived for him a fincere friendfhip, which feparation or diftance will never prevent me from cultivating.

## MARLBOROUGH, AND THE WILLIAMS FAMILY.

The firft night of my journey, October 13, I fpent at Marlborough in the houfe of the fame Williamses where I had been fick laft year, and had experienced fuch remarkable attentions from the family. I would not on any account have paffed their door without ftopping. They received me with cordial demonftrations of pleafure. People delight in feeing thofe to whom they have rendered fervice; and I felt a fiucere fatisfaction in again beholding thofe to whom I felt fo many obligations. Honeft Williams's crops have been good this feafon in every department of his hurbandry. His farm, which I perambulated in company with him, is in excellent condition : he plentifully dungs his land; and in confequence his meadows yield him from fix to eight thoufand weight of hay per acre. He reaps from fifty to fixty bufhels of Indian corn per acre; and, the Indian corn bearing a price of feven or eight fhillings the bufhel, each acre thus produces him about feventy dollars. The wages of his workmen are increafed : laft year they were ten dollars per month; this year they are twelve; and, at the time of the hay-making, he was obliged in fome inftances to pay fo high as twenty dollars. The lands of his farm would not, in their prefent ftate, be fold for lefs than three hundred dollars per acre : he lets fome near his own habitation at a rent proportioned to the value of a hundred and fifty.

This country of Maffachufetts, however mountainous, is in a general ftate of good cultivation : but although in fome townhips large quantities of wheat are produced, the principal objects of culture are Indian corn, potatoes, and meadow.

The political opinions of old Williams have undergone no change : he fill continues a zealous admirer of the prefident, ftill hates the Englifh. Speaking to me of the prefident's refignatory addrefs, "Does it not," faid he, "contain great truths? But what does he mean by that fondnefs and that antipatby which he does not wifh the Ameri-
cans to entertain ? It is faid that he alludes to the French and Englifh : I fhould not be over pleafed with that: but the old man knows more of the matter than we; and no doubt he has good reafons for what he fays."

## BROOKFIELD.

From Marlborough to Brookfield where ended my fecond day's journey, the face of the country continues the fame, and the fame cultivation prevails. In the environs of Brookfield are raifed wheat, barley, rye, a little Indian corn, and a great quantity of potatoes. Grounds kept in good order yield two hundred bufhels of the latter per acre, which being fold at two fhillings the bufhel, each acre yields of courfe a product of fixty-fix dollars. However abundant the crops of potatoes may prove, a ready fale is found for them at that price. In the vicinity of this place are reared great numbers of cattle, which are quickly taken off as foon as they are fit for the market. Exclufive of the confumption in the town, which is not inconfiderable, large quantities of beef are here falted for exportation. Some horfes are alfo reared. The lands are dunged, but not near fo well as in the neighbourhood of Bofton. The meadows in good condition produce neverthelefs fix thoufand weight of hay per acre. Indian corn bears no higher price here than nine pence the buthel. The lands in the central and moft populcus part of the townifip fell for two hundred and thirty dollars the acre; fomewhat farther back, and in large parcels, for no more than thirty-four: a few acres of picked land would be rated at feventy. A pair of oxen fit for the yoke coft from feventy to a hundred dollars; goud milch-cows from twenty-five to thirty. In thefe prices fome augmentation has taken place fince laft year.

In the election of the future prefident, the votes of this diftrict, as of by far the greater part of New-England, will be in favour of John Adams: but it appears, though to my very great aftonifhment, that the nomination to that high office occupies only a very moderate fhare of the public attention.

PALMER.

## PALMER.

From Brookfield to Palmer the country is more hilly, and the tops of the hills are lefs cultivated : cultivation "however extends to a certain height up their fides, as well as over the valleys. The meadows are covered with numerous herds of cattle, and of a good breed. Here the traveller has to pafs through more woods than he had yet met with fince his departure from Bofton.-Philadelphia flour, which had fallen two months fince to ten dollars, has rifen in the country parts to thirteen and fourteen. That of domeftic growth cofts only nine dollars : but, notwithftanding ; this difference, the :Philadelphia flour is preferred whenever it can be procured.

## SPRINGFIELD.-THE ARSENAL, \&c.

As far as Springfield the country exhibits fill lefs appearance of cultivation ; and at fix or feven miles from that town it is no better than a parched tract of fand where grow fome diminutive pines. The foil is alfo very fandy at Springfield: but the proximity of ConnecticutRiver, and more careful culture, render it more productive. Rye, Indian corn, potatoes, and meadow, are the moft frequent objects of cultivation. Some farmers fow wheat, particularly on the new grounds: but of ten wheat crops hardly one is even tolerable, as the land is extremely ill manured in this diftrict. In the town, land may be purchafed for fixty-fix dollars the acre : in the centre, however, and near the river, there are acres which would coft two hundred; but they, are few : farther back, the value is from eight to fixteen.

The prices of the country produce and of labour are nearly the: fame here as at Palmer and Brookfield, or perhaps fomewhat lower. It is eafy to find workmen at four or five fhillings per day, without food, and for nine dollars per month.

Springfield is a neat and tolerably well-built village containing a population
population of eighteen hundred inhabitants. Here is eftablifhed one of the arfenals of the United States; where mulkets are fabricated, cannons and howitzers caft, gun-carriages conftructed, \&c. but in fmall number. The magazines do not contain above ten thoufand mulkets, of which feven thoufand are French, and of the old make of 1763. That model, which has long fince been reformed in France, is the one which is followed in America; and the imitation is yet imperfect. It cannot however be faid that thofe murkets are bad: their chief defect is that of being too heavy at the extremity.

Thirty pieces of cannon, of which twenty are French, are alfo contained in thefe magazines. Thofe of American foundery feemed to me to be well made : the carriages are fo likewife: but their number and their fpecies do not correfpond with the cannons and howitzers. In every particular, there appears to me a want of intelligence in the general direction of the ordnanee in America. Befides, the quantities of arms provided do not amount to one twentieth part of what would be requifite to put the country into a reafonable fate of defence.The magazines are in good order, and very well kept: the munkets are furnifhed by a contractor, from whom the directors receive them; and he receives from the United States eleven dollars for each mufket, Another contractor fupplies the cainon : but, as he was abfent on bufinefs, I could not learn any particulars refpecting the price of thefe. It would be ufelefs for me to enter into any further details concerning this arfenal, which, though one of the principal in the United ftates, adds nothing to their ftength.

A Frenchman, Monfieur Pourchereffe Bourguignon, formerly an officer in the royal Swedih regiment in the French fervice, is an affiftant to the director. He feems to be as good a man as he is unfortunate. He has a wife and children, and poffeffes no other means of fupporting himfelf and them than the falary of his office, which is only three hundred and fixty dollars per annum. But he has the good fenfe to be fatisfied with the Americans, to live on friendly terms with them, to enjoy their efteem and afection, and to fhew him-
felf grateful toward thofe who have rendered him feevice. His wife, yet in the years of youth, is interefting by her figure, her misfortunes, and her fortitude. They both have merited and gained the general cfteem and intereft of all the inhabitants of Springfield.

There are befides at Springfield a good diftillery, a paper-mill, and a tannery: there was alfo a tolerably extenfive manufactory of failcloth : but it has fallen to decay in confequence of the exceffive price of labour in that branch, together with the difficulty of procuring workmen or inducing them to ftay.-Let me further obferve that Springfield, whofe firft fettlement dates from the year 1636, has during the laft twenty years received no acceffion of new inhabitants.

Mr. Lyman, a member of Congrefs, for whom I had a letter from my friend Colonel Burr whom I had cafually met at Bofton, appeared to me temperate in his opinions, moderate and gentle in his difpofition. He is, like the majority of the fate which he reprefents, a federalift in bis politics, but more tolerant than many others far thofe who think differently from him, and whom he neverthelefs continues to efteem and love. The general temper of the people :here, as in the other parts of the country which I have traveried, is that of refpect for the prefident, attachment to the conftitution, averfion to war, and an ardently favourable difpofition toward the French.

Exclufive of the fmaller manufactories which I have mentioned as exifting in Springfield townthip, there is alfo a manufactory of caft iron, belonging to an alfociation of feveral partners, of whom one of the principal is a Colonel Smith, who keeps a thop in the town. The ore which is employed in it is dug up from a fwamp at the diftance of a mile from the foundery, which is itfelf four miles diftant from Springfield. This manufactory produces coarfe heavy works, principally pots for maple-fugar, with which all the inhabitants of the back country provide themfelves: it likewife furnifhes common pots, andirons, \&c. For fome time after its firt eftablifhment it did a confiderable deal of work: but it has experienced a material diminution from the operation of the fame caufes which impede the fuccefs of

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every kind of manufacture in America; and it now hardly does more' than fupply the demand of the township.

## CANAL OF HADLEY.

At the diftance of eight miles from Springfreld, at a place called Hadley, are the falls of Connecticut-River. To avoid them, a little canal of two miles has been dug, which thus extends the navigation fixty or eighty miles farther. This canal is raifed above twenty feet higher than the bed of the river: the boats are raifed to and lowered from it without the aid of water, by means of an inchined plane. They are placed in a kind of cradle fo. framed as to fit their chape, and then drawn up from the river to the canal, or let down from the canal to the river, by the working of a capftern, that is turned by a wheelwhich the ftream of the river puts in motion. The boats are not unloaded for this operation. I had feen in France the plan of a fimilar: project, of which Monfieur Brulé claimed the invention. Time alone. can afcertain whether, as was apprehended in France, the durability of the boats will be impaired by this procefs : I am inclined to fear that it will.

## WEST-SPRINGFIELD AND WESTFIELD.

On quitting Springfield you pafs Connecticut-River in a tolerably good boat, whofe edges, however, you would wifh to fee fomewhat higher : for, in their prefent low ftate, they would not be fafe with unquiet horfes. Beyond the river, you enter the townfhip of Weft-. Springfield, one of the richeft and moft populous in the ftate of Maffa-: chufetts. On this fide of the river the lands are confiderably better than on the Springfield fide ; and many of the inhabitants of the latter place are proprietors of them : they are principally laid out in meadows, where cattle of every kind are reared in great numbers. The townhip of Weftield, which is contiguous to it, is lefs happy in rich-
nefs of foil, and ftill far inferior in population : accordingly many tracts of land, which would be capable of producing good crops, remain uncultivated. Wefffield, fituate on a river bearing the fame name, is a neat well-built little village, ftanding in the middle of a plain. The foil is a rich fandy earth, and the principal mode of cultivation here, as elfewhere in the adjoining tracts, is meadow. The new grounds are fown with wheat, as is the practice with all the new-cleared lands which are not of the firft quality. The labourer is paid from eight to nine dollars per month : wheat is fold at nine fhillings the buthel, Indian corn at five, oats at two ; and a pair of good oxen coft feventy dollars. The price of new lands is from three to ten dollars per acre, according to their quality and fituation; and, in farm-lots, twenty or thirty dollars.

## STOCKBRIDGE.

In proceeding from Weftield to Stockbridge, the traveller fucceffively paffes through the townihips of Brentford, London, Bethlehem, Ruffel, and Kyrningham, occupying the whole breadth of the Green Mountains, of which the ridge is above twenty miles broad, and, as I think I have elfewhere obferved, begins at Newhaven, whence, traverfing the ftates of Connecticut, Maffachufetts, and Vermont, it reaches to the River Saint-Laurence in Canada. The land in thefe townthips is indifferent, and very thinly peopled : in travelling through them, one fancies himfelf in the diftrict of Maine, or in the back part of the Geneffee country: one fees patches of new-cleared ground in all the different ftages of progreffive improvement : but fuch fights are very far from numerous. The price of land here is from ten to fifteen thillings.

One might be aftonifhed, that, fituate as this country is fo near to the great marts for produce, the emigrations from Connecticut, and even from the over-populous parts of Maffachufetts, do not take their courfe in this direction rather than toward Vermont or the Geneffee E e 2 country.
country. But, in emigrating, the American gives a preference, above every thing elfe, to the land which he thinks the beft, and is not withheld by any confideration of proximity to his family or connexions, or by the greatnefs of the diftance which he will have to traverle in queft of it : and the uncleared lands of Maffachufetts are far from equal to thofe of the Geneffee, the Ohio, Tenefiee, \&c.

1 thall in future fay nothing of my converfations with the people with whom I fall into company. They are all in the fame ftrain; and I am convinced that the idea I have already given of them in this journal is precifely accurate.

Stockbridge is one of the richeft townhips in the fate of Maffachut fetts. All its land is cultivated, except a very fmall portion, which will foon in its turn receive culture like the reft. No timber is here preferved beyond what is requifite for fuel. This townthip is for the moft part fituate in a valley, but extends alfo upon fome hills of no great elevation. The foil is excellent, and almoft all laid down in meadow. The cattle, butter, cheefe, and fuch other productions as are not confumed on the fpot, are generally fent to New-York. Sometimes the certainty of obtaining a higher price at Bofton induces the farmer to give a preference to the latter place, with which however the communication is difficult, becaufe of the diftance, and of the mountainous country that is to be traverfed. In fuch cafes, all the other articles, except the cattle, are fent down to New-York by the North-River which paffes within twenty miles of Stockbridge, and tranfported from New-York to Bofton by fea.

There are likewife fome forges and caft-iron-works in this townthip : but the high rate of w. rknen's wages, and the fcantinefs of the mine which begins to be exhaufted, have for fome years paft caufed a confiderable diminution of their labours. The eafy circumftances enjoyed by the inhabitants render workmen fcarce, and high in their demands. The wages at prefent paid to them are from thirteen to fifteen dollars per month. The price of wheat is two dollars the buthel, of Indian corn, one dollar ; of oats, two Phillings. A pair of oxen coft
from ninety to a hundred and ten dollars. Land bears the price of from fifteen to twenty dollars the acre, in farm-lots.

I have here feen Mr. Sedgwick, with whom I was acquainted at Philadelphia, and by whom I have been very hufpitably entertained. In all the private relations of focicty he is an excellent man : but in his politics he is fomewhat warm, and not a little intolerant. He had long been a member of the houfe of reprefentatives in Congrefs, where he was a frequent fpeaker: he has lately been appointed a fenator. Mr. Sedgwick exerts all his influence to carry the election of a member to fill the feat which he has vacated, in favour of Mr . Williams, his pupil and friend, who feems eveil a hotter zealot than himfelf in Engliih politics. Mr. Williams has for competitor general Skinner, a man of the age of fixty years, who has all his life been honourably employed in public offices, and who, when he had it in his power to rival Mr. Sedgwick in his election fome years fince, voluntarily withdrew his name on a promife from the latter of procuring for him the votes of his frienids to fill the firf vacancy. But Mr. Skimer was once heard to fay in a public houfe laft year, that he did not approve of the treaty with England : and, fuch is the toleration of the oppofite party, that no one can in their opinion be an honeft man without approving of that treaty. Mr. Sedgwick in confequence oppofes him, and gives to Mr. Williams all his influence, which is pretty confiderable in thefe parts. Such is the account which I have received of this affair from feveral perfous. The Stockbridge gazette is full of thofe fcandalous quarrels,' and may very well, in that particular, vie with thofe of Georgia: In it General Skinner is branded as an antifederalift, and as " no good man," becaufe he diflikes the treaty; and he is accufed of entertaining a predilection for France and an averfion to England. Mr. Williams is abufed on the oppofite ground.

At the diftance of thirty miles from Stockbridge, and in William townifip, is a college which confers the different degrees inferior to that of doctor. It is faid to be a tolerably good feminary.

In a walk which I took with Mr. Sedywick to Great-Barrington, I faw a continued tract of beautiful country, fine land, well cultivated, all in meadow, and a moft excellent foil. As far as New-York the land is faid to be of the fame quality.

## CHARACTER OF THE INHABITANTS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Before I quit Maffachufetts, I muft add fome fhort remarks to what I have already had occafion to fay refpecting the character of its inhabitants. They are perbaps a more unmixed people than any other in the United States, except thofe of Connecticut, who are equally fo, and for the fame reafons. Such of them as are not of Englifh birth are natives of America, who have fettled in Maffachufetts after a previous eftablifhment in fome of the other ftates. The number of Europeans is therefore fmall in thefe two ftates; and their inhabitants difplay in confequence more ftriking marks of a common character and a national firit, than thofe of the other parts of the Union, whom they likewife unqueftionably furpais in induftry, activity, and enterprife. Their univerfal and predominating paffion is the defire of gain : it is openly avowed; and thofe people, under an appearance of frank bluntnefs, conceal no fmall portion of Ihrewdnefs and cunning. Hence it is a common faying in the other ftates that " the Yankeys are honeft according to the letter of the law." I know not how far it may be confiftent with juftice to confine within thofe bounds the praife due to their probity; for I have had no bufinefs to tranfact in this country : but, from every thing which I have feen, I prefume that it is equally fafe to deal with them as with any other people in the United States, or, I believe, in the whole world.

The fpirit of liberty is here rigid, and carried even to diftruft. Although the majority of the reprefentatives of this ftate in Congrefs be of that fect in politics who are confidered as attached to Britain, I believe there do not exift in the United States a body of people who, taken in the aggregate, preferve a deeper and more painful recollection
of the evils inflicted on America by England, or who more ftrongly dread an intimate union with the latter. Their manners are extremely fimple; and knowledge, at leaft in its firf degrees, is very extenfively diffufed. Not a houfe is to be found in the moft remote corners of the country, where a newfpaper is not read; and there are few townhips which do not poffefs little libraries formed and fupported by fubscription. The confiderable fortunes acquired by the commerce which is carried on in the numerous ports of the fate prevent the general manners of the people from being fo Atrictly republican here as in Connecticut : but, for the fame reafon, lefs jealoufy prevails, lefs intolerance, lefs puritanifm.

The fpirit of equality is carried as far as is confiftent with order in a great fociety. The man who is poffeffed of the greateft wealth, and the mof happily circumftanced in every refpect, fhakes hands with the workman whom he meets on his way, converies with him, not under the idea of doing him an honour, as is often the notion elfe-where-but from a confcioufrefs, in the firft inftance, that he may at fome future time ftand in need of his affiftance-afterward, without any fuch interefted confideration, but merely through habit, and the force of education, and becaufe he fees in him his fellow-man, only placed in a different fituation, to whom he is the lefs tempted to think himfelf fuperior, as it often happens that the now rich man has himfelf once been in a lefs enviable fituation. This natural homage paid to the character of man poffeffes a certain charm which is truly pleafing to an independent foul, efpecially when experience proves that the different functions of fociety are not the lefs fcrupuloully refpected in confequence of it, and that no individual is thereby fubject to any greater reftriction in the exercife of his own liberty.

A diminution of the influence of the priefthood is an object much to be defired in Maffachufetts: for, though it be lefs here than in Connecticut, it is ftill too great. The priefts form a body in the ftate : they are exclufively placed at the head of the colleges, and do not fuffer any perfons to be admitted as teachers except thofe of their
own cloth, their own fect, and their own opinions in every particular. This influence will no doubt at length ceafe, and perhaps in confequence of the contrary excefs. It is not impofible that an indifference to religious matters may become general through this country, where its germ is already developed; and I am not of the number of thofe who think fuch an event advantagcous to a nation.

## KINDERHOOK-LANDING.

At the diftance of nine miles from Stockbridge, the traveller enters the fate of New-York; and, after having traverfed two or three townfhips, he arrives at Kinderhook. In the country which he now traverfes, each townfhip prefents the fame kind of foil, of culturc, confequently of produce and of bufinefs, as the preceding. Above one half of the population of Kinderhook are Low Dutch or defcendents of Low Dutch. Thefe people are not hafty to change old habits for new; accordingly they till and cultuate the land in the fame manner now as they did a hundred years fince.
It appears manifeftly evident that the farmers of New-England have a confiderable advantage over them in point of produce : yet the conviction of evidence is' not fufficient to make them deviate from their old track. They fow large quantities of grain, efpecially of Indian corn, exhauft their lands, and have fmall crops. Few of them keep extenife meadows, as is the general practice of the farmers come from New-England-a mode of cultivation, befides, to which the foil feems beft adapted, and which is the moft certain and moft folidly advantageous to the judicious farmer who purfues it. Land in the townihip of Kinderhook is worth twenty dollars the acre in fine farms. Workmen are fearce, and are paid from twelve to fifteen dollars per month.

Five miles farther, we arrive at Kinderhook-landing, the place to which the produstions of all the lands on this fide the Green Mountains are conveyed for embarkation on the North River, fuch as falt
meat, wheat, Indian corn, cider, cheefe, butter, potatoes, pot-afh, flax-feed, \&c. All this produce is brought down in light waggons which travel rapidly, and is embarked in floops which here take in their entire lading, or fupply what is wanted to the cargoes which they were unable to complete at Albany. The different articles are generally purchafed in the country where they were raifed, by merchants of New-York or even of the vicinity : but it fometimes alfo happens that the farmers themfelves, expecting to find a more advantageous market at Kinderhook, convey their commodities hither, and either fell them here or fend them on their own account to New-York, paying the freight.

The village of Kinderhook-landing is a petty affemblage of fmall and mean-looking houfes. Six or feven floops belong to this place. Salt beef is here infpected, and certified to be fit for exportation : that of prime quality cofts fix dollars the hundred weight. Flax-feed is fold for eighteen fhillings the bufhel, but requires to be again cleaned and freed from its duft before it be deemed fit for exportation. The wheat of the country, which is of beautiful quality, does not at prefent bear a greater price than thirteen thillings the bufhel; in confequence of which, fine flour fells no higher than eight dollars and one thiliing per barrel. A fortnight fince, the price was a quarter more : but the caufes of fo material a difference are here unknown,

## HUDSON.

The country between Kinderhook and Hudfon is beautiful: it is fomewhat hilly; but thofe inequalities in the ground are only fmall eminences, all well cultivated. Here, as in every other part of the country, the majority of the inhabitants are Dutch, defcended from the firft colonifts who fettled in thefe parts in 1636 : the remainder are emigrants from Ncw-England.

The town of Hudfon was begun in 1784, and now contains above four hundred houfes, all neat and well-built. Its population amounts

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to nearly three thoufand fouls, of whom about two hundred are flaves. Few towns in the fate of New-York have experienced fo rapid an increafe: but during the laft two years that increafe feems to have been ftopped in its progrefs. The town rifes about a hundred feet above the river: its ftreets interfect each other at right angles, acceording to the plan adopted in the new towns. Of all thofe which are built on the North River, this is the only one which carries on a direct forcign trade. Veffels of every fize can come to its wharfs, while the obftructions in the courfe of the river at the diftance of twenty miles higher prevent veffels of more than eighty tons from going up to Albany. The trade of Hudfon confifts in the produce of the foil, the productions of tanneries, of forges, of a very fine rum-diftillery-in train-oil (four veffels, belonging to the merchants of this place, being. employed in the whale-filhery)-and, finally, in the re-exportation of Weft-Indian commodities.

Sixteen or cighteen veffels of different fizes are employed in foreign commerce; and five or fix floops are conftantly engaged in the domeftic trade between Hudfon and New-York, and convey to the latter the country produce which is not directly exported from Hudfon to foreign countries. The town is inhabited by families from NewEngland, of whom a confiderable number are from Rhode-Illand. I had letters for Mr. Jenkins here, a quaker from Nantucket, and one of the founders of the town, of which the foil was purchafed by a company of thirty perfons. He alone poffeffes five fhares in that company, of which few of the other partners have above two, and feveral only the half or quarter of a fhare.

The politics of this place, and particularly of the quakers, are univerfally anti-britifh.

The prefent price of fhip-building at Hudfon is twenty dollars per ton, including the timber and workmanthip ; ready for fea, fifty dollars per ton. The timber comes from the upper part of the river, and is excellent white oak. The purchaie of town-lots, which are fifty feet in front and a hundred and twenty in depth, is from three
hundred and forty to thirteen hundred and thirty dollars, according to their fituation. The adjoining lands, in farm-lots above half-cleared, may be bought for ten dollars the acre, and are good foil. Workmen are fearce, and muft be paid fourteen dollars per month. The price of wheat is here regulated by that which it bears at Albany and NewYork : at prefent it is thirteen fhillings in the former of thofe towns, and fourteen in the latter.

Hudfon is a port of entry, and has a collector of cuftoms fince 1795. But, to guard againft fraud, veffels coming from foreign parts are obliged to ftop and make their manifeft at New-York, where the collector fends an officer on board if he think proper. Thus the manifefts are principally made at the New-York cuftom-houfe. The value of the exports from Hudfon, as regiftered at the cuftomhouie of that place, was, in 1795, only three thoufand five hundred dollars.

A bank is eftablifhed at Hudfon, under the name of Columbia. Its capital, which, by the law for its incorporation, is reftricted to a hundred and fixty thoufand dollars, confifts of four hundred fhares, of four hundred dollars each.

## SPERANZA.-FREEHOLD.-MAJOR PREVOST.-MONSIEUR ROUE̊RE.

On the oppofite fide of the North-River ftands the new town of Lambrburg, to which its founders have alfo given the modeft name of Speranza (Hope). This town, which for a number of years had contained but a fingle and pitiful houfe, cannot really date its origin beyond laft year. At prefent there are fifty houfes erected in it: fhops are opened; merchants are eftablifhed. A brig is already built, and employed in trade between Speranza and New-York. This infant town will, beyond all doubt, experience a confiderable increafe: it enjoys, in common with all the other towns built on the weftern bank of that beautiful river, the advantage of an extenfive back
country,
country, which, in proportion as it becomes cultivated, will furnifh immenfe quantities of produce, that cannot find any more convenient or certain vent than the North-River. But thofe countries are yet for the greater part defert wilderneffes, where the houfes are few and difperfed. This is a common obftacle which operates againft all the towns, and for the prefent prevents any extraordinary profperity of their commerce. But, in addition to it, Speranza will moreover have to conquer the habit in which the farmers have been of carrying their produce to the ncighbouring towns that have been longer eftablifhed. The owners of the town-lands are now engaged in the formation of a road, which, joining at the diftance of twenty miles the road that leads from Geneffee, will render the communication with Speranza more eafy than that with the other towns, and muft, when finifhed, caufe a preference to be given to the former: the work is in great forwardnefs. The proprietors are the meffieurs Livingfons of Ncw-York. The town-lots, each containing a quarter of an acre, already bear the price of two hundred dollars.

Colonel Burr had given me a letter to Major Prevort, who lives in the townhip of Freehold, fixteen miles diftant from Hudfon. Above one half of the journey is performed on the new road, which is the fireft part of it : the remainder of the way is over mountains, rocks, f:yamps; in fhort, it is fuch as the generality of the roads are in the new countries of America. In this tract the number of fettlements is very feanty; and thefe are of the meaneft appearance, and abfolutely in their infancy. Few houfes have above twenty acres of ground cleared around them; and many have much lefs. They are all loghoufes: the majority of the new fettlers (and they are the better clafs) have immigrated from Connecticut.

Major Prevoft has a neat little houfe built on a tract of nine thoufand acres, which belongs to him. He is fon of that General Prevoft, employed in the Britifh fervice, who diftinguifhed himfelf by the defence of Savannah, and difgraced his character by the burning of many American towns. Previous to the revolution, he had received from
the king of England a grant, to himfelf and his fon, of about forty thoufand acres of land in different provinces of America. That fon has during thirty-fix years been a conftant refident in the United States. Before the commencement of the war, he had marricd a young lady of Philadelphia; and he lived a confiderable time in Pennfylvania, on a farm which he turned to good account. But.a part of his property became involved in confequence of debts contracted by his father-in-law and himfelf: he had a numerous. family to provide for, and was unable to recover a confiderable portion of the lands to which he was entitled: he therefore adopted the refolution of retiring to that part to which his claim was the leaft contefted, there to live with economy, and patiently await the moment when, recovering his other poffeffions, he fhould be certain of leaving a decent fortune to his children. He has loft his firtt wife, and married a fecond at Katikill, by whom he already has three children. He has fix others by the former marriage, of whom two have long been and ftill continue in the Britifh fervice.

His prefence has confiderably enhanced the value of his lands, of which he has fold all that he did not choofe to retain in his own poffeffion. The price is from threc to fix dollars the acre, according to their fituation. The foil is in general good. He has erect ${ }^{-d}$ a corn-mill, a faw-mill, and one for grinding tanner's bark. Thefe he keeps in his own hands; and he feems to conduct bis affairs with a confiderable portion of intelligence. Major Prevoft, a native of Switzerland, has all the frankuefs of an honeft Switzer and of a genuine honeft Englifhman. He appears to be an excellent father; of which his prefent mode of life is a proof. He is beloved by his neighbours, feems juft and impartial in his opinions, fpeaks well of the American government, and is a good-natured and agreeable man. He has difplayed a noble inftance of generofity and fenfibility in the notice he has taken of a diftreffed Frenchman, a monficur Rouère,whom he difcovered at Hudfon in extreme poverty. This French-
man, formerly a maréchal-des-logis in the king's body-guard, and now fixty years of age, has acted like a man of honour and delicacy, and, far from trefpaffing on the generous difpofition of Mr. Prevoft, declines his kindneffes as far as, he can. Three hundred dollars received from his family, together with a fum raifed by the fale of fome watches and articles of jewellery which he had brought with him, have enabled him to purchafe a fmall farm of thirty acres, of which only fifteen are cleared. Here he labours from morn to night like a young man, contents himfelf with the fuftenance of milk and potatoes, forgets his misfortunes, and renders cimfelf worthy of the efteem of all thofe who fet any value on delicacy of fentiment.

The late treaty with England has infpired Mr. Prevoft with the lope of regaining poffeffion of all the lands to which his title is difo puted by the ftates in which they lie, or by different individuals who have ufurped them under various pretexts, and hold them without any real right. But this will require a fucceffion of fteady exertions continued during feveral years: it will be neceffary to attend the various tribunals before which thofe claims will be brought under difcuffion, and to urge the fpeed of lawyers who are heavily laden with bufinefs. Many of his opponents who have taken poffeflion of his lands, are influential men : he is the fon of a Britifh general, and has himfelf borne arms in America in oppofition to the revolution : he has two fons in the fervice of England : all thefe facts, I grant, do not in the leaft impair the juftice of Mr. Prevoft's claims, which to me appear incontrovertible : but juftice is what people often find it moft difficult to obtain from the minifters of juftice, efpecially in this country when the queftion relates to lands; and Major Prevoft muft unavoidably have to encounter numerous prejudices and prepoffeffions operating to his difàvantage.

During my ftay at Freehold there was no mention of politics. I could eatily guefs the political fentiments of the major and his family : but, if I had entertained any doubt on the fubject, it would have
been completely removed by obferving the avidity with which they read Peter Porcupine *.

On the whole, it is impoffible to experience any-where greater civilities than I received from Major Prevort and his family, accompanied by great fimplicity, and by that pleafing manner which renders fuch behaviour ftill more agreeable. My ftay with them was prolonged by a flight indifpofition, which afforded me a new proof of the intereft that Monfieur Guillemard feels for me. At this time he was at Albany, where being informed of my illnefs, he haftened to me with a friendly kindnefs which in him is invariable; for he fhews greater conftancy in his affections than in his projects. This little ficknefs was only a tertian fever, of which I have experienced feveral attacks during the courfe of my travels, and from which, on this as on former occafions, I was relieved by ftrong dofes of Jefuits' bark.

## KATSKILL.

The road from Freehold to Katikill is all bordered with habitations more or lefs recent, but all of very late date. Land however is fold at pretty high prices in this tract. At Singlekill, where we dined on the 31 ft of October, on our way from Freehold to Katkill, the price of uncleared ground is from fix to feven dollars the acre; farms, having one fourth cleared, are fold at ten or twelve.

Intermittent fevers are very common in thefe parts in the autumnal feafon; and it is even afferted that during the laft three years they have been more than ufually frequent. They had been very prevalent at the commencement of the fettlement, and had become lefs fo for fome years back. As the inhabitants can affign no reafon for this return of

[^7]infalubrity, they attribute it to "fomething in the air." But what happens here is very ufual in new countrics, which, until they be entirely or in great meature cleared, become more unhealthy, probably in contequence of the exhalations from the putrid fubftances with which the earth is covered, and from the ftagnant waters, to which the action of the fun is admitted by the partial clearance of the foil.

Monfieur Guillemard and I-for we now travel together-had a letter from Major Prevoft to Mr. Bogardus, his father-in-law. The latter is alto an old American royalift, an enthufiaftic admirer of Peter Porcupine, and impreffed with a belief that America would be much more rich and proferous and happy if the ftill enjoyed the honour of belonging to his majefty George the Third. But, confidered in every other light, he is a generous and excellent man, extremely hofpitable, and one with whofe behaviour we have the greateft reafon to be fatisfied. He inhabits a finall houfe on the oppofite bank of the creek to that on which ftands the little town of Katkill. To this houfe is attached a farm of three hundred acres. He purchafed the whole for three thoufind dollars fix years fince, and could now fell the property for ten thoufand. It is true he has made confiderable improvements on the fpot: at the time of his purchafe there were only eight houfes in the town, whereas at prefent it contains about a hundred, of which fome have a good appearance.

Seven veffels, moitly floops, belong to this little town, and are conftantly palling and repaffing between Katkill and New-York. A fingle brig, of a hundred and fifty tons' burden, is employed during the winter in the Weft-India trade, and even goes to Europe : it is owned by Mr. Jenkins, of Hudfon.

Katkill, like all the other towns fimilarly fituated, receives the produce of the back country : but a natural gap in the Blue Mountains, which obliquely feparate the countries watered by the Sufquehannah at the commencement of its courfe from thofe watered by the NorthRiver between Albany and Katkill, renders the communication with this latter place more eafy.

We have been informed that pot and pearl afh, which are a confiderable article in the trade of new countrics under clearance, are brought to Katkill from the diftance of above a hundred and fifty miles. The pot-afh is fold at prefent for a hundred and feventy-five dollars the ton. The ufual price is, a hundred. To produce a ton of pot-aths.are required from five to feven hundred bufhels of athes, acording to their quality : and, in all the parts which I have lately traverfed, the athes are fold at one fhilling the burhel. The pot-arh is infpected before it be admitted to exportation : yet, whether through want of fkill or want of ftrictnefs in the infpector, it is often found to contain lime. It is diftinguifhed into firft and fecond quality. Salt beef is diftinguifhed into prime, fecond, and ordinary ; pork, into prime and ordinary.

Katikill is built on a little hill which feparates Katikill creek from the North-River, into which the former difcharges its ftream at the extremity of the hill. The majority of the houfes are fituate on the fide next the creck, where the embarkations take place; fome however are on fide next the great river. The property of the ground on which the town fands is difputed by three claimants; but the poffero fion is held by one of the partics, Clark and company, by virtue of an old patent that he has purchafed, and on which the others ground their claim. Mcantime the inhabitants hold their lot under Clark, whom they confider as the lawful proprietor. But this exifting difpute, which the others are in no hafte to bring to a decifion, prevents many perfons from coming forward as purchafers. The lots, how'cver, produce a good price, whenever they are expofed to fale: they contain each half a rood, and are fold fo high as three hundred and feventy-five dollars. The mouth of the creek is not more than a quarter of a mile diftant from the town.

Katikill ftands at the diftance of a hundred and twenty miles from New-York; and the waters, which during the prevalence of the ftrong foutherly winds become abfolutely falt, are at all times of the year brackith. :The tide gocs up as far as Hudfon.
'Workmen at Katkill are paid thirteend dollars per month, and are Vol. II. Gg
not eafily procured. Here is a regular market, where beef is fold at eight pence the pound.

Along the North-River is carried on a great trade in planks: but here, as in Maffachufetts and the diftrict of Maine, the planks do not contain twice the thicknefs of the boards: their dimenfions vary in different places: they are an inch and half thick at Albany, an ianch and quarter at Katikill. It is on thefe dimenfions that all bargains are made which do not particularly feecify otherwife. The boards are an inch thick, and, of fuch dimenfion, are fold at ten dollars per thoufand feet; planks, fixteen dollars and two thillings; thingles, feven dohlars and half per thoufand; barrel-ftaves, feventeen dollars and half. The ftaves are of oak; all the reft, of yellow fir. Hemlock-bark, of which large quantities arc alfo purchafed for the tanneries of the country and thofe of New-York, is fold at four dollars the cord. At Katikill are built the floops employed in the trade between that place and NewYork. At prefent their price is from forty-three to forty-five dollars per ton, ready for fea : they are generally of from feventy to ninety tons' burden.

Horfe-races are common in the fate of New-York. There was one beyond the river on the day that we ftopped at Katikill. Although it was but an indifferent race, and this part of the country is not inhabited by wealthy people, the bets made on the occafion exceeded the fum of four thoufand dollars. The beft races are faid to be at Poughkeepfie, at the diftance of fifty miles lower down: they take place on regularly ftated days, and I have been affured that the wagers fometimes amount to eight thoufand dollars. The horfes that run there are ufed for no other purpofe; and their price is from twelve to fixteen hundred dollars. We have alfo been informed that the Atrictent honour does not prevail at thofe races.

Katikill, fo denominated by the Dutch who made the firft fettlement on the fpot, was, by the Indians, called Katझketed, which in their language fignified "a fortified place." "No foundation for that name can be difiovered in the appearance of the country: and it is more-
over well known that the Indians, efpecially at that time, erected no fortifications. The great quantity of human bones, hatchets, tomahawks, and arrows, found buried in the earth around Katikill, prove at leaft that this place formerly was the principal feat of fome confiderable tribe.

The cultivation of the foil in the vicinity of Katkill is indifferent; the lands do not, on an average of years, produce above twelve buthels of wheat per acre, though the foil is tolerably good. Thofe belonging to Mr. Bogardus, havitig greater attention beftowed on them; yield him from thirty to thirty-five.

There has occurred this year on a part of his eftate a pretty re-markable phanomenon. All this tract of country is a fucceffion of little hills, or rather fmall elevations, detached from each other, and only connected a little at the bafcs. One of thofe hills, the neareft to Kattkill-creek, and elevated about a hundred feet above the level of the creek, fuddenly fuffered a finking of more than one half of its declivity. It might have meafured about a hundred and fifty feet from its fummit to the extremity of its bafe, following the line of inclination. A breadth of about eighty fathoms fell in, beginning at about three or four fathoms from the top. The funken part gave way all on a fudden, and fell fo perpendicularly that a flock of fheep, feeding on the fpot, went down with it without being overturned. The trunks of trees that remained on it in a half-rotten ftate were neither unrooted nor even inclined from their former direction, and now ftand at the bottom of this chafm of above four acres in extent, in the fame perpendicular pofition, and on the fame foil. However, as there was not fufficient fpace for all this body of earth, which before had lain in a flope, to place itfelf horizontally between the two parts of the hill that have not quitted their fation, fome parts are cracked and as it were furrowed. But a more ftriking circumftance is, that the lower part of the hill, which has preferved its former thape, has been pufhed and thrown forward by the finking part making itfelf room-that its bafe has advanced five or fix fathoms beyond a fmall rivulet which before flowed at the diftance of above
ten fathoms from it—and that it has even entirely ftopped the courfe of its fream. The greateft elevation of the chafm is ahout fifty or fixty feet: in its fides it has difcovered a blue earth exhibiting all the characteriftics of marl, and which, from the different experiments that Mr. Bogardus has made with it in feveral parts of his eftate, feems to poffefs all its virtues. In fome of the frata of this marl is found fulphat of lime in minute cryftals.

It is not known what may have been the caufe of this event, which the people here attribute to the operation of water, without well knowing why; for the inhabitants of Katkill are neither deep-read, nor verfed in natural philofophy, nor addicted to obfervation. This finking took place on the firft of June of the prefent ycar, unattended by any noife, at leaft by any that was fufficiently loud to be heard either at Mr. Bogardus's houfe which is but three hundred fathoms diftant from the fpot, or in the town, which is feparated from it only by the narrow ftream of the creek.

Mr. Bogardus does not beftow on his neighbours fo favourable a character as 1 have heard given to the inhabitants of the country in every other part of America: he defcribes them as mifchievous and thievifh; I know not whether upon good grounds, or whether he does not extend to the whole neighbourhood this general accufation of thievifhnefs in confequence of a few apples and peaches that have been ftolen from him-or whether his predilection for England may not have perfonally expofed him to fome unpleafant treatment.

One fact however may be adduced in fupport of Mr. Bogardus's. opinion. A bridge over a creek at two miles from Katikill has lately been burned; and the country people think the deed was perpetrated with a view of promoting the private intereft of a particular inn.

## KINGSTON.

A wifh to avoid the inconvenicnce of twice more croffing the North-River induced us to prefer the weftern road, though lefs frequented than the other. Between Katkill and Kingfton the road all
along runs between that beautiful river to which the traveller often approaches, and the Katkill mountains, which are feveral miles diftant. As far as Sagodus-creek, the country is thickly inhabited : in many places the farms are of confiderable extent: the banks of the river are almoft every-where laid out in meadows; the lands farther diftant are appropriated to the production of grain of every kind. You frequently difcover very beautiful "profpects - extenfive, agreeable, rich, on the fide toward the river-ferious, romantic, magnificent, toward the mountains, whofe forms: are grand and variegated. You pars Sagodus-creek in an indifferent boat, and enter a foreft of white pines growing on a faurdy plaill, from which you do not emerge till within two miles of Kingfton, that is to fay, for the fpace of feven or cight miles.
: Kingfton-formerly called Efopus, a name ftill ufed by the country people-is the chief town of Uliter county, and built on a creek of that name (the fame which at fome diftance affumes the appellation of Sagodus, and which we had paffed in the morning) in a beautiful little plain bounded on the weft by that fame mafs of mountains which here too are fill called the Katikill mountains. The place of embarkation is two miles lower down, near the North-River, at the mouth of Redout-creek. This town was burned on the fixteenth of October 1777 by general Vaughan, who had no other motive for his conduct than the luft of devaftation. At that time it contained a hundred and forty houfes: nor did more than a fingle barn efcape from the effects of his infernal barbarity. That expedition, which none of the inhabitants had expected, deprived them of every article contained in their houfes; and they were unable to fave any thing except their lives. In the courfe of the fame autumn two or three houfes were already rebuilt, and the remainder were reftored in the following fummer. As they were almoft all ftone houfes, the former walls had remained ftanding, and facilitated this fpeedy renovation of the town. It now confifts of about a hundred and fifty houfes, and carries on the famc kind of trade as the other towns fituated, like
it, on the weftern bank of the North-River; but not being fo conveniently circumftanced as KatIkill for communication with the back country, its commerce is lefs extenfive; though this will be coufiderably increafed by the natural operation of time in fpreading population. through thofe tracts, which are now for the greater part un-inhabited.:

Six floops belong to the town, which are employed in carrying to New-York the produce that it receives, fome articles of which, as timber, beef, pork, corn, do not come from a greater diftance thanbetween thirty and thirty-five miles. . Flax-feed is brought from the barks of the eaftern branch of Delaware, that is to fay from the diftance of feventy miles. As far as the mountains, the lands which environ the town, and are called Flats, are of the beft quality, and are fold for monety dollars the acre; thofe which lie toward the centre of the Flats, from five to thirty-five dollars. . The inhabitants of the town being for the moft part of Dutch defcent, the Low Dutch language is more familiar here than the Englifh. There is no regular market in this town, though it contain a fchool, an academy, a court-houfe, a prifon, and a Dutch-Lutheran church. When beef can be procured, it colts fix pence the pound.

We had letters to Mr. Van Grofbeck, one of the principal thopkeepers in the town, and formerly a member of Congrefs. To thofe letters we were indebted for an invitation to tea, the finoking of fome fegars, a few glaffes of wine, and a great portion of complaifance in anfwering our queftions: but this part of the country furnifhes few objects of inquiry. Mr. Van Grofbeck feems a good kind of man,, and very temperate in his politics, which appear to iutereft him lefs than the concerns of his fhop. An old phyfician, on the contrary, whom we met at his houfe, beftows more attentic! on politics than on medicinc. He is a decided republican, whofe fufpicious diftruft feems incapable of being allayed. He bears a name which is celebrated in the annals of liberty-that of De Witt-and fays he is defcended from the famous John De Witt.

Mr. Van Grofbeck, in principle a federalif, but very tolerant in his politics,
politics; is the intimate friend of Colonel Burr, whofe portrait, executed by a lad of the town, he has hanging over his chimney-piece. Mr. Burr;', havirig difcovered 'in that youth a great difpolition for painting, procured for him fuch lelfons in the art as America was capable of affording, and has, at his own expente, lately fent him to France and Italy to ftudy the great models and receive the beft inftructions. "The life of Colonel Burr is :marked with fimilar traits of beneficence and generofity.

From our windows we difcover, though above feven miles diftant, the light of a conflagration in the woods, which has already lafted eight days. Such accidents are very frequent in the clearing of lands by the aid of fire.. The flighteft inattention fuffers the blaze to fpread beyond the intended bounds: in which cafe it is impolfible to extinguifh it, efpecially at this time when the drought and the falling of the leaves furnifh it with the means of rapidly extending its ravages. It alfo frequently happens that conflagrations are caufed in the woods by the hunters, who, for the purpofe of more certainly killing the deer, furround with fire the places where they fuppore them to be. Some of thefe lines of fire are feveral miles in c̣ircumference: their breadth is incoufiderable; for, however narrow they may be, the deer never crofs them. The hunters generally adopt the neceffary precautions to prevent the flame from communicating : but fometimes thofe precautions are neglected: fometimes alfo, although they have been obfirved, a fudden wind fpreads the fire, which often confumes the entire inclofure, and even great tracts beyond its bounds, involving in the conflagration all the fettlements and hoifes it meets in its way, and thus reducing many families to ruin.

Lime-ftone is very common in this part: the inhabitants have already begun to burn large parcels of it, and fend it to the neighbouring iflands. At Poughkeepfie is burned a great quantity, which is fold at New-York for a fhilling the bufhel. This circumftance, which is highly advantageous to the country, may poffibly claft with General Knox's. fpeculations on his lime frow the diftrict of Maine.--

The freight of corn from Kingfon to New-York is fix pence per bufhel ; to Albany, it is ten pence.

A confiderable traffic in falt fifh is carried on at Kington. The fmall bay near the landing-place facilitates the fifhery of thad, herrings, and falmon, which come up Hudfon's-River in abundance in the fpring featon, and to the catching of which the inhabitants of this tract are more attentive than thofe of any other part on the banks of that river.

## NEW-PATTZ.

We were informed at Kingfton, that, in purfoing the road which runs at the greater diftance from the river, we thould have no creeks to pafs, and thould find good inns. We came, however, to Walkillcreck, which we were obliged to crofs in a boat fo full of water, that, notwithftanding our caution, we were compelled to fit on horfe. back during the paffage : and, inftead of good inus, we found only: a wretched tippling-houfe The road approaches the fame mafs of mountains which we faw yefterday under the name of the Katkill mountains' but which here are called by that of Changung. The country ingeneral confifts of beautiful and fertile plains, but fometimes interfperfed with fandy tracts, and woods of little value.
$\therefore$ The Walkill is the fame creek which at Kingfton bears the appellation of Redout-kill, In the Low-Dutch language, kill fignifies acreek: and, as the Dutch wete the firlt fettlers of the ftate of New-York, and more particularly afterward of the weftern bank of the NorthRiver, fuch towns, mountains, and ereeks, as have not preferved their original Indian pames,: have for the moft part received Dutch appelJations. . The country bordering on the Walkill is, to a confiderable diftance back, annually itifefted with autumnal intermittent fevers.
$\therefore$ New: Patitz is almoft univerfally inhabited by families of French extraction, whiofe anceftors, having quitted France on deceount of their religion, took refuge firf in Holland, thon paffed orornto Americh,
and eftablifhed themfelves at Pattz, a very old fettlement founded by a Dutch colony. About forty years fince, thofe families quitted Pattz, and took up their refidence a few miles farther, in a diftrict to which they have given the appellation of New-Pattz. They now preferve no other characteriftics of their Gallic origin than a traditional recollection of, and a fond attachment to, the land that gave birth to their progenitors. Their names, ftill remaining the fame, are written and pronounced after the Dutch manuer. Thefe people do not underftand a word of French, but fpeak bad Dutch and bad Englith : there is. nothing in their manners by which an obferver may be reminded of the country whence they have originated: they are dull torpid Hollanders, as favage as all the other inhabitants of the country whom we have met fince our paffage of the North-River. Their religion is the Dutch reformed. Each of thefe families, in fome inftances even the pooreft, has one or two negroes or negreffes; flavery being as frietly maintained in the ftate of New-York as in that of Virginia; with this difference, however, that, as flaves are lefs numerous here, they are much better treated. The price at which they are fold is four hundred dollars for a full-grown man; half that price for girls. Thefe flaves are not baptifed or inftructed in religion, but are in that refpect kept in the loweft ftate of degradation. The quakers and anabaptifts who conftitute a part of the population of new Pattz, have no flaves.

The lands in the neighbourhood are good; and their price is from fixteen to twenty dollars the acre. Their produce is conveyed to Kingfton, but oftener to New-York. They are for the greater part laid down in meadows, and feed abundance of cattle. The meadow hurbandry does not continue longer than three years, after which fucceeds a crop of grain. The culture of the grain is bad, and the lands do not produce above ten or twelve bufhels per acre, or twentyfive buthels of Indian corn. The price of grain here is regulated by that in the New-York market : it is at prefent thirteen thillings the bufhel: Indian corn is at a dollar and half. During the latt fpring, hay was Vol. II.

Hh
fold
fold at five dollars per thoufand-weight : its ufual price is from three to four.

Workmen are not eafily procured here; becaufe, as foon as they have been able to amafs a little money, they go to the new countries and become farmers themfelves. They muft be paid from ten to twelve dollars per month, and fometimes two dollars a day in the harveft-time. The greater part of the immigration to thefe new countries is from beyond the river, and from the ftate of New-York itfelf.

Complaints are made here, as in every other place through which we have paffed, of the extreme drought, which dries up all the waters, and reduces the greater number of the mills to a fate of inactivity.

## NEWBURG AND NEW-WINDSOR.

The road from New-Pattz to Newburg is a continued fucceffion of inequalities. It croffes all the hills which feparate tiais part of the eountry from the North-River. The country is thickly peopled, and exhibits pretty confiderable farms, and vaft barns, almoft univerfally furrounded with ricks of hay. The lands are for the moft part kept in meadows : but, each farm containing within its boundaries different expofures of high and low land, a portion is always as regularly devoted to the plough. Such is the practice in the generality of the farms on the weft fide of the river, and to tome diftance back.
$\because$ Newburg, which alfo lies in Ulfter county, is built on the bank of the river, and fituate at the diftance of four miles below the extremity of the Highlands. The back countries of which this town receives the produce being more thickly inhabited than thofe that fupply the other towns through which we have bitherto palfed, its trade with New-York is more extenfive than theirs. Yet only fix floops belong to Newburg: but thofe floops, on account of the fmall dittance of New-York, perform almoft twice as many voyages as thofe even of Katikill, which lies only fixty miles higher. The produce from the banks
banks of the weftern branch of Delaware comes alfo to Newburg by roads which are faid to be very good. It is averred that above ten thoufand caiks of butter are annually Ghipped at Newburg and NewWindfor. The quantity has even been greater this year, and muft. receive a further increafe from the extenfion of the fettlements and the improvements in agriculture.

New-Windfor neverthelefs is in a ftate of decreafe; a great bar, which renders the approach to it tedious and difficult, caufing a preference to be given to Newburg, which will, it is probable, entirely abforb the trade of the former place. Notwithftanding this difadvautage, New-Windfor ftill has two or three floops employed in conftant voyages to and from New-York. That town, fituate in Orangecounty and two miles below Newburg, confifts only of about forty houfes; whereas Newburg contains at leaft four times that number, almoft all built fince the war. There were not twenty erected on the fpot when General Wafhington made it his head quarters in 1779.

The profpect here is grand. To the left, the eye follows through an extenfive fpace the majeftic courfe of this beautiful river, bordered in its whole length by little hills of variegated forms and all well cul-tivated:-in front it commands a view of the river two miles in breadth, and of the hills on the other fide, well cultivated likewife and thickly inhabited: behind thefe, rife the mountains which a little farther form the Highlands, and which, though very elevated, are alfo covered with farms, houfes, and cultivation :-more to the right, the eye penetrates the narrow channel which the river has formed for its paffage through thefe lofty and beautiful mountains, and difcovers the fortifications of Weft-Point : farther to the right, the view is intercepted by that fame chain of mountains which recede in waning perfective to the weft, where they join the Alleghany ridge. The inhabitants of Newburg are almoft univerfally immigrants from New, England. We are informed here that Orange-county is peopled by Irifh and Germans, who are all induftrious and good farmers:

At New-York a houfe is building for the college called the academy.
Hh2 The

The expenfe is defrayed by the preflyterians, who, having for this purpofe obtained the endowment of an extenfive tract of land granted to the epifcopalians in the time of the Britifh government, thus fulfil the condition annexed to that donation. This academy receives moreover the annual fum of four or five hundred dollars from the funds deftined by the ftate of New-York for the fupport and encouragement of fchools.

The price of every article has rifen here, as in all other parts of America, fince the commencement of the war. Workmen are fcarce; and their wages are from twelve to fifteen dollars per month. Beef cofts eight pence the pound; a pair of oxen, from eighty to a hundred dollars; a good cow, twenty-five.

We had a letter from Mr. Van Groibeck of Kingfton for Mr. Seight, a lawyer of Newburg, from whom we experienced more civilities than fervices; for he could not in fix-and-thirty hours procure us a fimall boat to convey us to Weft-Point, whither we had fent our horfes acrofs the mountains. We were obliged to wait for the garrifon's boat, which was fent to us by the commanding officer when he found that we did not arrive.

## PASSAGE OF THE NORTH-RIVER IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The navigation from Newburg to Weft-Point prefents one of the moft grand and majeftic views that can be feen in any part of the world. The river, exceeding two miles in width, narrows its ftream to pafs between the mountains, in a channel whofe breadth is not more than half a mile. The mountains through which it forces its way, though not very lofty, exhibit the moft beautiful, the moft variegated, and the moft majeftic forms. In fome places we behold maffes of rock towering in perpendicular altitude, and threatening each moment to crufh in their fall whatever paffes beneath their feet. In other parts their form is more inclined : but here they are lefs naked, and bear a few oaks, a few pines, a few cedars, which grow on the rocks, though
though the eye cannot difcover the earth which nourithes them. Again, thefe great mountains recede from each other, and their place on the banks of the fream is occupied by little hills, of fertile foil, and in many parts cultivated. The river incelfantly winds through thefe different mountains: and the profpect here is incomparably more beautiful than that of the junction of the Potowmack and the Shenandoah in the Blue-Kidge.

Weft-Point is in the narroweft part of this paffage, which is eighteen miles in length. It is a promontory which advances a confiderable way into the natural bed of the river, and forces the ftream in a forward direction, where another mountain: on the oppofite fhore prefents to it an obftacle equally unfurmountable, and drives it back to the fide which it had quitted; fo that the water abfolutely furrounds this fpot, which, by its pofition, commands the navigation of thai great river. Its channel at Weft-Point does not exceed a quarter of a mile in breadth. This is the poft that General Arnold intended to betray o General Clinton. The former at that time commanded the advanced guard of the American army; and the accomplifhment of his fcheme would for a long time have retarded the termination of the war. I have feen the houfe in which the interviews took place between that traitor and the unfortunate major Andre : it was that where Arnold had his head-quarters; it ftands at the diftance of a mile from Weft-Point, and on the oppofite bank.

## WEST-POINT.

This poft is nearly in the fame fate at prefent in which it was during the war. Fort-Putnam-which fands on the fummit of the mountain, and of which the object was to cut off all approach to WeftPoint from behind, as well as to fupport fome ftill farther advanced intrenchments on the neighbouring mountains-had been begun in mafon's work by the celebrated and unfortunate Kofciufko, at that time cmployed as an engineer in the American army. That fortification
was continued two years fince by Monfieur Vincent, a French engineer, and upon an excellent plan. But thirty-five thoufand dollars expended on it by Monfieur Vincent have been no better than a ufelefs expenditure, fince the further fum of forty-five thoufand, requifite for the completion of that great and interefting work, has been refufed-and the fine erections in fone which are half finifhed, together with the cafemates which are only commenced, remain expofed to the inclemencies of the fevere winters of this climate, which will fpeedily deftroy thofe walls unlefs Congrefs will grant the money neceffary for at leaft covering them.

In every other inftance the American government thow the fame inattention to all the grand objects of primary importance : they difplay great zeal and launch forth into great and fometimes exceffive expenfes during the firft year, and afterward totally ftop the fupplies. Hence we fee confiderable fums lavifhed without advantage, exhibiting moft evident proofs of improvidence and ficklenefs in the government.

There is no other fortification at Weft-Point, where indeed the hand of nature has already done fo much, that, in cafe of emergency, it might foon be put into a refpectable ftate of defence. During the war, this part of the country, on both fides of the river, was thickfown with fmall forts, of which the veftiges are ftill to be feen, and which, when once the Americans had eftablifhed them, the Englifh never ventured to approach.

Weft-Point is the ftation of the corps of engineers and artillerifts of the United States, which confifts of four batallions of two hundred and fifty men each, and furnifhes detachments for all the pofts where the United States entertain a military force; befides an entire batallion at prefent with the army of General Wayne in the Weftern Territory. This corps fingly conftitutes above one fourth part of the American ftanding army, of which the total number is only three thoufand four hundred men; and, fmall as that number is, it cannot be completed. So ealy and comfortable are the circumftances of the people in America, and fuch their independence of firit, that-notwithftanding
withftanding all the temptations of liberal pay, extreme facility in obtaining furloughs, and indulgences of every kind granted to the foldiers, together with the gentlenefs of the difcipline and the fhortnefs of the engagements-it is found difficult to recruit that little army : yet, although the law of the United States ordains that none be admitted into the military body except natives of America, Englifh deferters are enlifted, Germans, Irifhmen newly arrived, in fhort every one who prefents himfelf; and, after all, the ranks are not filled to their due complement.

I Thall fpeak elfewhere of the pay of the American troops. The fault to which they are moft addicted is drunkennefs, which is fo hahitual that it efcapes punifhment. Theft is very rare among the foldiery; as indeed in the country in general : but to filch provifions or liquor is not confidered as theft : it is a fort of cuftomary privilege at which the officers are obliged to connive, but which neverthelefs does not extend to the ftealing of live poultry, fheep, or other animals; although it would not be quite fafe to leave thofe fame animals expofed, when dead and hanging up ready for ufe. Defertions fometimes happen, but in no confiderable number. The term of fervice was heretofore three years; it is now extended to five; and the bounty for enliftment is fourteen dollars.

One mult not expect to find the American troops well trained or remarkable for neatnefs: a European eye is Thocked by their want of cleanlinefs and their unfoldierlike appearance. But thefe are defects arifing from the nature of the country; and the recruiting fervice would proceed ftill more flowly, if greater ftrietnefs wére ufed to remedy them. This corps is exercifed as the other troops, but with no greater fuccefs. They are alfo taught to fire cannon and mortars; and this is the branch to which the chief attention is paid. The officer, however, knows little more of the bufinefs than the private foldier : and the government does not adopt any meafures to provide that none but $\mathbf{~ k i l f u l ~ o f f i c e r s ~ b e ~ a d m i t t e d , ~ w h i c h ~ i n d e e d ~ i t ~ w o u l d ~ b e ~ d i f f i c u l t ~}$ to accomplifh in this country-nor even to have them inftructed after
their admiffion, which would be an cafier tafk. The corps of officers, firt eftablifhed about two years fince, is compofed of men of all coun-tries. Such of them as we have feen are men of advantageous appearance, and feemed to be very good company : but thefe were only ten' in number; and we have been informed that all the others do not in thefe particulars refemble them. The officers are paid from thirty-five to feventy dollars per month, with the addition of a greater or fmaller number of rations according to their grade. They are lodged in fmall houfes irregularly built on an extenfive efplanade at the foot of the mountains, where they have better accommodations than the French officers ever have had in barracks. The commanding officer is Monfieur de Rochefontaine, who ferved in the army of the United States during the entire period of the war. He has fince been in the French fervice ; and he poffefles much greater knowledge and fkill than any of his officers.

I know not why the little army of the United States, confifting of three thoufand four hundred men, is not exclufively compofed of artillerifts, and, efpecially, provided with a greater number of officers. In time of peace, thofe artillerifts might occupy the frontier pofts as ufefully as any other troops: they would even be more ferviceable, fince the occupation of thofe pofts is entirely a fervice of defence, and a fmall detachment of artillery is ftationed in each. The place of the regiments now on foot, which are not artillery, would be completely fupplied in war-time by the militia or continental troops which then muft be raifed or affembled; and thus the United States would at leaft poffefs an effective force of three thoufand four hundred artillerifts, whofe pay would not coft them more than that of the other regiments.

But-again be it remarked-the American government betray the utmoft improvidence, careleffnefs, and ignorance, in every branch, and efpecially in what concerns the military department. It is a frivolous excufe to fay that the executive power is cramped by the Congrefs: that may indeed be the cafe with refpect to the expenfes required for the fupport of a more numerous army, or even for the erection and maintenance
maintenance of the neceffary fortifications : but it is not, it cannot be, true with refpect to the moft ufeful mode of employing the fums granted.

There is alfo at Weft-Point a fmall arfenal containing between fix and feven thoufand fand of arms. It is kept in much worfe order than that of Springfield. Forty pieces of cannon, of all fizes, and about the fame number of carriages, many of which were not made for the pieces, are kept at Weft-Point, partly in the ftores, partly planted in various places for the defence of this and the furrounding pofts, which would require above a hundred. Probably a time may come when more capable men will be placed at the head of the different departments, and when thefe objects of primary importance will engage more ferious confideration. But meanwhile much valuable time is loft, and nearly all the expenfe incurred is fruitlefs.

It may be deemed furprizing that the military fyftem of England is that which is followed in this little handful of an army. In the firft place, it is in itfelf a moft wretched model for imitation : and befides it would have been both proper and ufeful for the American government to break through the Englifh habits, in this inftance in particular, and efpecially for the purpofe of adopting fomething better. The army is alfo dreffed in Englifh cloth; and, what is ftill more remarkable, the mufkets which the contractors have undertaken to furnifh, and which are made after the ancient French model of 1763 , are imported from England in pieces ready made, as locks, hammers, cocks, bayonets, \&c. The contractor finds his advantage in this management on account of the high price of workmanMip in America; and he is fuffered to follow his own plan.

## VERPLANCK-POINT.

Monfieur de Rochefontaine, after having given Monfieur Guillemard and me a very friendly reception, infifted on conveying us in his barge beyond the boundaries of the Highlands. This was a good op-

Voc. II. I i portunity
portunity of completing our examination of the whole of that interefting part of the North-River ; and with pleafure we accepted his obliging offer. Mr. Lowel, adjutant-general of the corps, and friend of a rich inhabitant who refided at the place where our navigation terminated, propofed to conduct us to his friend's houre, affuring us that we fhould be joyfully received. We were not difappointed of the pleafure we had promifed ourfelves from our little voyage; yet this part of the Highlands is much lefs beautiful than that which is paffed in going to Weft-Point. The mountains are here lefs clevated; their forms lefs bold; the bed of the river lefs narrow : the whole, notwithftanding, exhibits a grand and beautiful fcene, which the eye enjoys with rapture, and of which the mind long retains the remembrance.

On our way we paffed under the remains of Fort-Montgomery, carried by the Englifh during the laft war. Farther on, and at the mouth of a little creek, we faw a flour-mill, erected two years fince. The miller who built it was condemned by all his neighbours for the choice he had made of a fituation : they affured him that the ftream was not fufficiently powerful, and that the water would often fail. Thefe reprefentations only encouraged him the more in the profecution of his plan: he knew the extent of his refources much better than his advifers, to whofe remonftrances he made no other anfwer than that of giving to his mill the name of ga ira. Accordingly, the mill continues in motion, is conftantly employed, does a great deal of work, and produces a confiderable profit to the owner, who is a native of New-England.

As to the good reception with which Mr. Lowe! had flat+ered us, we found ourfelves greatly difappointed in our expectations on that fcore; for Mr. Verplanck could hardly have given us a worfe, unlefs he had abfolutely turned us out of doors. This is the firft time in the courfe of my travels in America that $I$ ever failed to experience a hofpitable reception. But Mr. Verplanck had not invited us; and it of courfe was quite natural that he fhould have been difpleafed with our vifit : it was even candid in him thus to make us acquainted with his difpofition.

Verplanck-

Verplanck-Point is on the eaftern bank of the North-River. It was in the extenfive plain behind it that the junction was formed between the American and French armies in 1781, previous to their marching into Virginia. On the other fide of the river, and oppofite to Ver-planck-Point, is Stony-Point, which General Wayne took from the Englifh at the point of the bayonet. His van was commanded by Monfieur Dupleffis, a French officer, whofe valour and intelligence are not forgotten in America.

## ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK.

From Verplanck-Point to New-York we conftantly proceeded along the eaftern bank of the North-River: and travelling over very mountainous roads, much embarraffed with rocks, and confequently often bad, we hardly ever loft fight of that beautiful river, which in every point of view prefents interefting profpects : of thefe, the moft beautiful in this part is the Tappan-fea, fo called becaufe here the bed of the river, for the length of ten or twelve miles, extends to fuch a width as to refemble rather a great lake than even the greateft river.

At length we arrived by King's-Bridge in the ifland of New-York, where the foil, which is in general bad, is yet covered with indifferent woods in the parts moft diftant from the city. There are, however, numerous farms, and particularly country-feats, in all the tract which lies within fix or feven miles of it, and in the parts bordering on the North-River, and on the arm of the fea which feparates this ifle from Long-Illand.

## MINERALOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

American mineralogy, as I have alrcady more than once remarked, offers few varieties for obfervation. The great mountains-that is to fay, the moft elevated-are generally formed of granite; as, for inftance, in my laft tour, the mountains of New Hamphire, the Green

Mountains, and the Highlands. Thofe of inferior altitude fucceffively exhibit fchiftus more or lefs perfect, flate, feldt-fpath, calcareous ftonc, and fome fand-ftones of extreme hardnefs, and in a ftate of great perfection. At the diftance of eight or ten miles from New-York is a pretty rich copper-mine: the ore is irregularly fcattered through a kind of fandy-ftone often refembling grit and fometimes the pudding-ftone. It yields from fixty to feventy pounds of fine copper per hundred weight. Previous to the revolution it ufed to be carried to England, where it bore a higher price than any other ore of the fame metal. The mine has been feveral times wrought, abandoned, and refumed. At prefent there are workmen employed in it, who are for the moft part Germans, brought over from Europe for the purpofe, and paid from fifteen to twenty dollars per month. However excellent the copper, the company cannot fell it in pigs, and are now erecting mills to roll it into fheets, and manufacture it into various houfehold articles. The fteamengine for pumping off the water it very ill contrived, and the defect in its conftruction extends its influence to the working of the mine. There is reafon to apprehend, that, through the want of a good method and of ikilful men to direct the works, this excellent mine will not prove advantageous to the company.

## TREES.

Among the trees of various fecies, but fimilar to thofe which 1 had before feen elfewhere, I have diftinguifhed the kalmia, the liquidambar, the acacia triacanthos, the black walnut, and the tulipier* which does not grow to any confiderable fize in a higher northern latitude than that of forty-two degrees.

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## JOURNEY.TO FEDERAL-CITY IN THE Y゙EAR 1797.

TOUR FROM PHILADELPHIA TO CHESTER AND WILMINGTON.

ENNUI and melancholy drive me from Philadelphia, and impel me to feek tranquillity, or at leaft amufement, in a courfe of activity-My prefent defination is Federal-City. 'This excurfion is ftill more folitary than my laft year's journies, for I had then the company of my poor faithful dog Cartouche, who is now too old and infirm to accompany me; thus the fources of confolation vanifh at the moment when we need them moft. I fet out the 20 th of March 1797.
Wilmington road leaves the city of Philadelphia by thofe long ftreets which William Penn laid down in his defign for uniting the Delaware and the Skuylkill; which, however, are not yet built upon to more than a third of their iutended length. Thefe ftreets are uniformly railed, and the cultivated ground, whether farms or gardens, is alfo enclofed with railing. Though the foil here is of an indifferent quality, eftates are valuable; as the vicinity of the city euables the occupier to manure his land plentifully, and enfures him the fale of his produce at the beft price. Dung is fold by the cart-load at Philadelphia, at about a dollar per ton: the farmers ufe it much too frefh.

You pais the Skuylkill at Gray's-Ferry, the road to which runs below Woodlands, the feat of Mr. William Hamilton : it ftands high, and is feen upon an eminence from the oppofite fide of the river. It commands an excellent profpect, but is not to be admired for any thing elfe. The houfe is fmall and ill-conftucted, very much out of repair, and badly furnihed. The garden, which is finall, is neglected; but in an adjoining hot-houfe Mr. Hamilton rears plants procured at a great expence from all parts of the world. He is proprietor of from three to four hundred acres of the furrounding country, which with fome pains and cxpence might be converted into a lucrative
and pleafant farm. His houfe and gardens would receive as great embellifhment from the neighbournood of a good tenantry, as he would himfelf derive ennolument from their labour ; but either from indifference, or from a want of the neceffary funds to defray the firft expences of clearing the land, it remains uncultivated, and his houfe feems furrounded by a defert. No man, however, is happier to receive his friends, or entertains them better, than Mr. William Hamilton : he is a chearful man, a mott excellent companion, and is in every refpect the gentleman.

Gray's-Ferry itfelf'prefents a moft pleafing view. The toll-houfe, fituated amidft large points of rock, which here fkirt the fouth bank of the Skuylkill, the trees feattered here and there amongft them, and a confiderable number of failing veffels belonging to an adjoining inn, form together a truly interefting feene. This inn is a place of general refort for parties of pleafure in the fummer, and is frequently vifited in the winter by the young people of Philadelphia, who travel there in fledges, dine, and fometimes pafs the night there in dancing.

From this fpot to Chefter, however, there is not one agreeable profpect. The country is flat without being fmooth; the floods render it uneven in fome places, but the ridges of the banks which they form are all of one fhape and level. The whole of the land is in a ftate of cultivation, and woods are only found in clumps. Cultivation however is neglected. Several houfes built with pieces of rock, cemented with a mortar of earth; a fcw, which are the neateft, built with bricks; and a great number of block-houfes; are the only objects to be met with. Huts formed of logs and planks of wood, as miferable as any that are to be feen in the pooreft parts of France, cover the country. The inhabitant here is proprietor and cultivator: that he lives as he pleafes, mult be admitted; but in the moft remote and uninhabited parts of America that I have vifited, I have never feen a greater proportion of wretchad habitations. The men and women who are feen ilfuing from their huts are badly clothed, and bear every mark of poserty. The children are in rags, and almoft naked. The prefent mo-
ment however is by no means favourable to the appearance of the country. Nothing yet appears above the ground, except the corn, of which there is but a fmall quantity in this part of the country. The water of the crecks, which we crofs, and that of the Delaware, which is frequently in fight, is muddy, and of the fame yellow colour as the banks which confine it; and the eternal wooden enclofures, which of themfelves are fufficient to throw a gloom over the moft delightful landfcape, add to the drearinefs of this, and to the tints of melancholy with which the feafon of the year colours the feene. A fmall creek near Chefter fupplies Philadelphia, from its banks, with ftones which are ufed for paving their flrects: they are carried to within a mile of the mouth of the creek into the Dclaware in floops, which are conftantly failing to and from the city.

Chefter is the chief city $($ the county of the fame name in the fate of Pennfylvania. The court of common pleas and the quarter feflions of the juftices are held here. This place is celebrated in the annals of Pennfylvania as the fpot where the firft colonial affembly was held, in the December of the year 1082. Chefter contains about fixty houfes tolerably well built; of which five or fix are good inns, very much frequented by travellers, and often by parties of pleafure, befides the ftages, which are increafed upon the Baltimore road, and in the eaftern part of Maryland. They are alfo frequenterl by paffengers from veffels, who difembark there in preference to purfuing their voyage up the Delaware to Philadelphia, which is frequently tedious when the tide is unfavourable.

Chefter is admired for its profpect, which is certainly extenfive, as the city, built upon a rifing ground fomewhat elevated above the furrounding country, commands for a coufiderable diftance to the right and left the plain below, and in front the Delaware with the country of Jerfey beyond; yet the cye, in ruming over this extenfive view, fees nothing but a tirefome uniformity, the fields are flat, and without thofe clumps of trees, which, in Europe, give them fuch a pleafing appearance. The borders of Jerfey are likewife flat. A few mean loghoufes
houfes are juft difcernible at a very great diftance, which being furrounded by two or three acres of cleared land are loft in the forefts behind them.

During the two hours which we fpent at the inn we faw a great variety of travellers, the generality of whom were a civil, converfable, good fort of people. Throughout the whole of my extenfive travels in America I have feldom met with any other fort, but have always been confirmed in my opinion, that the Americans are in general a welldifpofed people. It muft be underfood that I do not allude to the inhabitants, efpecially the wealthy inhabitants, of the chief cities.

The population of Chefter amounts to about thirty thoufand fouls; is about fifty miles in length, and forty-five in width. There are feveral iron mines, which however, at prefent, fupply only feven or cight forges. $\Lambda$ few miles beyond Chefter we enter the fmall ftate of Delaware, which is diftinguifhed by the bad fate of the roads, and by the bridges, which are almof all conftructed of wood. The country becomes more mountainous; it is covered with rocks, which are not even removed from the highway, although with little labour they might be broken into pieces, which would render the roads excellent and durable. Cultivation appears to be ftill more neglected here than in the vicinity of Pennfylvania. The land is badly ploughed, the furrows are not even frait. The grounds in general are under water, though $t$ ' ? might be drained with very little trouble. The houfes are even worfe than the lands. From fome parts of the road, in clear weather, may be feen the city of Philadelphia, and the capes of the Delaware.

Half-way from Chefter to Wilmington ftands an inn, where the ftage generally ftops. It was kept about three years ago by an Englifhman, a diffenter, who, in the fpirit of a demagoguc, had a fign painted reprefenting a decapitated female, the head lying by the fide of the bleeding trunk; underneath which was this infcription, "The guillotined Queen of France." No authority poffeffed the power of compelling him to take down this horrible fign, at the fight of which every body revolted; and as it was the only inn, within five miles either way, it could not
be abandoned. However, that which the laws could not effect, the public voice accomplifhed. The horror excited by this infamous picture was fo general, and fo loudly proclaimed, that the brutal innkeeper was obliged to change his fign, or at leaft to alter it. He was unwilling, however, to relinquith the idea entirely. The female ftill remained without a head, but erect, without any trace of blood, or implements of execution; and the infeription was altered to "The Silent Woman." Such was the public reparation which this man partially made, but he continued to be defpifed : his inn was, however, ftill frequented, becaufe, as I have before obferved, it was the only one. Since that period other taverns have been eftablihed; another innkeeper has fucceeded the Diffenter, and has exchanged the fign of the Silent Woman for that of the Practical Farmer.

I have beheld a fight to-day which, happily, is very uncommon in the United States : two women left their houfes when the fage arrived, to fell bad apples to the paffengers; they did not beg for money, but they received it. Among thefe was a woman who has fourteen children, all by different fathers; the was never married, and is unable to fay precifely who is the father of any of her children. Such an inftance would be mentioned as infamous, even in our European ftates; but this poor woman by her own labour, and a few dollars procured from the charity of paffengers, has brought up thefe fourteen children, without becoming burthenforne to the ftate, and without the leaft affiftance from the fathers of thefe children, whom the does not even know. This commendable attachment is fome little extenuation of the licentious ufe which the has made of her uncommon fruitfulnefs.
Brandywine Creek feparates the hundred of Brandywine from the liberties of Wilmington. Thefe hundreds are in fome of the American ftates, as in England, a divifion of the counties. The ftate of Delaware is thus divided. They do not contain precifely one hundred parifhes, as their name feems to imply; but they form, more than thofe of England, a part of the adminiftrative hierarchy of the ftate of Delaware, which is divided into counties and hundreds, Each hundred
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has its own officers chofen by itfelf. A propartion of the national taxes and the county rates is levied upon each hundred, and tinat fum, added to the cxpences of the officers of che hundred, is defrayed by an affeffinent upon cach individual. Some citics obtain from the affiembly the title of hundred, and have a magiftracy of their own: the jurifdiction of cities however is not confined within the limits of their own walls, as in Europe, but rather refembles that of the prefent municipalities of France, extending, ascording to circumitances, to a greater or lefs diftance.

Wilmington, though not the capital of the fate of Delaware, or of the county of Newcaftle in which it is lituated, is the moft populous city in that ftate, The population is eflimated at about four thoufand five hundred inhabitants, exclufive of the French, who have arrived from the different iflands, and have increafed the popilation within thefe three years by three or four hundred. Wilmington, like Philadelphia, and many other towns in America, does not cover all the ground marked out for it ; the houfes, though almof all built in ftreets, do not join each other ; on the contrary, there are fields of a confiderable fize betwixt feveral of them. They are, in general, handfome fubftantial brick buildings, and are almoft all of them built in the Englifh ftyle. The town contains about four fquare miles, exclufive of a tract of land not yet built upon.

## BRANDYWINE MILLS.

At the entrance of Wilmington is fituated Brandywine, a place which contains the greateft part of the houfes belonging to the hundred of Brandywine. This village, or rather this hundred, takes its name from the creek which runs through it, and whofe fource is forty miles from the Delaware in the mountains of Pennfylvania. It is fufficiently rapid, and contains water enough to turn, in its courfe, from fixty' to eighty mills, almoft all of different defcriptions, fuch as paper, powder, tobacco, fawing, fulling, and flour, mills, the latter of which are moft
numerous. The priticipal ones are fituated near the bridge over the creek. All the operations of the inills are performed by water, from the unlading the floops which bring the corn, to the complete finifhing of the flour. Thus the facks are hoifted into the granary, the flour is fifted, is ground, and bolted, without the leaft manual labour. The mills are fimilar to thofe at London bridge in England, and thofe which the brothers Perrier have conftructed at Paris near the Groscaillou. The latter are firft fet in motion by a fteam euginc, but is the fecondary motion is the principal, the inills of London and Paris give a fufficiently exact idea of thefe of Brandywine. There is, however, in the procefs from the grinding to the bolting, a difference in favour of the former. At London and l'atris the flour when ground fulls into troughs, and is afterwards conveyed by the labourct to ainother part of the mill, where it is fpread, and turned by the hand to cool it befure it is taken to be bolted: fuch at leaft was the procefs when I lift Europe.

At Brandywine the flour falls as it is ground upon a woolen roller, armed with little detached wings, which are fo arranged as to form'a ferew. This roller, fixed in a frough, is inclined towards a bin in fuch a manner that it ferves as a conduetur to the flour, which would defend too rapidly if it fell perpendicularly, and too flowly and at intervals if it were merciy conducted by a fimple inclined plane. A chain of fimall troughs, about thee or four cubic inches long, dips into the bin, which receives the four. This chain is inclofed in lang perpendicular wooden cafes. It turns upon two pivots; one of which is placed in the bin where the little troughs fill themelves with the flour which is depolited there; and the other on the fourth floor, where the fame little troughs empty themfelves, and thence defeend empty to recommence their perpetual operations.

The flour, conveyell above by thefe troughs, falls on an inclined circular floor, in the centre of which are feveral holes; it is there fpread about by a alake as large as the floor, the teeth of which are fo placed as to conduct the flour towards the holes, through which it

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falls,
falls, cooled, into the bolters. Thefe bolters are alio different from thofe ufed in France and England, as the ftuff which covers them, and through which the flour paffes, is a fine tilk, very clofely wovell. The millers alfert, that notwithftanding they pay fix dollars an ell for this ftuff, it is cheaper than the common bolting cloth, to which it is likewife to be preferred for giving a more beautiful colour to the flour. Thefe bolters will laft five years in conflant ufe without any repair: about twelve ells of ftuff is fufficient to cover them. H therto the ftuff has been brought from Holland; but a manufactory of it is about to be eftablifhed at Wilmington. Each pair of mills is furnifhed with its winged roller, its chain and troughs, its inclined circular floor, and its bolters. This mechanifin for conveying the flour from the mill-ftone to the bolter was invented five years ago by Mr . Evans of Philadelphia, who obtained a patent for the invention, which bears his name. There are three pair of mills, in this place, with that which we have vifited, that is to fay, fix mills and twelve millftones. I explain myfelf thus minutely to prevent miftakes. There are fome parts of the machinery of thefe mills, however, fuch as the wheels, the trundle-heads, \&c. which are not fo well executed as in thofe of Europe.

The proprietor of the mill which I particularly examined is a quaker, of the name of Tatnall. His fon-in-law, Thomas Lea, took upon himfelf the trouble of fhewing me the whole of it. He is alfo a quaker, about thirty years of age : he is a handfome, chearful, active, man. Like a true American patriot, he perfuades himfelf, that no-where is any undertaking executed fo well, or with fo much ingenuity, as in America; that the fpirit, invention, and genius, of Europe, are in a ftate of decrepitude (thefe are his words), whilft the genius of America, full of vigour, is arriving at perfection.

Thefe opinions are not much to be wondered at in Thomas Lea, who is merely a good miller; they ought rather to excite pleafure as the ebullitions of a patriotic enthufiafm, the indulgence of which is not likely to be prejudicial to him, as it does not prevent him from adopting
adopting all the good inventions of Europe, by which he may improve his mill. The fame error, however, is difcoverable in almoft all the Americans-in legiflators and magiftrates, in whom it is more baneful -as well as in millers.

Thomas Lea is a moft candid and obliging man ; he anfwered all my queftions with great politenefs, and voluntarily imparted much information, for which I could not have taken the liberty to afk. He is in partnerhhip with his father-in-law : their mill is not employed for the public, but folcly in their own private fervice. It is called a flour manufactory. They purchafe their corn in Virginia, Maryland, and in the ftate of New-York, which is brought from thence in two of their own thips; they convert it into flour; and the fame floops carry it back again to Philadelphia, where it is fold for exportation. They grind about one hundred thoufand bufhels of corn yearly. The whole labour of the mill is performed by fix men only; whofe chief employment is to place the flour in barrels: their wages are from fix to eight dollars per month, with wafhing, board, and clothing. There are, befides, twenty-four men employed by this manufactory for working the veffels, and making the barrels. The coopers work by the piece; they can earn a dollar per day, but board and clothe themfelves. Tatnall does not employ any negroes, as they do not work with the whites; but are flow, and bad workmen. The laws of the ftate of Delaware permit flavery, but the quakers, as is well known, do not make ufe of the permiffion.

Almoft all the labourers employed in thefe mills are foreigners, the greateft part of whom are Englifh or Irih. The millers complain of their drunkennefs, and indolence, and would prefer Frenchmen as more induftrious and fober, if they could be procured; which they very much defire. The corn trade is in a more flourifhing fate at prefent than it has ever been; at leaft wheat feich : a higher price. The common price of a bufhel of wheat, in time peace, is feven Thillings. In January 1795 it rofe from ten to ten and fixpence, and during the eighteen fucceeding months even as high as thirteen or
fourteen fhillings. It has fince fallen, but to nothing near its former level. The buthel weighs fixty pounds. Five bufhels yield a barrel of fine four, containing a hundred and ninety-fix pounds, befides three other inferior forts of meal. The price of the fineft flour is eight doltars and a half; of the fecond quality, eight dollars; of the third, feven dollars; and of the fourth, five dollars. The bran is fold at one eighth of a dollar per buflel, containing thirty-five pounds: it is fent to Philadelphia.

The following is a ftatement of the produce of one hundred buthels of wheat as given me by Thomas Lea :-nincteen barrels of fine flour ; two barrels of flour of the fecond quality; three barrels of the third quality; and thirty bufhels of bran. Total; five thoufand ninic humdred and ten pounds: wafte ninety pounds.

The wheat of the eaftern part of Maryland produces the finef flour, on account of the goodnefs of the foil and the quicknefs of its growth: but this flour is not to heavy as that of other parts; that of New-York for inftance, though inferior in quadity', is good, and is heavier, hecaufe the grain is longer in ripening. The torn of the province of Delaware is nearly of the fane quality as that of Whature large quantities of Indian corn are likewife grottid in the fermills, of which they make tread and cakes: in feveral parts of the United States they ufe no other fort of bread; in fome pirts it is even preferred without any motives of oeconomy; as it is effeemed by the factily as the moft wholefome.

It is ufed to fatten poultry and cattle, and is exported in great quantities to the Well-Indies. As this grain contan's more moifture than other bread corn, it is dried in a kiln before it is fent to the mill. A buthel cofts at prefent five fhilliings; it weighs fifty-fix pounds, Bind produces fifty-four pounds if flour: 'The procefs of bolting leparates the fine from the inferior fort of inaize-four, but the latter is reground and mixed with the other. One third of a barrel fells for three dollars. The bran, which is in very fmall quantities, is not taken fron the flour This information I received from the worthy Thomas Lea.

There are eleven other mills near his; four of them are very large, the others much finaller. The ice in this river fometimes ftops the mills for two months, at other times only three weeks, according to the feverity of the winter. At this time the millers fettle their yearly accounts; which is eatily done, as wherever their factors buy their com they pay for it in ready money, and wherever they. fell their flour they are paid for it on delivery by a bill at fixty or uinety days fight, which they imnediately difcount with the bank. During this period they employ no labourers, whote pay whilf in employ is fo high, that they experience no difficulty in fupporting themfelves during its fufpenfion: in general, after: a few years' fervice, they are cnabled to: purchafe lands in the newly-inhabited parts of the country.

Another miller, who is likewife a quaker, and who has as large a mill as Mr. Tathall, has eftablifhed, about a ycar fince, a manufactory for printing linens; the tubs, preffes, \&c. of which are worked by the machinery of a mill. This manufactory, though fo lately eftablifhed, employs from twelve to fifteen liands at the laths, befides about a dozen young girls, who work at home to fill up thofe parts of the pattern with a brufh which have efcaped in the printing, or which cannot be otherwife finithed. Almoft all the workmen are Englifh or Irifh; their wages are a dollar a day, without any provifion. The work appeared to be well done; almoft all the linens which they print are brought from India, and are refold to the merchants of Philadelphia.

A cotton manufactory is now eftablifhing at Wilmington. The implements and workmen are already provided; the whole of the machinery for carding, fpinning, \&c. is conftructed on Arkwright's plan. This eftablifhment is carried on by one of the richeft men in the town. The number of workmen ${ }_{1}$ is at prefent only fifteen, but fifty more are expected: they are all Englifhmen. The implements appear to be very well made.

I likewife vifited the manufactory for making bolting Jilk. The Jabourers
labourcrs are Irifhmen; as well as the proprietor. This manufactory employs at prefent only three workmen : the filks are made to fuit the different qualities of flour.

Though this manufactory has only been eftablifhed a year, it is a profitable concern, and when more extenfively known, it will be much more fo, as thefe filks are cheaper than thofe fent from Holland, and laft longer, as thote millers who ute them have experienced. In a country like America where there are fo many mills, the advantages of thefe bolters muft be very great ; in fact, almoft all the millers ufe them in preference to linen cloths for bolting, as well as Thomas Lea. They are fo ufeful, that an act of parliament has been made in Eugland, to permit the importation of them into that country. The filk is brought from Georgia : if the Americans would plant mulberry trees, and raife filk-worms, this fpecies of manufacture would be a fource of great riches to the country *.

## MR. GILPIN'S PAPER MILL.

I have faid that Brandywine-creek, in its thort courfe of feven or eight miles through the ftate of Delaware, turns about fixty mills of different forts. Among thefe I have vifited the paper mill of Mr. Gilpin, a refpefable merchant at Philadelphia, and with whom I am intimately acquainted. This mill is fituated at the diftance of two miles and a half from Wilmington, on a truly romantic fpot; for the word romantic appears to me to convey the beft idea of a view rather gloomy, wild and uncultivated, yet pleafing. Such is the fituation of this mill, and efpecially of the proprietor's refidence. The creek at this place paffes between two very high mountains, almoft covered with wood, and although fo much pent up, turns a great number of wheels

[^9]without
without any noife : its breadth is about fixty fathoms. Its courfe is impeded by a great number of rocks, few of which appear above the furface. Parts of the mountains are alfo covered with rocks, which fipring up amidft the wood. Thefe rocks are of the faine nature as thofe, which are feen throughout the country, particularly about Chefter: they are formed of a fone like that found in the foreft of Fontainbleau. Some acres of land about the houfe are cleared, and laid out in meadows. The houfe is fituated fufficiently high to command a view of the creek of Brandywine fo: five hundred fathoms, when it is loft among the trees, and is again viinble at the diftance of three miles, where it joins the river Chriftiana, which empties itfelf immediately into the Delaware. This view, which is wild and rugged in fome parts, contrafted with a pleafing foftnefs in others, muft be ftill. more pleafing in fummer: it is, however, inferior to thofe that are to be feen in the Vofges; to fay nothing of thofe of the Alps.

The paper mill is below the houfe. There are two warehoufes adjoining, where many labourers are conftantly employed. The rags are pounded by vertical wheels, the bands of which are about fix inches wide, armed with tharp blades of iron, which drive the rags againfl fix other blades, placed lengthways at the bottom of the great vat in which the wheel turns. I have defcribed thus much of tise procets, as it is performed in another manner both in France and Holland. The other parts are performed neanly in the fame manner as in thofe countries, but the manufaetory is not yet brought to an equal perfection. The rags are not brought to the mill as in France, by people who collect them in the neighbourhood, as the fmall population of America will not admit of fuch induftry. They are bought up by agents in the moft populous towns, as far as three hundred miles diftant, and are fent by water to. Wilmington ; from whence they are brought in carts to the mill, as Brandywine creck ceafes to be navigable above the bridge which leads to Wilmington. The confumption of rags in Mr . Gilpin's mill is one hundred thoufand pounds weight a year,' which makes one thoufand reams of different forts of paper. The
.VoL. II. L. price
price of rags is from three to nine dollars the hundred weight, according to the quality; the average price is about four dollars and a third. The rags are divided into nine different forts at the manufactory, of which are made various papers, from vellum to coarfe brown. The vellum letter-paper is fold for four dollars a ream; it is neither fo white nor fo well moulded as the fine European vellum paper; it is, however, a beautiful and good paper.

The large paper for merchants' account books, though not vellum, fells as high as thirteen dollars a ream. Mr. Gilpin's partner, Mr. Gifin, who was fo polite as to thow me the manufactory, is an Irifhman, and fuperintends the bufinefs himfelf, being well acquainted with the whole procefs. The mill employs conftantly twenty-fix or twenty-feven hands. Seven of the beft workmen are employed at the vat, and the mould; their pay is from four to feven dollars a week. They are all Irifhmen. The other inferior workmen earn three dollars, and the women one dollar, a week. Notwithftanding there are five other paper mills in the ftate of Delaware, and from eighty to ninety in the province of Pennfylvania ; yct Mr. Gifin affured me there was not much difficulty in procuring workmen: though an Irifhman himfelf, he complains as much of a want of fobriety in his countrymen as the millers of Brandywine. This manufactory is, no doubt, very lucrative, as Mr. Gilpin intends to build a new paper mill about three hundred fathoms below the other. The paper manufactured here is fent in great quantities to Philadelphia, and retailed to the merchants there. The fmall mills difjofe of their paper in another manner ; they fend it to Philadelphia in carts, and fell it about the freets in quires or reams.

## DOCTOR WARTON, AND HIS FARM.

From the mill 1 croffed the river and the woods to dine with Doctor Warton, who refides about a mile from Wilmington, on the road to Philadelphia. The moft common trees in thefe woods are the oak,
the chefnut, and the hiecory. Cedars known in Europe by the name of Virginian are likewife found in abundance; alfo Scotch pine trees, Lord's pincs, and firs. The cedar wood is commonly ufed for fupporters to the rails with which the fields are enclofed. The houfes are alfo covered with planks of cedar. Doctor Warton, who was educated with the jefuits of St . Omer in France, but has fince become a minifter of the Englifh church, is a very worthy man. He fpent fome years in England, from whence he brought much agricultural knowledge, with a fmall mixture of prejudice. He fpeaks French, he is very obliging, and is much efteemed by his neighbours. He occupies a farm, which he has taken for fifteen years, ten of which are unexpired.
There were eight of us at dinner: every thing which we ufed was the produce of his own farm; even the table cloth, which was fabricated of the flax grown on his own grounds, and the table, which was made of a very beautiful wood, cut on his own eftate, as fmooth and as finely veined as mahogany. I obtained the greaier part of my agricultural information of this country from Doctor Witon. He rents a farm of one hundred and fifty acres at two hundred and ten dollars; he lets off fifty acres at one hundred and thirty dollars, and thus retains the reft himfelf at eighty dollars. He informed me that he had gained this year feven hundred and forty-fix dollars, including thofe articles which he had ufed, and which he mutt otherwife have bought. He has four oxen, which are fufficient for the whole work of the farm. He has alfo eight cows, and two horfes for his carriage. Three negroes are contantly employed in his farm and ftables. He does not hire additional labourcrs above twenty-five days in the year. He has four negreffes, two of whom are employed in the houfe, the other two fpin, make linen and cloth, and work in the field when it is neceffiry. The negroes and negreffes eat bread made of Indian corn; at noon they are allowed fome meat; but on the whole receive lefs nourithment than would be requifite for white people in this country; and are therefore maintained much cheaper. The doctor fays that he is as well fatisfied with their work as he could be with that of the whites
which are to be found here. He dungs his lands tolerably well with about two hundred fmall cart loads of dung ubtained yearly from his own cattle. He dungs his grounds in general before he fows maize; which he fows in trenches cight feet diftant one way, and one foot the other, contrary to the general practice of the country. He alfo turns up the larger intervals with the plough, and the fmaller with the hoe: the latter work is done by the negreffes. He frequently fows maize two following years: after the maize, corn, and clover after the corn, in the fpring. The clover remains for two, three, or even four, years: after clover he fows maize again, and fo on in fucceflion. This is his general practice, though it is fometimes varied.

The neighbouring farmers do not follow as regular a fyftem as Doctor Warton, the fearcity of labourers being a great obftacle to the eftablifhment of a good fyftem of agriculture in this country, where its true principles are unknown. The farms are in general fmall and illcultivated; they receive little or no manure, and are in every refpect badly managed. Some Englifh farmers have recently fettled in this neighbourhood, and have taken farms upon long leafes. They will doubtlefs make confiderable improvements in agriculture. Within thefe two years feveral perfons have collected the weeds from the creeks which flow through their Jand, have mixed them with dung, and thus make a manure, which, though they do not allow it fufficient time to rot before they ufe it, confiderably improves the land. Turnips, carrots, and cabbages, are grown only in gardens, merely for the kitchen.

Doctor Warton, who underftands the cultivation and management of maize, prefers it to the above articles, as a more certain' produce; the leaves green, or dry, are fodder for the cattle, and the corn when ground into flour is, he fays, more fattening than any other food. This opinion, however, is not founded upon experience and comparifon, but rather appears to be the offspring of a prejudice for a particular fyftem of agriculture, and the natural indolence of a man ill difpofed to alterations. I conceive it is very eafy to prove, that a
more Ik ilful fyftem would yield more dung, and would be more productive, without any additional labour.

Eight hundred perches fquare of maize produce a ton weight of leaves, and two ton of tops. Every hundred perches fquare, not dunged, yields from twelve to eightcen buthels of grain ; if well dunged, it yields thirty-five : I fpeak of this part of the country, and of thofe farms which are generally cultivated in this manner, efpecially that of Doctor Warton. He plants potatocs between the rows of maize, and gathers by this means two hundred buthels : they are ufually fold at three millings and fix pence per bufhel, but this year fetched from five fhillings to five fhillings and fix pence. He fattens yearly from ten to twelve oxen for fale. As he brews his own beer, makes his own cider, and manufuctures his own linen, one part of his farm is fown with flax, others are planted with hops, and others with apple trees.

Such is the cuftom of the country, and fo much do the farmers pride themfelves upon its prefervation, that they will not purchafe any thing for the ufe of their families, which they can make themfelves. Pride is the beft colour which they can give to the impoffibility of doing otherwife; on any other ground the fpeculation is a bad one, as by multiplying in this manner their plantations, and the labours of the houfehold, the divided profits are confequently fmaller, and their average lefs advantageous. Time will rectify this prejudice.

The theep of this country produce good wool, fine and fhort, but the flecee feldom weighs more than three pounds: it is worth a dollar and a half. The theep have long legs, and very large bones. The breed might be much improved by a little attention, of which it is well deferving.

- Some proprietors, who do not tenant their own farms, let them for a fhare of the produce. The ufual method is to let them for half the profits, if the farmer and proprietor furnifh jointly the cattle and feed; or for a third, if no fock is advaneed. This proportion fometimes varies according to the value of the gromed, or the addefs of the proprictor or farmer. Doctor Warton obferved, that at Wilmington any man, who knows how to purchate, might make fix per cent in call of
his capital, by letting his lands as foon as he buys them. The cattle are very foon fattened with the maize flour; from eight to ten buthels are fufficient to fatten an ox. I faw a pig at one of the mills on the Brandywine, which the miller affured me was of an ordinary breed, and which was fed entirely upon maize, that weighed feven hundred weight.

The land near the Delaware confifts of rich meadows, with a good foil to the depth of thirty feet; it lets as high as fix dollars and a half per acre, and fells as high as one hundred and fixty dollars per acre.

The hay is depofited in barns. The farmers are ignorant of the method of making facks, they therefore fay that the rain penctrates them and fpoils the hay; though lefs rain falls here, even including the fnow, than in any part of England. Some farmers, however, heap up their crops into very imperfect ftacks, by which means they are certainly often fpoiled. Such is the fubstance of the information which I obtained from Doctor Warton. The details which 1 have entered into relative to the fate of manufacture and agriculture are not interefting of themfelves to an European, yet, confidering them as connected with the fate of population, civilization, and all the other circumftances of this country, and as affording a comparifon with the old world, they poffibly will not be found uninterefting.

## BRANDYWINE-RIVER, AND WILMINGTON.

1 have already noticed Brandywine; its fituation is delightful. There are about fifty houfes built near the river, which rufhes rapidly over large fragments of rock; and fwelling into many chamels turns mills of all deferiptions in every direction. The banks of this river, both above and below the village, chiefly laid out in meadows, and covered with cattle; a bridge, over which travellers are conftantly pafing; the continual buftle of the manufactories, with houfes of various forms and matcrials, built on differcut parts of two hills, which bound the river; -render this view extremely pleatiant.

The port of Wilmington is upon the Chriftiata : there are three or four veffels built there every year, either for fale or for the trade that is carried on there, which employs twelve or thirteen thips of various fizes. This port is two miles from the Delaware. Scveral floops are conftantly employed in the coafting trade carried on with Philadelphia.

Wilmington market is fupplied with provifions from the neighbourhood. It is held twice a-week: it is lefs than that at Philadelphia, which it refembles in its market-place, in the nature of its regulations, and in the fpecies of provifions fold there. Every neceffary is to be procured there, and no-where elfe in this part of the country.

Freedom of religion is as unreftrained in the ftate of Delaware as in that of Pennfylvania. The expences of public worfhip are paid by thofe who approve it. The letting of pews is one principal fource of the church revenue, aid, with fome donations of land by individuals, is fufficient io defray all expences, including the minifter's falary. The prefbyterians are the moft numerous fect; and next to them, the quakers: the wifdom of the latter, who being the richeft have the moft influence, oppofed the effablifhment of a democratic fociety at Wilmington. There is one, however, at Newcaftle, chiefly compofed of the inhabitants of Wilmington.

This town is at prefent the afylum of about forty families from the colonics of St. Domingo, moft of whom have faved fomething from the wreck of their fortunes, but whom misfortunc has not inftructed eithes in politics or domeftic aconomy. On their arrival a fubfeription was opened for the moft needy of them, and a confiderable fum was raifed, when it was difcovered by the romplaints of thofe whofe diftreffes entitled them to relicf, that fome nien known to be in good circumftances had applied for a thare. The eyes of the fubferibers being thus opened, the fubfeription was ftopped and the French name difgraced. General Dikison, a rich inhabitant of Wilmington, formerly governor of Pennfylvania, depofited four hundred dollars with Mr. Thoufard, to be diftributed among the moft needy of the fufferers. It could not have
been placed in better hands; notwithftanding which, jealoufy excited fome unjuft murmurs againf him, which thongh treated with contempt by himfelf, have not failed to promote fome fcandal. Several of the St. Dumingo families who have preferved large fortunes, think that Mr. Dikifon is not fufficiently generous; yet will not themfelves give one fartining to their diftreffed countrymen.

Among thofe who have efcaped the difatters of St. Domingo; there are fome, who, revolting at the idea of receiving gratuitous aid, labour with great induftry to obtain a bare fubfiftence: but it muft be confeffed, that almoft all thefe belong to Old France, and have not long fettled in the colony. The necelfaries of life are cheaper by two fifths at Wilmington than at Philadelphia: a family may live here very well upon eight hundred dollars a year. The plots of ground allotted for building houfes contain nearly two acres; and let at from four to fix dollars a ycar. With a little dunging they will produce forty hundred weight of hay in two crops. The cows are turned in after the fecond crop till winter. In fummer they are driven on the road-fide to graze, and are fetched home twice a day to be milked. The breed of cattle, although not fo fine as that of New-England, is good and large; but rather too long in the body and legs: a little care would perfect the breed, and render the cattle of a thape and fize ! proper for fattening. The poor-houfe of Wilmington is built on an eminence; it is a very large and handfome building: the poor of the county of Newcaftle only are reccived there; who arc extremely well treated. According to a moderate calculation the number of poor conftantly maintained there amounts to fixty. The expences of the houfe are eftimated at about fix thoufand dollars; the expence of each pauper is confequently one hundred dollars: upon one half of which fium he might fupport himfelf. In almon every part of Eugland, as well as of America, the poor-houfes are an object of pride and oftentation to the people. They doubtlefs relieve the overfeers of the poor from much of that trouble which they would otherwife have in diftributing relief with jurtice and difcretion to the
poor at their own homes. Yet thefe eftablifhments by no means conftitute the beft method of affilting the poor, whether they are confidered in a political or moral point of view ; or as they refpect the principles of cconomy or real bencvolence.

The boundaries of eftates in this finall fate are perhaps the fource of more law-fuits than any-where elfe, as in the lands formerly given to the Pem family, and to Lord Baltimore; the boundaries are not precifely alcertained, nor are the deeds of gift clearly worded.

Mr. Vining informed me, that his feat in Congrefs deprives him of at leaft three thoutand dollars, which he might gain by his profeffion as an advocate, notwithftanding he undertakes fome bufinefs even during the fitting of Congrefs, which the vicinity of Philadelphia enables him to tranfact with eafe.

The advantageous fituation of the ftate of Delaware for commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, ought naturally to increafe its population. Half the ground however is not yet cleared: four-fifths of the county of Suffex, the moft fouthern of the three, remains yet uncleared. The woods are certainly in fome places filled with water, but with little pains and expence nearly the whole of thefe grounds might be drained, and doubtlefs would be very productive; as all thofe that lhave been drained yield great crops. The want of hands is an obftacle which prevents any attempts of this nature in this country of navery ; and induces a number of proprietors of woods to belicve that their ground is more profitable to them in its prefent ftate. -rycy ftrip their woods to fupply Philadelphia; and as there are in this fort many pine-trees and cedars, they. fell them at a large pront, eipecially as they have the advantage of conveying them by water. Mr. Weil, member of the legiflature, and proprietor of twenty thoufand acres of wood on the borders of the county of Suffex, boafted in my prefence of the revenue ariting from his eftate, which is about five thoufand four hundred dollars a year. Of thefe twenty thoufand acres, only ten thoufand are planted with cedars. I demontrated to him, that allowing all this profit to arife entirely from the ten thoutand acres of cedars, even in that cafe, each acre is worth

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only half a dollar a year; which is nearly the fame value to which the falt-tax, and the uncultivated fate of the land, reduced feveral of the forefts of Lorraine about ten years ago. He was ftruck, with the calculation, which he could not contradict ; but as his neighbours do not draw fo much wealth from their woods as he does from his, he is fatisfied with that difference. In every lente this fytem is pernicious; it deftroys the growth of the woods, and it would reduce this moderate income in the courfe of forty or fifty years to nothing, if it were not to be fuppofed, that before that period the population of the ftate will increafe, the proprietors grow wifer, and cultivation in confcquence become more general.

Within thefe fifteen mouths a bank has been eftablifhed at Wilmington, and incorporated by an act of the legiflature of the fate. The capital is two hundred thoufand dollars, in one thoufand thares of two hundred dollars each. The legiflature has referved the power of adding two hundred and fifty fhares more. This bank appears to be of no real utility, at leaft there is no apparent neccflity for it-except to the Brandywine millers-the flour-trade being the only branch of commerce that is carried on to any extent in this fate. It will, however, have the fame effects as all the fmall banks eftablifhed on the continent; it will increafe the means of fpeculating ftock-jobbers and adventurers; and will fooner or later, like moft others, prove pernicious to the caufe of morality, and deftuctive to thofe whofe fpeculations are at prefent aided by its difcounts and the paper-money which it iffues. The dividend on the two laft half years was fix pe: cent, that is to fay, twelve per cent per uumum : this was the firf dividend made.

## STATE OF DELAWARE, ITS CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

The ftate of Delaware is the fmalleft of all the United States, as its greateft length is only ninety-two miles, and breadth from thirteen to thirty miles : it was colonized in 1628 by the Swedes, and furmed
part of New-Sweden, which is now called New-Jerfey. The Dutch took it in 1050. After it was conquered by the Duke of York, in 10s3, he fold to William Penn, founder of Pennfylvania, the town of .Newcaftle, and twelve milcs of the furrounding country. William Penn afterward added to this the country which extends as far as Cape Henlopen. It was then divided, as it is at prefent, into three counties; Newcaftle, Kent, and Sulfex; and became part of Pennfylvania. In 1701 William Penn ceded them to Edzuard Sbippen, Pbineas Pembleton, Samuel Carpenter, Grifiths Owen, Caleb Puifey, and Thomas Story, who of courle became the proprietors : when, however, this part of the country, though under the governor of Pennfylvania, obtained the privilege of a feparate affembly, it took the name of the three counties of the Delaware. When the troubles in Amcrica broke out, the three counties of the Delaware feparated themfelves entirely from the fate of Pennfylvania, and affumed the name of the ftate of the Delaware. It was only in 1770 that the limits of the fates of Delaware and Maryland were finally fettled by the proprietors of the Delaware, and Lord Baltimore proprietor of Maryland; whofe determination was not fanctioned by an act of legifature till 1775.

The new conftitution of the ftate of Delaware was named in 1778, and revifed in 1700. It divides the legiflative power between two houfes of parliament. The houfe of reprefentatives is compofed of twenty-one members; feven for each county; who are elected annually. The qualifications neceffary for a member are ;- that he muft be twenty-four years of age, muft poffefs an independent income, muft have refided in the fate three years, and in the county for which he is elected, one year. The number of fenators is nine; three for each county: the fenators muft be twenty-feven years old; in poffeffion of an independent income of two hundred acres, or a fortune known to amount to one thoufand pounds fterling. The fame conditions as to refidence are required of them as of the members of the houfe of reprefentatives. The fenators are elected for three years; one of whom

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retires every year by rotation: The qualifications of an elector are, a refidence of two years in the county, and the payment of taxes for at leaft fix months. Money-bills may be brought in to either houfe. A majority of two thirds of the reprefentatives may impeach any of the officers of the ftate, and a majority of two thirds of the fenate may in fuch cafes pronounce judgment. The general affembly have the power of increafing the number of reprefentatives and fenators, whenever two thirds of cach houfe agree that it is neceffary; but the number of fenators mutt never be lefs than one-third of the reprefentatives, nor greater than one-half.

The governor of the ftate is chofen by the fame electors, who choofe the fenate and houfe of reprefentatives. He is elected for three years, and cannot be re-chofen until after the expiration of that term. He has the appointment of all officers excepting thofe of treafurer, Theriffs, and coroners, who are nominated by the affembly. He has the privilege of pardoning offences, except where the fentence has been pronounced in confequence of impeachment. He muft be above thirty years of age, mutt have refided in the United States more than twelve years; and in that particular fate more than fix. He is affiftel in his government by the fpeaker of the fenate, or in his abfence by the feaker of the houfe of reprefentatives. The judicial power is compofed of a court of chancery, and feveral inferior tribunal.

The judges are nominated by the govern: and retain their places during good behaviour: they are fubject to impeaciament, whenever two thirds of the houfe of reprefentatives and two thirls of : ie. fenate deem it neceffary, agreeable to the forms already nothre. in cafes where there is not fufficient gruunds for an impeachment, the governor may difplace them on the reprefentation of two thirds of each houfe. The juftices of the peace are appointed by the goveruor for feven years. The legidative alfembly in the fate of the Delaware vote for the election of prefident and vice-prefident of the United States.

The population of the fate of Dclaware was eftimated in the
year 1/00 at only fifty thoufand and ninety-four inhabitants, of which number eight thoufand eight hundred and eighty-feven were flaves; and in confequence the ftate fends but one member to the Congrefs of the United States. There is no doubt but at the next numeration there will be more than a fufficient number of inhabitants to entitle it to fend two members to Congrefs.

The militia of the ftate is formed of one brigade from each county : each brigade is compofed of three regiments. The Prefbyterians are the moft numerous and powerful fect in the ftate : they have twentyfour churches. The Epifcopalians have fourteen ; the Anabaptifts feven: befides which, there are a great number of Quakers and Methodifts throughout the country, efpecially in the countics of Kent and Suffex. The exports of the fate of Delaware amounted in 1791 to the fum of one hundred and ninety thoufand cight hundred and feventy-eight dollars-in 1792, to one hundred and thirty-three thoufand nine hundred and feventy-two-in 1793, to ninety-three thoufand five hundred and fifty-nine-in 1794, to two hundred and feven thoufand nine hundred and eighty-five-in 1795 , to one hundred and fifty-cight thoufand and forty-one-and in 1796, to two hundred and one thoufand one hundred and forty-two dollars. The commerce of the ftate of Delaware is chiefly in corn and wood. The only cuftomhoufe in this diftriet is at Wilmington. The greateft part of the flour made there is bought by the merchants of Philadelphia, for exportation.

The taxes in the ftate of Delaware have hitherto been rather improperly levied. The total amount of the fum necelfary for the exigencies of the ftate was divided into twenty-one parts: the county of Newcaftle paid cight; Kent feven; and Suffex lix. The counties are divided into hundreds. Each townthip elected ammally a collector ; who being furnifhed with a lift of perfons liable to be taxed, affeffed them according to the vague eftimation of their incomes, without paying any regard to the nature of fuch incomes. Uncleared land, perfons under the age of twenty-one, thofe who had juft finifhed an apprenticefhip,


prenticefhip, and flaves who had juft obtained their freedom were cxempted from taxes. Poor people having many children were taxed in a fmaller proportion; but their incomes were always eftimated at twenty dollars. Bachelors, whether they had or had not any known property, were taxed as having an income from twenty-four to fortyeight dollars. A court of appeal, elected for three years, one-third of which was changed every year, decided upon the complaints of fuch as thought themfelves furcharged. The commiffioners who compofed this court received a dollar and one third for every day on which they were employed. The collectors received feven and a half per cent on the fum collected. As the amount of all the ftate taxes for the counties and hundreds of the frate of Delaware did not exceed one or two per cent on the fortunes of each individual, no body murmured ; but this mode of affeffment was not the lefs difgraceful to a free country, for it was arbitrary.

During the laft feffions the affembly attempted to wipe away this ftain : it was accordingly decreed, "that in future the affeffors fhould make out a ftatement of all the taxable property in each hundred; that the capital arifing from land fhould be eftimated at one hundred pounds value for every eight pounds of rent; that the capital arifing from houfes or eftates in towns or villages fhould be eftimated at one hundred pounds for every twelve pounds of rent; and that the rents both in town and country fhould be taken at their real value :
"That flaves of both fexes, from the age of eight to fourteen years, fhould be valued at from tivelve to fourteen pounds; and male flaves from the age of fourteen to thirty-fix at from fifteen to thirty-five pounds:
" That flaves under eight years of age, male flaves above fortyofive, and females above thirty-fix, fhould be taxed in leffer proportions; but the male flaves who are artifans always in proportion to the value of their labour :
" And, that plate fhould be eftimated at eight fhillings and fix pence per ounce; and laftly, that all other perfonal property not exprefsly
exempted
exempted from taxation, thould be affeffed in proportion to its value in ready money, according to the opinion of the affeffors."

This new mode of taxation, which fixes the principles on which the affefment is to be made, ftill leaves too much to the diferetion of the affcffor : it is not yet carried into effect.

The anmual amount of the taxes varies very little in the ftate of Delaware; it averages from thirteen to fifteen thoufand dollars. The ftate has no furplus treafure, but is free from debt.

On the general divifion of the expences of the war, made by the commiffioners of which I have fo often fpoken, the ftate of Delaware was indebted to the United States fix hundred and twelve thoufand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars. This fum is much more than they are willing or able to pay; in fact,this fpecies of debt will never be paid by any of the ftates upon which it has been impofed. The fmall extent of the ftate of Delaware entirely prevents it from enlarging its refources; and it has already been propofed by the fenate to unite it to a part of the ftate of Maryland on the eaft of the Chefapeak. This propofition, which has not yet been agreed to by the houfe of reprefentatives, will no doubt be objected to by the fate of Maryland, which will not willingly difmember itfelf to add to the ftability of the ftate of Delaware; whilft on the other hand, the latter would not be dcfirous of finking entirely into the ftate of Maryland. This meafure would alfo meet fome oppofition from the fmaller ftates, who at prefent are compenfated for the inferiority of the number of their members in the houfe of reprefentatives by the equal number of reprefentatives they fend to congrefs, of which compenfation this meafure would deprive them.

A motion was made in the legiflative affembly this year, to declare all the children of flaves born after this period free, and to give freedom to all flaves now under the age of twenty-eight, when they attain that age; and that all above that age fhould remain flaves for life. The motion was carried in the houfe of reprefentatives, but as the majority of the people of the country evinced great difapprobation of the meafure,
meafure, it is expected that it will be thrown out next year by the fenate; and that.flavery, which every one condemns here, will remain precifely as it is, even without any preparatory act towards its gradual abolition.

The fmallnefs of the flate, its vicinity to Philadelphia, its fituation on the edge of the bay, or the river Delaware, affords the negroes very eafy means of running away from their mafters; which I am told they very frequently do.

The laws relative to llaves are very humane in the ftate of Delaware. Every mafter who ufes his flaves cruelly is fined, and the murder of a negto is punifhed with death. If a white man ftrike a negro, who is not his flave, the mafter of that negro may bring the offender to juftice, and punifh hụm by a fine. Till within thefe two years the flaves were, for all offences, tried by two juftices of the peace and fix freeholders; they are at prefent tried by the ordinary judges, and by a jury if the offence is capital. . They are in every other refpect well treated, and well fed. The price of a good negro is two hundred and feventy dollars.

The criminal law is that of England, with a very few alterations.
The feat of government is at prefent at Dover, the moft central town of the fmall ftate of Delaware; until 1704, it was at Wilmington.

A collection of the laws of the ftate of Delaware is now printing; this is the more neceffary, as there are many ufeful laws, which have never appeared in print. The Englifh during the war plundered the town-houfes of this ftate, as well as every other; and fent the original records to the governor-general at New-York. After the war it was agreed that they fhould be returned; but many of them were previoufly deftroyed.

ROAD TO NEWCASTLE; AND NEWCASTLE.

Half a mile from Wilmington, you crofs the Chriftiana in a very fmall ferry-boat, which, however, carries over feveral ftages every day. The two fore-horfes are taken off and placed behind, which fills the whole boat, the fdes of which are not fix inches high. Every thing in this country difplays great want of fore-fight; ftages and ferry-boats, as well as politics, are made for the moment. A prudent man forefees many dangers, which the inhabitants of this country are prevented by habit and careleffnefs from feeing. Whenever, therefore, an accident happens, nobody is prepared for it; every one is agitated and alarmed, but no remedy is applied.

The country on this fide of Newcaftle is a continued flat; it is, however, better cultivated than that on the other fide of Wilmington. The forl appears to be light. The land is laid out in meadows, a few corn fields, and feveral fields of maize, which are all enclofed : there is very little wood land, and very few good trees. The houfes are rather better than the land; fome of them are very handfome. New' caftle is compofed of feventy houres, fome of which are of brick, and are built adjacent to each other: the wide ftreets and the grafs plots give it the appearance of an Englih village. Being the county town, it contains the feffions-houre and the prifon. The town is built on the Delaware ; it does not, however, carry on any direet foreign trade, but confines itfelf to the coafting trade with Philadelphia.

Newcaftle, when in the poffeffion of the Swedes, was called NewStockholm. When the Dutch conquered it, they called it NewAmfterdam; and when the Duke of York took poffeffion of it he gave it the name which it has fince retained. It is the oldeft city of this ftate.

A fund having been raifed by way of lottery, fanctioned by the ftate, for the purpofe of building quays at Newcaftle, that place now affords Vol. II.

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fhelter to veffels in the winter, and begins to rife from the ftate of decay into which it had funk.

Oak is fold at Newcaftle for five dollars a cord, and hiccory for nearly feven dollars. The population of the county of Newcaftle amounts to about eighteen thoufand free people, and three thoufand flaves. The frequent communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the great traffic between the two cities, have occafioned the eftablifhment of a more fpeedy means of conveyanc $\because$ of goods and paffengers, than by the ordinary land and water carriage.

Four fmall floops conftantly fail to and from Newcaftle and Philadelphia. : Regular ftages convey the paffengers to French-Town, on the Elk-River, about twelve miles diftant from Newcaftle. Goods are carried there in carts. Other Hoops fail down the Elk-River, which empties itfelf into the Chefapeak, eighteen miles from FrenchTown, from whence they proceed to Baltimore. : The expence of the palfage from Philadelphia to Newcaftle is three quarters of a dollar, three quarters of a dollar by the ftage to French-Town, and one dollar and a quarter from French-Town to Baltimore. This route is impaffable during the three or four winter months, at which time the river Delaware is generally frozen.
Newcaftle is the true point from which all the Philadelphian Mips take their departure: When they are laden, they drop down thither with their pilot, and take in their poultry and vegetables, where the captains who remain at Philadelphia to fettle their accounts at the cuftom-houfe join them by land, and from whence they fail with the firft fair wind.

## ROAD TO WARWICK.-THE RED LION.-MIDDLETON.

All the country is extremely flat until you arrive at the Red Lion, an inn much frequented by fages and travellers. The ficlds are very extenfive : fome wheat is fown here, which is beginning to fhoot; but the general produce is maize: there are fome meadows fown with
clover, aind a fmall fhare of timothy-grafs. A few quickfet hedges are here and there to be feen, but they merely evince to an European the poffibility of thus enclofing the fields in this country. Such is the manner in which they are here planted and kept, that they ferve merely to relieve the eye, fatigued with the gloomy enclofures of dead wood. They feldom dig any ditch at the foot of the bank on. which the quickfet is planted, or if they do, they cut it fo narrow and perpendicular, that it is incapable of carrying off the fmalleft current of water. The thorns are planted in fingle rows; when grown they are lopped at the bottom, and become fmall trees, which are eafily broken down and overthrown by the cattle. Time will no doubt teach the inhabitants of America the great advantage of this fort of hedges, which would fave an enormous quantity of wood, in a country where its fearcity begins to be already felt: they will learn that the firft expence of planting and preferving them would be abundantly repaid by their duration through an endlefs period, in which no further care nor expence would be required.

This will certainly be the cafe fome day or other; but it is aftonifhing, that, notwithftanding fo many farmers are continually arriving from Europe, and particularly from England, where the utility of quickfet hedges and the method of raifing them are fo well known, the people of this country have not yet profited by their experience. Indolence, and a want of fufficient funds, are, without doubt, the two principal caufes which retard fo necelfary an improvement. The woods of the ftate of Delaware and the eaftern thore of Maryland abound with thorns fimilar to our hawthorns, of which excellent and agreeable hedges might be made.

The road from Wilmington, through Newcaftle, divides itfelf at the Red Lion inn: one road leads to Dover, and to the fouth of the fate of Delaware, the other to Chester-town, and into the fouth of the ftate of Maryland: we have chofen the latter route; -l fay we, for I travel in company with Mr . Guillemard, who is fo kind as to accompany me the few firf days of this tittle jouriey. Land in the

Nn2 neighbourhood
neighbourhood of the R.d. Lion is fold at about twenty dollars an acre; the foil is rather light, but good. This inn is furnifhed with alk forts of provifions from Newcaftle, from which it is feven or eight miles diftant.

The road from the Red Lion to Warwick runs through the fame fort of flat ill-cultivated country. The foil, however, becomes ftronger, and better. Some large farm-houfes are to be feen on the right and left of the road; they are furrounded with little huts for the negroes, from which circumftance it may be fuppofed a conliderable number of them are employed here.

Middeeton, the ouly village between Warwick and Newcaftle, is compofed of about twenty houfes, fome of which are of brick; it is the laft village in the fate of Delaware, which, however, extends. to within a mile of Warwick, that is to fay, three miles beyond Middleton.

## WARWICK.-CULTIVATION AND DISEASES OF CORN.

We croffed fome fmall creeks to day, which turn a few mills and fome forges. They fall into the Delaware either direetly or in conjunction with others which they meet in their courfe. The fmall creek of Bohemia, near Warwick, is the firt which we have met with that runs as far as the Chefapeak. The village of Warwick comprizes only five or fix houfes; it is in the fate of Maryland, and in the county of Cecil. The farmers complain much of the injury done to their corn by the Heffian fly. As this difeafe is very common in the eaft of Maryland, I thall defer a more full defoription of it until I have received fome better information on the fubject. I thall only obferve at prefent, that from the converfation of two farmerg, whom I faw at the inn, it appears to me that the Hefian fly chiefly attacko fuch corn as grows on a poor foil, and that feveral veins of earth in the fame fields, which are of a better quality than the reft, are free from them: Thefe farmers were of opinion, that if the lands were well dunged,
dunged, and kept in good order, they would not be liable to the difeafe. If this affertion may be depended upone, it thould have induced them to attend to cultivation ; but this opinion, as yet, has not made one farmer more attentive: The corn of this country is alfo fubject to the ruft, and to a difeafe called the ftab, which reddens a part of the ear, and deftroys the grain. The obfervations of the inhabitants, who are neither profound nor perfe vering in their refearches, have not afcertained the caufe of this laft difeafe of the corn, nor even its nature. They think, however, that the damp arifing from fogs is one of the principal caufes. The corn is fometimes fown here mixed with plafter-of-Paris, or with athes, but they do not cleanfe it before fowing, which is apparently one caufe of the various difeafes to which it is fubject.

Land is fold here according to its quality, from fifteen to forty dollars an acre. The laborious part of cultivation is generally performed by negro flaves. The price of fuch as are good workmen is at prefent from three to four hundred dollars a negro: they may be hired of thofe mafters who do not employ them, but let them out at fixty dollars'a year. Labourers are alfo to be procured 'among the white men, whofe wages are from one hundred to one hundred and ten dollars a year. Thefe latter are always better fed than the negroes. The farmers, moft of whom have their own negroes, or hire them of flave owners, feldom employ white men, except in the time of harveft, when they pay them a dollar and a half a day, and find them in provifions. The landlord of the inn where we fopped, who is a farmer, and who hires negroes, not having a fuirmitnt number of his OWh, prefers them to white men; he affures us they will work as well, if properly looked after; and that the whites require as much attention in this refpect as the negroes. He obferved, however, that thore whites who confented to work with the blacks were of the loweft kind. He has a large field of clover before his houfe, every aere of which produces him yearly fixty hundred weight of fodder in three crops. He has not held this farm more than one year: it confifts of two hundred acres; only fixty of which are good land.

As there is no market at Warwick, meat is only to be procured of the farmers; who, before they kill their oxen, calves, or theep, enfure a fale for them in the neigbbourhood. During this day'sijourney we have met with good dry roads. Thofe which we travelled yefter. day 'were rocky, miry; and cut to pieces by carriage-wheels. The weather to day is very. fine; it is a true European fpring day; comfortably warm and pleafant. The leaves of the willow trees begin to expand; the turtle-doves woo their mates; and the birds warble their fongs. Blackbirds are more common in thefe parts than any other fpecies.

## CHESTER-TOWN, AND THE MANNER IN WHICH JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED THERE.-OBSERVATIONS ON SLAVERY.

Between Warwick and George-Town, you pafs the fmall creek called Head of Saflafras. At the head of this creek are fome mills, which are turned by its water, collected in a large pond; the natural declivity of the creek being very inconfiderable. This fmall creek has feveral branches, which we have pafied, and which unite together five or fix houfes at the head of each. Neither thefe nor two or three other creeks which we have befure croffed, flow through vallies, but through hollows; which do not alter the appearance of the ground, or interrupt the perfect level of its furface.: All the land in this neighbourhood. is of a rich and fertile foil. The fields are ftill more extenfive than thofe which we faw yefterday; the generality of farms are larger, and the appearance of the country is better: but we couftantly meet with proofs of the little attention beftowed on cultivation. The colour of the foil, in many places, indicates that it contains iron; which fettles in the ponds, and on the furface of the earth. Among the mills of the Head of Saffafras there are fome iron-mills. ${ }_{1}$ The road to Chefter prefents little varicty; it is a continual flat, and the fields are ftripped of their trees, as are all thofe which we have feen fince we left Philadelphia.

Chefter, where we arrived on the thirteenth of March, is fituated in a valley, much larger than any we have yet feen. The college, which is a large building, on the fummit of a hill, commands a view of this little town. This building is in a deplorable ftate of decay, although it is not yet finifhed. There is no glafs in any of the windows; the walls have fallen down in many places, and the doors are without fteps: yet this is the fecond college of the ftate, in which there are only two. This eftablifhment is endowed, with three thoufand three hundred and thirty dollars a year. It maintaius a prefident and three mafters; the number of feholars, however, is not more than forty or fifty, though for fixteen dollars all the branches of learning which are taught there may be acquired. Boarders pay eighty or ninety dollars for their board. Twelve or fiftecn hundred dollars have already been expended on this building. It is conftructed on a plan large enough to receive five hundred fcholars. Funds are wanting to complete it, and like almoft ald the public buildings in America it will be in ruins before it is finifhed. There are no free-fchools in this fate, but few day-fchools, and ftill fewer grammar-fchools, where people in eafy circumftances can fend their children. A propofition was made at the laft meeting of the legiflative affembly, to eftablifh a grammar-fchool in each county, at the public expence; but this propofition, which has not yet been determined upon, will not be carried, becaufe in the firft place nobody feels, or appears to feel, the advantages of a fuperior education; fecondly, becaufe the fmall number of thofe who are fenfible of thofe advantages do not fuppofe that much good will refult from a fingle fchool in each county; and laftly, becaufe the propofed eftablifhment does not include any provifion for the education of the people, at leaft not for that part of the people who are unable to pay for it; and who, doubtlefs, are entitled to fhare with the other members of the community in the advantages of an education purchafed with the public treafure.

Chefter contains about one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty
thirty houfes, almoft all built in one ftreet; a few of them are brick houfes, but the greater part arc of wood: among the latter are fome rather handfome, well painted, and large. The principal freet-and, as I have faid, there is fcarcely more than one-is built on a gentle declivity, floping towards the river. About the middle of this ftreet, built on a large fpace of ground, ftands a church; the windows and the walls of which are not in a much better condition than thofe of the college. A minifter is maintained by fubfeription, who reccives about three hundred dollars: as he is alfo prefident of the college, with a falary of eight hundred dollars, befides a refidence, he may live very comfortably: the contributions of his parifhioners would not afford him a fubfiftence. Near the fame fpot ftands the hall of juftice.

Chefter, as the chief town of the county of Kent, is the feat of juftice : courts are held here twice a year, as well as all the courts of common pleas for the ftate of Maryland ; they are held by a chief judge, or a judge of the diftriet, who prefides fucceffively in fimilar courts in the four counties, of which the diftrict is compofed; and by two affiftant judges, who only fit in the county-court. Mr. Samuel Cbew, the brother of my refpectable friend Benjamin Cbew, of Philadelphia, is one of the affiftant judges. I waited upon him at his houfe; and as he was then in court, I went thither to him. This building is by no means to be admired, either for its exterior, which is falling to decay, like all the public buildings of this city, or for the decorations of the hall of juftice, which is not in a better ftate of repair than the outide of the building.

But here, as every-where elfe, the inftitution of juries infpires one with reverence : the jurymen here appear attentive, and anxious to decide with equity. Wherever this benevolent inftitution is eftablifhed, we exult to fee the interefts, the honour, the lives of men committed to the eharge of their equals; whom paffion does not blind; whom the partial knowledge of obfolete ftatutes does not prejudice; who, having fimply to pronounce on matters of fact, require no other guide than the dictates of common fenfe, of which few men, efpecially few
plain men, are deftitute. The forms of juftice here are lefs fatisfaltory than in England; where the judge himfelf notes down the depofitions of the witneffes, and the principal arguments of the counfellers, and repeats them to the jury before they pronounce their verdiet, carcfully difengaging the fimple facts on which they have to decide from every thing irrelevant. The judges here do not take that trouble; which is generally more neceffary here, as the counfellors are garrulous, ignorant, and full of chicanery. Yet ftill the juries feldem pronounce an unjuft verdict; and, as one proof at leaft of their zeal and attention in the difcharge of their duty, I mult remark, that during my Thort ftay in this city, a jury has been inclofed twenty-four hours before they agreed in their verdict on a caufe the iffue of which did not involve more than fifty dollars. The proceedings of the court at Chefter appeared to me to be conducted with more decorum than in Philadelphia, or any of the American ftates which I have vifited. All the attendants are uncovered : filence is preferved : and the only indecorum is occafioned by the counfellors, who wrangle, interrupi, and often abufe each other ; and appear here, as almoft every-where elfe, calculated rather to perplex than elucidate the queftions which they argue.
Houfe robberies are very frequent in Maryland; five or fix trials for this offence occur almoft every feffions. Murders are very rare. The judges attribute the multiplicity of ?robberies to the free negroes, who are numerous in the ftate of Maryland: I have heard the fame accufation preferred againft them in all the ftates where flavery is permitted. Such a charge is confequently a frong argument with the flave-holders againft the abolition of flavery; but the evil, if it exits,' as I am led to believe it does, is ftill to be attributed to the ftate of flavery; in which thefe newly-freed men have been previoufly kept, and from which they have been emancipated without any preparation for a fate of freedom.
It is natural to fuppofe, that a flave, haraffed by continual labour, driven by the fourge to toil in the open fields whether he is healthy. $\because \mathbf{V a x}$. II.

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or fick, confiders liberty merely as a releafe from labour. Whilf he was a flave, food of fome fort or other was always provided for him; without the leaft care on his part; fince he was aware that no $\mathrm{in}_{\mathrm{m}}$, duftry, or attention of his, would procure himeither better food or clothing. Labour therefore brought nothing but fatigue, and he became of courfe indolent and carelefs. The firf moments of his liberty are enjoyed in a ceffation of toil; for the lath tho longer refounds in his eafs : he feels the wants of nature; no education has been brflowed on him but that of flavery, which teaches vim to cheat, wu fteal, to lie; and he fatisfies thofe wants', for which induftry bas not provided, by pilfering the corn or provifions of his seighbours, and becomes the receiver of goods ftolen by the gaves.
Though fuch are the neceffary confequences of freedom, tibus befoowed upon a flave, they thould by no means operate unfavourably with, thofe who are defirous' of the gradual emancipation of the negroes is who conceive that by a careful and liberal preparation for fuch ${ }^{\text {a }}$ benevolent meafure, adapted to the number of negroes in the country, and many other circumftances, the greater part: of the evils defcribed, may be avoided, and may at leingth be entirely prevented if not in the prefent, at leaft in the future generation. But how ca. we hope for fo general a fpirit of philanthropy among men who loc only to their prefent intereft, of which they imagine it deftractive?

In the ftate of Maryland, flaves are, tried in the fame cor ts as the whites; they have alfo the privilege of trial by juries. $T$ ! punifhments for the blacks are very feveres but the manaers of re people are mild, at leaft in that part of Maryland where Lam at prefent, and prevail over the rigour of the laws. II $I$ was withefs to a fact which proves the humanity of the judges, andi their defire to render equal juftice to the accufed, whether whitesior Maves. A female negro is now in prifon accufed of having poifoned a child, and of having attempted to poifon her miftrefs. Her miftrefs, who is her accufer, being a woman of confiderable confequence in the country, and allied to a family of great influence in the county, the judges, jealous of the effects of that influence
influente on the fury, Have availed themfelves of the power they poffeff of referring the'trial to the general court of the diftrict, which is held fixty miles from Chefter, that the accufed may enjoy every poffible chance of a fair and impartial trial.
No meafures have yet been adopted in Maryland for the gradual freedom of the flaves : fome well-meaning men hope to lead the attention of the legiflature in a thort time to the fubject, but the opinion of the country feems by no means favorable to it.

The laws of Maryland empower the judges to alter the fenteuce of death into a milder punifhment; which is that of fending the convict to labour for a longer or a thorter time in the public works at Baltimore.. I am not of their opinion who admire this provifion of the law; which, on the contrary, appears to me extremely reprehenfible, as it may, and often muft, rehder the judges partial in the eyes of the public : whereas, in every well-regulated ftaie; the judge fhould merely be the paffive organ of the law. In the fate of Maryland how eafily may each judge, in adminiftering juttice in his own county, be fiwayed by his naturall difpolition; by an acquaintance with the families of the criminals, or by a momentary impulfe of paflion : at leart, how liable is he to be fufpected of fuch partialities! The judge of the diftriet receives eight hundred dollars a year; the affiftant judges only three dollars a day during the feffions. The juries and the witneffes receive one dollar and a third a day.

Near the juftice-hall fands the prifon. It is a fmall new building, which has not yet even a faircarfe, There is a yard in which it was intended the prifoners thould walk for the benefit of the air, but the walls of it are fo lows that the prifoners are prohibited from walking there, as they might eafily efcape. .: Debtors are confined in a feparate apartment of the fame prifon. The other prifoners are kept together, and in irons: there were but four there when I faw the prifon, one of whichindas'a negro, who, in attempting to efcape from the window fractured his leg in fueh a maviner, as to render amputation neceffary ${ }^{\text {Whe }}$ entered this prifon, and vifited the whole interior of \%
the building without the gaoier, who was ablent, and who had left the keys in the doors, in fuch a manner, that:we, or any other perCons who had come to the prifon, might have releafed all the prifoners. This careleffnefs, this negligence, is, generally speaking, characteriftic of the country. The igaoler receives eighteenpence a day for the maintenance of each prifoner; the whole of which pittance ougbt certainly to be applied to that object ; but it is to be fufpected, and indeed we were affured; that this is not very ferupuloufly done.
, At Chefter, as almoft every-where elfe in America, the burial-place is in the middle: of the town; here, however, to the danger of contagion, always great in warm climates, is added indecency; for the burial-ground is in the high freet, near the prifon; it is without walls, or any other inclofure to conceal it ; and is not diftinguifhed by any marks, which might infpire the refpect due to every place fet apart for the burial of the dead. The fadnefs which this indifference has occafioned me, will perhaps be afcribed to prejudice; but where is the fon, or the hufband, who could behold without Ahuddering the grave of the father, or the wife that he loved, trampled on by beafts? Reverence for the afhes of the dead appears to me as natural as refpect for the aged; which perhaps fome may' alfo denominate a prejudice; but it is a prejudice of which few, l think, would have fufficient energy to diveft themfelves, though they may Alile ithat corruption of the underfauding, and of morals, energy, which throws off all reftraint, which fpuns the fentiments of nature; and renounces every ancient feeling and opinion merely on account of their antiquity.
$\cdots$ A poor-houfe for the county is eftablifhed at Chefter on $I$ have al ready repeated, that my opinion is unfavourable to the eftablifhment of this fort of houfes. This, however, is kept in as good order as any. private houfe. The poor are well fed, and have the appearance of being very healthy. The building of the houfe coft about five thoufand fix hundred dollars. The annual expence for eighty-two pauh pers, old and young, is four thoufand dollars, which is about fortve

Afix'dollars and a third per head The overfeers of the poor in each hundred of the county have the power d of admitting into the poorthoufe fuch perfons'as they deem proper objects. The children are put out apprentices when they are of a proper age; and as they are bound to remain with their mafters till the age of twenty-one, no money is advanced by the houfe to the mafters.. Hitherto the negroes have been excluded from the :poor-houfd : : which is certainly a juft exciufion, as far as it refpects flaves, as their mafters ought to take care of them; bút which ought not to be extended to free niegroes, negreffes, and their children. It was faid by the governors of the poor, that if they admitted the claims of thefe people, their houfe would be filled by them; as their improvidence is greater than the whites. It is difficult to admit this reafoning of economy as an excufe for 50 inhuman a refufal Prejudice againft the negroes, and particularly againft the free negroes, is the true caufe of this unjuft decifion; which reduces the old, infirm negroes, and their children, to fubfirt upon private charity, and in failure ${ }_{n}$ of that precarious fource, frequently expofes them to the utmoft want and loweft ftate of wretchednefs. The poors'-rates in the ftate of Maryland are levied upon eachicounty, Every county has not a poor-houfe. In feveral they adminiftemrelief to the poor at their own houfes, but every-where the fame regulations are adopted relative to the diftributions of the public money.
f: Chefter is built on a river of the fame name, which rifes in the ftate of Delaware. This river is about three quarters of a mile wide, und is' natrigable in boats ten miles above, the town; after which it Decomes a fmall creck, the ftrdam of which is barely fufficieut to turn wimitl. Ohefter is thirteer miles in a direct line from the Chefapeak; but the land is fo flat; that the river before it reaches its mouth rums a eig-rag courfe of thirty-five miles. It is navigable to Chefter for fluips wf fromicighty to :ninety tons: One veflel of this burthen belongt tathis port, and is emplayed in the commerce of the WertIndies; I faw alfo fome fmaller fhips, and fome boats without decks, which
which are employed in the navigatiou of the bay, iand partienlasly in voyages to Baltimore All the towne that are fituated om the rivers which fall into the Chefapieak employ fimilar weffets, the numbers of which have been greatly increafed: wjithin thefe few. years; ws the corn which was formerly carried away by the Philadelphian merchants, or by the Brandywine millers, is at prefent fent to Baltimore, whene lately feveral good mills have: been built: : grain is likewifo fent to Elk-Town:"

Carn is raifed in large quantitied in this part of Maryland: it is efteemed the beft and heavieft of any which is grown in the United States, but, as I have before obferved, it is fubject to the attacks of the Heffian fly, which often deftroys half the harveft. It feems to be uiniverfally admitted here, as well as in Warwicks that fuch corn as is fown in foils either naturally rich, or made fo by dunging, is exempted from this difeafe, as the blade fhoots fatt and becomes very foon ftrong and impenetrable to the attacks of this deffructive little fly. Befides the ruft and the fab; the corn is likewife fometimes injured by a fpecies of fly, knewn in Virginia by the nameoof Widles, which renders it neceffary to thralh it immediately it isticuz; but this difeafe is by no means fo gereral here as in the lower parts of Virginia, though it is not long fince they have fuffered by it inthis part of Marylands whote, however, they have as yet negleted the precaution of threfhing the corn as foon as it is cut. The conviction of the advantage of enriehing the land has not induced the farmers to tobettow more idung upon their fields. Such land as is cultivated in the ufual way 1 produces only from five to fix buthels of coin an acre, wor from/ eights to ten buffies's of maize; whilt fuch as is well donged produtes fix or fevely times more: the latter is, befides; lefs fubbect to injury from the dampa than the former. It is, however, to the hamax fipecies that the conftant damps of this boggy and flat countryilareimof platuicious as the
 larly nóxiouis: as Bilious and intermintent fevens ano epidemicaly iad Autumi,' and attedek mort than apreighth of the whito iohabitailtsi

Many people fink under thefe diforders, the general effects of which
 tained the age of fixty-five. The negroes are lefs affected by thefe ciforders than the whitesoubd ta gerpefal live longer! The prefervation of their health is attibuted their confianty fleeping in the kitchens, where they'are preferved frotn the daimpls, which penctrate into all the houfes, even durforg the troft unpleafant beat.
Chefter has'a markee regelarty tiviee a weelo, which is well fupplied with provifions. Beef, thitton'; and divell, conts from fix to aight pence per: pound The rent of the bed hiolfes lin Chefter does not exceed one hundred dollars, and livitig inf denetal is cheaper there by one half than at Philadelphia.

- There areiabout fourteen or fifteen fores at Chiefter, one of which is'kept by Mr. John CHew, anothet brother of my friend at Philadelplia. Thét goods are in general broughe from Philidelphia, where' they are obtained cheaper than at Baltimore; notwithftanding the expences of carriage, which amountsto nefilly one per cent. They are fold at twenty or twenty-five per dent above the price of the fhops in Philadelphia: When it is known that the greatelt part of the ftorekeepers at Chefter freqtentify buy their goods at a half, and always a quarter, below the market price, it muft be fuppofed that though they tranfact little bufinefs they make great profits.
- Pree regrdes fot agricultutal labour are eafily procured at eighty dollars a year; qaves may bet hired at fifty dollats. Some planters prefer white laboureis athd free negroes to taves, as lefs troublefome and more profitable. A cow is fold here for fifteen or twenty dollars; an ox, for forty; and a horfe for labbur, for one hundred. Carriage horfes often coft fix hundred dollaiss the pair. The county of Kent, of which Chefter is the chief place, conne thinteen thotrand inhabitants, of whieh five thouland fix hundred are flaves; it furnifhes but few cattle for the markets of Baltimore and Philadelphia, as almoft all its produce is confumed within itfelf.


## COLONEL THYLMAN.

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Having croffed the river, we entered Queen Ann's-County, which. affords no more variety in the ature of its foil or its cultivation than thofe I have paffed I was informed that I was in the worft part of the county, and that the mosediftant parts are fertile and produce great quantities of corn, which aminduced to believe, as every body agreed in the report; aud as it is, whill known that the county, exports a large quantity of corn, and fends a great many cattle to Baltimore market: but all the land which lies near the road twentytwo miles on this fide Colonel Thylman's is poor and barren, which is, attributed to its having been drained by the long growth of tobacco here previous to the almoft total relinquifhing the cultivation of that plant in this part of Maryland. Thefe forts of foil produce from four to fix buthels of corn an acre, when they are uot infefted with either the Heffian fly, with imut, by the ftab, nor by the widle. The houfes by the fide of the roads are of, the moft miferable kind, and the inhabitants appear by their exterior as ,ppor as itheir layds ${ }^{\prime}$, Thefe: habitations confirt of bad log-houfes, as fmall, nf thofe which, are met within the midtt of the molt diftant woods.

The little village of Churcb-bill, containing, a dgzen ohd,houres, and two old:little churches, the one epircopal, and; the ather methodifical, is the only one to be met with on this fide Gentervills the chicf town of the county; this place is fituated uppuinmifmall elevatign abpye Corfica-creek. The county built the feffonss,houfe and the, prifon, there are fame other habitations, harmenconfing mincipally of tayerps and warehoufes, makingin; the whole, about twenty houfes tolcrably: well built af brick, bute at as coufiderable diftance: from $_{i}$ egch opther $^{\text {of }}$ without having any cultivated, fields, pear them:, there is, ay mill of confiderable fize, built supon the oreek. A dittle further in the country there is an epifcopal church, which the inhabitantsjin thg meighbourhood who are in eafy circumftances attend regularly: 1 have feen maliy hotieg and carriages attending at the door. As to Church-hill,
the finall village which I paffed, the epifcopal church there is but thinly attended, almoft all the inhabitants frequent that of the methodifts.
From Centerville to Colonel Thylman's the foil feems to be a little better; there are foine farms which appear to be for the moft part the habitations of planters; but thofe poor little houfes are much more numerous. . 'T he whole country is covered with cattle of a very poor condition, which are always, during winter and fummer, left in $;$ the fields: and in the woods: they are of a very fmall fpecies. Hogs are more abundant in Queen Ann's-County than in the county of Kent, and more fcattered about in the roads and in the fields. Sheep are allo confiderably plentiful in this part of Maryland, but they are fmall and long-legged ; in general they produce only two pounds of wool, which fells at two fobellings a pound.

The houre of Colonel Thylman is upon the river Chefter; it is in a very flat fituation, from whence ${ }^{\text {a }}$ great mafs of water is feen, which is, however, only the bay of the river Chefter parted by the illes of Eaftern, Neck, and Kent-ifland.

Colonel Thylman has a property of three thoufand acres of land contiguous, of which he ufes about one thoufand for growing corn and maize, and for meadow ground. He appears to know all the faults of the agriculture of his country, and to be convinced of the advantage refulting from a change, but ho fees fo many difficulties attending it, that the amendments he makes are only partial and few, though well informed, by the reading of good Englifh books, of all that is neceffary to be done in order to eftablifh a good and rich, tillage. 1 Cuftom almoft every where prevails over light and knowledge'; people will not, they daro not, act contrary to others : and in the bufinefs of agriculture, where this cuftom has a greater empire perhaps than any-where elfe, the great expences, which are neceffary, to the introduction of a great change forthe better, aid this general difpofition to follow the common routine.

Vol. II. Pp GENERAL

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE POPULATION OF LOWER MARYLAND.

The population of white people in the eaft part of Maryland, diminifhes inftead of augmenting. In a country abounding in flaves, the whites do not apply much to labour. Their ambition confifts in buying negroes; they buy them with the firft fum of money they get, and when they have two of them they leave off working themfelves: this fmall number is not fufficient to keep their lands in good order according to the tillage of the country, bad as it may be. The fmall farmers among the whites thus leaving off labour augment their expences; and their affairs are foon in a bad condition. Thefe, and thofe who had never been able to purchafe negroes, find themfelves in an inferior fituation to their neighbours who have many flaves: difpleafed with their ftation, they foon think of eftablifhing themfelves in a country where land is cheaper, and where they fhall not be fo much furpaffed by proprietors fo difproportionably richer than themfelves. So that all thefe fmall farms, the fupporting of which becomes every year more chargeable, becaufe the wood for making the fences for enclofure is more fcarce, and hand-labour at a higher price, are put to fale, and are bought by -ich planteris, and thofe who have fold them goto eftablifh themfelves in Kentucky, in Teneffee, and in the countries of the weft. By this the province does not gain in agricultural improvements what it lofes in population; its lands are not better managed; their produce is not increafed but often diminifhed, becaufe the purohafer of them looks rather at a good foundation for his property, that is to fay, a fire augmentation of property than an increafe of revenue.

- Here, as in other places, when the utility of negro flaves to the intefrents of the mafter is clofely examined, compared with the employment of every other kind of labour, it will be found that in reality it has none. The old men and women, children, and pregnant females,
muft be fed and clothed, and taken care of in ficknefs: Nothing is more common than to fee the propuietor of eighty flaves unable to bring thirty to work in the field at the fame time. Ten workmen, hired by the year, will perform at leaft as much labour as thefe thirty flaves, and the mafter has nothing to do but to pay them. There are already a great many mafters awhere of this calculation, and many perceive the inconvenience of flawes, who, as I have faid, caufe all the white labourers to quit the country who would apply themfelves to work if there were no laves. Niafters are embarraffed with their negroes, the population of whom would otherwife augment in the fouthern ftates in the fame proportion as that, of the whites in other parts of America; but while they all perceive the inconveniency of flavery, they are the firtt to oppofe the meafure of the legilature's making a law for the gradual abolition of flavery.

The proprietors of negroes complain already that funce their population has increafed, they are lefs fubmiffive and more turbulent thain they were before. Thefe fymptoms ought to teach them the necefity of doing fomething feeedily towards putting an end to this ftate of flavery, which will be fooner or later very dangerous to the mafters; but they fall alleep over this as they do over other dangers; and in this cafe, as in all others,' it is acknowledged that forefight is null and void among the people of America.

The fields are in all this part of Maryland often of the extent of from fixty to eighty acres. Thofe who underftand good tillage know how much this great fize of fields muft be detrimental to it, in a country where neither the horfes; the beafts, nor the fwine, are kept in the yards, and where cohfequently dung cannot ibe procured for fields of four acres, much lefs for fields of fuch great extent, which even with plenty of dung can never be regularly and well duinged. So that the harvefts, even in the better foil, are poor. They are here with refpect to dung as they ape with daves; they perceive the advantage of ufing it in the fame manner as they perceive the incon-
veniency of keeping negroes, but the cohvietion of what is beft has no more effect in the one cafe than in the other.

Some farmers juftify the largenefs of their fields by the dearnefs of materials for fencing them. It is true that five : panes or fquates of this fencing will take rather more than a cord of wood, and that five fquares will fence no more than about fixty feet, and that they ought to be renewed every three years. When it is iconfidened that a cord of oak cofts: at Chefter four dollars and a half, and safo that every farmer who makes only three bundred . equares of fencing, which is, but little, fince it is only an extent of feven hundred and twenty-two fathoms, ori4332 feet nearly, and that he could fell this wood faicmployed for fixty/dollars, it will then: not be: furprizing to foe fo many fences 'in a bad conditions; nor that fo maty ifmall farmers are difpleafed with their poffeffons on account of this expence alone. This calculation is made every 4 where : all the world knows the advantage of ihedges as ferices, every body fees fome of them in the country; the thorn is in every wooks, and there are living fences without being regularly planted. is Befides, wood Genfbly diminithes in this! part of America as in every other.... It is cut downievery-where, and made ufe of by every body; it is every-where wafted, and no-iwhere replanted; even theitrees that have been cut are not permitted to bud and grow again, becaufe the cattle are fuffered to rum over and deftroy them.

- Queen Ann's-County contains about fifteen thoufand inhabitants, of whom feven thoufand are laves: the number of free negroes is yery


The county of Talbot, to the fouth of that of Queen Ann, is: fer:tile, and produces plenty of corn and cattle, they are conveyed into Chefapeak-bay by the river Chefapeak.i..The manner of tillage, is, the

The counties of Dorchefter, Sometret, and of Winchefter, affard Alfo fome corn, but the greateft part of them is covered with, wood, particularly
particularly with cedars and pines, the carriage of which is effected by the rivers Crantikoke, Wicomeko, and Pokomeko, and is, in every ret spect, like to that of the woods of the county of Suffex, of which I have fpoken in the ftate of Delaware.

Caroline-County, fituated between that of Talbot and the ftate of Delaware, is the mott fterile of the eight counties of this part of Maryland.

A plan of a canal is in agitation, which is propofed to take place in the waters of the river Chaptank, in order to join the Delaware and the Chefapeak. It is at prefent only a project, but the legifature has or-s dered an account of the places to be taken. It is faid, that the opinion of men the moft acquainted with thefe affairs is favourable to its execution, and it is hoped that it will be accomplifhed. The divifion of the waters of this peninfula, which run either into the Delaware or into the Chefapeak, is made by a range of marfhes which reach through the whole extent of the ftate of Delaware, and of which the pofition is a little more elevated than the seft of the country. It is remarked, that the foil of thefe markes is more fandy, and of an inferior quality to that of the reft of the peninfula; and that the bufhes and hrubs which are commonly found upon the higheft mountain are alfo to be met with in this marihy country.
1:The inhabitants in eafy circumftances of the eaft part of Maryland are polite and hofpitable. Mr. Chew treated me in the moft kind and obliging manner, and had a friendihip for me which this excellent family have continued to preferve during the whole time I have been ins America. The people of this country are of gentle mailners; $i t$ is towards the interefts of their farms that their cares and attentions are generally turned, and the fale of the produce of the foil is the only commerce to which they apply:

In political opinions they are federalifts, but without any other predilection for England, than that which proceeds from the great attachment which they have here for the ancient prefident, who in the laft years of his adminiftration traced this path with credit. The people
amufe themfelves with the writings of Fenns and Porcupine; but they fay already that the latter is a black-guard, who wifhes to deliver America up into the hands of the Englifh. There is no great advancement made in politics any-where. The young men are much taken up with fox-hunting and racing.

## ISLE OF KENT.-PASSAGE OF THE CHESAPEAK.

After paffing a day agreeably at the houfe of Colonel Thylman, one of the moft amiable and polite men, and of the beft company, which. I have yet met with in America, I proceeded on my way towards KentIland, where I propofed to embark for Annapoliso. The country is everywhere flat, and the land has been much ufed for the cultivation of tobacco, which is now abandoned : the houfes are miferable. Twelve miles from the colonel's. after having paffed through a mean little village, confifting of fix or ieven houfes, hououred with the name of Queen's-Town, I paffed the Kent-narrow: in a fmall ferry-boat, and I travelled feven miles further in the flat ine of Kent; where the land was of the fame nature as that which I had juft left. The inhabitants there appear to be ftill poorer. Captain Calvert keeps a tolerably good inn at the point of the ifland, and two good fmall lloops for the paffage. But thefe floops cannot approach nearer to the fhore than within half a mile, It was neceffary to take my horfe with me in a boat abfolutely flat, from whence he was hoifted into this little veffel. The aukwardnefs of the negro failors and of the captain in this affair, made us think that the horfe and we thould have loft our lives on this occafion. Happily we came off with but little iujury, and after a paffage of an hour and a quarter over twelve miles, the breadth of Chefapeak-bay at this place, I and my horfe arrived fafe at Apnapolis the 3d of April.

The paffage for a man and his horin cofts two dollars, when there are no other paffengers; when there are many, the price of the paffage is only a dollar and a half. This little voyage is commonly performed
in two hours: we went in lefs time becaufe the weather was admirable.

ANNAPOLIS.
The profpect if Annapolis is extremely agreeable upon arriving there from the bay. This city is built upon the fide of the Severn, upon a little hill, which, without being much elevated, commands a little of the flat country which furrounds it. Annapolis was formerly the principal city of Maryland, and there was fome commerce carried on there. Since the revolution it retains the name of the metropolis of the ftate, and continues to be the feat of the goveriment, but Baltimore has drawn all the commerce from it. The capitalifts, or thofe who would become fuch, have quitted it to go and refide at Baltimore; and the iniabitants are in general families in eafy circumftances, who have property in the neighbourhood, officers of the government, and gentlemen of the law, attracted by the vicinity of the courts of juftice. The population of this town diminifhes every year; the houfes are for the moft part built of brick, and are fpacious, many of them are very large, and have fine gardens, in better order than any $I$ have yet feen in America.

The fate-houfe is one of the largeft public buildings in the United States, and its interior the moft complete and finifhed; at leaft as far as the plan is at prefent executed. This ftructure, which has already coft one hundred and thirty thoufand dollars; will probably require from fifteen to twenty thoufand more before it is completed, which it will foon be, as the legiflature grants every year the neceffary fums for this purpofe. It contains apartments for the tribunals, for the affemblies of the executive council, and rooms for the principal officers of the ftate, except for the governor, who has a houfe built by the ftate. It has a large cupola with a lantern at the top, which is afcended by a commodious ftaircafe, and from whence there is a profpect as far as the Atlantic, beyond the Chefapeak ; of the peninfula of Delaware-bay; and of the little point of Jerfey, which feparates it from Annapolis.

The college is another very confiderable building. It has an entdowment of five thoufand dollars, which is raifed by certain duties of the ftate, fuch as licences, fines, $\dot{\alpha c c}$. but of the weft part of Maryland only. There are a hundred fcholars there, and it is faid that the mafters of it are very good. The Englifh, the learned languages, the French, the mathematics as far as aftronomy, fome philofophy, and fome common law, are taught there.

A church large enough to contain three times the number of juhabit tants in Amapolis shews, that at the time it was built there was no fufpicion of the prefent depopulation of the city, which does not con, tain more than two thoufand inhabitants.

Annapolis is, however, as to fociety, one of the moft agreeable cities of the United States; hofpitality, and an obliging fincerity, are in no part fo general; all the families are united, and a ftranger, always well received among them, foon finds himfelf at his eafe there.
I had a letter: for Mr. Cooke, one of the moft celebrated counfellors in the ftate. He is efteemed as one of thofe, who unite the greateft talents to goodnefs, to virtue, and to kiudnefs. He is faid to poffers. that delicacy in his profeffion, which has always appeared to me to be neceffary to make that of a counfellor the principal, and the moft refpectable, of all others. He never undertakes a doubtful cafe; and his fortune permits him to do his duty in juft caufes without emolument, to thofe clients who are not in a fituation to pay him. Can there be, for a man of talents and morality, a fituation in life preferable to that ? Always the advocate of juftice, labouring without ceafing to have it adminiftered, in the manner fuch a clear and virtuous confcience fees it in; what employment of life can be compared to this? Here I point at the fpeculators in lands, in the funds, and upon the ruin of others, \&c. \&c.-call me a fool for avowing it.

Mr. Carrol, one of the richeft inhabitants of the United States, has alfo a hopufe at Annapolis, and many others in the ftate : he has in, general the favourable opinion of the people. Mr. Cooke introduced me toi Mr. Ogle, to the houfe of; Dr. Murray, and to many others.
others. All that I have feen of the men and women of this city lends me to think it one of the phaces which a ftranger would be moft inclined to choofe, if he did not catch the difeale of the country-the thirf for fpeculation.

Politics are here what they are in that part of Maryland I have juft quitted. At prefent the people here are held in admiration by the fucceffes of Buonaparte, and I am very glad to have arrived at this period, in'a city which is rather difpofed to Englifh opinions than to favourable ones of my country.

A feparate peace with the emperor is wifhed for, which would compel that of England. It is by far the deareft of my wifhes ; but let us lope and fpeak of fomething elfe. The inhabitants of Ammapolis fay that the fituation is healthful, yet they confers that they are fubject to fevers in autumu. The country has not the appearance of being fo unhealthy as that of the other fide of the bay; but it is too much furrounded by water and creeks of a llow current, to be depended upoin as a falutary abode.

The county of Ann Arundel, of which Annapolis is alfo the chief place, is peopled with about thirteen thoufand freemen, and eleven thoufand Ilaves. Wheat, maize; oats, and tobacco, are cultivated here. lion is found, and three or four forges and furnaces for great works have been eftablifhed here during fome years.

A cord of oak wood cofts at Annapolis four dollars and a half, that of hiccory five and a half. Virginia coals have been burnt here about two years.

The market here is very badly provifioned; it is very often without beef; when there is any it fells at eight pence a pound, and mutton and veal at ten pence. Fifh, and efpecially perch, rockfifh, and thads, abound in the proper feafon for them.
1 learnt at Annapolis that Mr. Carroll in his large plantation near ElJicot's' mill had attempted to cultivate the vine, without fuccefs, though te had employed vine-dreffers whom he had exprefly fent for from Vol. II.

Qq
France.

France. From this they conclude here that the wine cannot profper, and that the wine cannot be good. This proves that the nature of the foil and of the climate require fume particular care and attention, of which good oblervation, and longer experience, may lead to the difcovery of the fecret ; but it is impofible to fuppofe that the foil of Maryland is incapable of producing good grapes.

## THE HISTORY, CONSTITUTION, AND LAWS OF MARYLAND:

Annapolis being the feat of government, it appears to me proper to place here what 1 have to fay of the hiftory and contitution of Maryland.

The northern fates of America owe their eftablifhment to the perfecutions which the Prelbyterians fuffered in England.

Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, a Catholic, received at his requeft in 1033 a charter from Charles the Firft, who gave to him and to his heirs the property of the countries to the north of the Po towmack. This charter grauted to Cecilins Calvert endowed him with the power and authority of making laws both civil and criminal, of raifing taxes, and granting honours.

The enacting claufe of the charter ftated an intention of extending the Chriftian religion : Charles the Firft therein engages for himfelf and his heirs, never to lay upon the inbabitants of thefe new colonies any interior tax by an exterior legilature.

The firft colony, compofed of about two hundred gentlemen of fortune and rank, and the fame number of their partizans or domeftics, all Catholics, landed in the beginning of 1033 near to the mouth of the Potowmack, in Cherapeak-bay. They gave to their eftablifhment the name of Maryland, fame fay in honour of the virgin, others that it was in honour of Queen Mary, wife of Charles the Firf. They made their eftablifhment in concert with the Indians of whom they bought lands, and with whom they lived in great cordiality.

They received for their eftablifhment more fuccours from thefe favages than they could expeet; they provided them with game, and the Indian women taught them how to make bread of maize, \&c.
.. Lord Baltimore eftablifhed his colony upon laws of entire toleration for every fect of the chriftian religions without preference for any, and alfo upon thofe of civil liberty. This colony received fucceffively many new emigrations from Europe, and a confiderable number of puritans whom the laws of Virginia drove from their in: fant fettlement, in confequence of which it increafed very much. An alfembly of freemen formed in 1038, in concert with Lord Baltimore, a kind of conftitution for the formation of laws which fhould not be enforced till after they had received the fanction of two houfes, and the approbation of the governor.
: In the midft of thefe wife eftablifhments it is painful to learn, that Mavery took root in this colony in its, infancy, for an act made by an affembly of freemen, in giving a definition of the people, pronounced that they cornffed of all the inbabitants, the flaves excepted.

This colony was difturbed fucceffively by troubles, which were quickly appenfed by thord Baltimore; of whom it appears that prudence and excellent conduet in all fituations never failed him.
$\therefore$ After the death of Charles the Firft affairs changed. Cromwell was acknowledged by this province, which was then dependent upon England. Lord Baltimore was obliged to take refuge in Virginia. The Catholic religion was excluded after the Englifh religion was eftablifhed by law. In fhort, after many viciflitudes, and after the reftoration of Charles the Second, Lord Baltimore was re-eftablifhed in' the property of the ftate of Maryland, where his heirs were fixed till the laft revolution, in which a part of their poffeffions was confifcated.

The conftitution of 1038 was revifed in 1650 , aind underwent fome changes, was fufpended during the troubles; but after thofe were blown over it was reftored to full vigour, and remained fo till 1776, when the prefent conftitution was made.

By this conftitution the general affembly is compofed of a houfe of delegates, and a fenate: Each county choofes four members of the houfe of delegates: there are feventeen counties, and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore nominate two each. The houfe of delegates is, renewed every year. The conditions required to become a member are to be twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the fate; a refident of the county of one year ftanding; and to be poffeffed of a property of the value of thirteen hundred and thirty dollars. The elcators of the reprefentatives are required to be twenty-one years of age, and to be freemen, poffeffing a perional, property bf eighty dollars, or fifty acres of land. There are fifteen fenators who are chofen for five jears, by two electors for cach county, chofen by the electors who choofe the reprefentatives. Seven fenators out of the fifteen are required to be of the eafter! part of the ftate; and eight of the weftern part; their functions all ceafe together, In order to become a fenator it is required to be twenty-five years of age, to have been a refident of the ftate during the threc years preceding, and to bave a property of two thoufand fix hundred and fixty-two dollars:;
The executive power confifts of a govetnor and five counfellors; they are chofen by the majority of the two houfes united. The fame conditions required to become a fenator are required to become a counfellor.

The governor is required to be twenty-five years of age at leaft, to be poffeffed of property to the amount of thirteen thoufand two hun-' dred and eighty-two dollars, and to have been:a refideut of the fate during the five preceding years.

The governor, with the advice of the council, appoints to all places; except to thofe of heriffs, treafurers, and coroners. He has the jower of expelling thofe from office who are in, except the judges. He ailnuls or mitigates fentences, and is military chief by landiand fea :: he is elected for one ycar only, and can only be re-clected for three years in feven. His place is filled in cafe of abfence or death, by the coun, fellor of the oldeft ftanding. Every perfon before he enters into any
official functions is required to take an oath that he is of the:Chriftian religion.
(i) With very few exceptions, very reafonable and of fmall extent, all property in Maryland is fubject to taxation. The legiflature has made a vatuation of the lands in each county, and according to different rates, which vary from half a dollar to four and a half. Slaves are valued according to their age and fex, from as low as forty dollars up to one hundred and twenty. The lots in towns are valued in proportion to their rent; a hundred dollars when the rent is eight : the houres at a hundred dollars for every fixteen of rent.

Independently of thefe general taxes, every advocate at the time of his admifion into a court pays eight dollars, and fo for every year he continues his profeffion. The licences for keeping taverns pay eight dollars; thofe for felling fpirituous liquorsi fixteen. Every marriagehicence pays a tax of a dollar and two thirds.

- There are befides thefe a great many other taxes, upon legal proceedings, upon judgments, upon decifions of the court of chancery, and upon thofe of the' judge of the office of lainds, \&xc. \&c.

When the ftate has anioccafion for taxes, the legillature which votes them appoints in the fame bill five commiffioners for the county. Thefe commiffioners affemble, divide the county into diftricts for taxation, aud appoint an affelfor for each of thefe diftricts. It is the duty of thefe affelfors to make ufe of all legal means to know the taxable property of every individual. Falfe retirns made b proprietors are punished by an augmentation of the tax, to the doub c , or triple, according to the nature of the cafe.

The bafes for the valuation of lands; and other property mentioned above, direct the affeffors in afcertaining the quota of the tax to be paid by each individual. Their labour is fubmitted to the five commiffioners of the county, whe afterwards appoint the collectors; thefe depofit the money they collect into the treafury-cheft of one of the two parts of the ftate, according to the fituation of the county where the tax is raifed, for the more ready execution of their duty, under the infpection:
infpection of the commiffioners: the collectors are required to give fecurity. The goods, movable and immovable, of taxable perfons may be feized by the collectors, in default of payment, and thofe alfo of the collectors are hiable to feizure, for negligence in their collections The commiffioners receive a dollar and a half for every day they are employed. They fix the falaries of the affeffors, which cannot exceed fixty-fix dollars: the collectors are rewarded with four per cent of what they receive. The fate has not laid a tax fince 1786 ; it amounted in that ycar to two hundred and eighty-four thoufand dollars, and the expence of collection was only two and a half pericent. The taxes upon the profeffion of an advocate, and upon licences joined to thofe which are produced by legal proceffes, by fines, \&c. with the increafe of the interefts of the capitals of the ftate; have been fufficient to pay all the expences of government, which are eftimated from feventy to eighty thoufand dollars per annum. The fate has no debts except that of a hundred and fifty-one thoufand dollars by the Uiiion, eftimated by the commiffioners whom I have fo often mentioned.' It has in the Englifh funds fifty thoufand pounds fterling, which were placod there before the revolution, of which England acknowledges the claim, and to which even the Eniglifh minifter has given counter mance ; but Maryland has not yet been able to obtain payment from the bank in which thefe fums are placed. The fate is deprived of this income by particular reafons of itate, and by the negligence or bad conduct of its agents in England. Sd this capital of fifty thoufand pounds fterling has been increafing by accumulated intereft, during thirty years. The taxes for every county are not the fame, but they are taxed at the mean rate of a dollar and a half for two hundred and feven-feven dollars in value of all taxable property.

The towsis have alfo their particulartaxes, according to their wants; that of 1 utinore amounts to four dollars for every two hundred and feverity-feven dollars of taxable property.

Every one acquircs the rights of a citizen of the fate of Maryland, by only making oath before a public officer of his proition of

Chriftianity,

Chriftianity, and of allegiance to the laws, and to the fate. The power of poffefing every fpecies of property, and of enjoying all the advantages of a native citizen of the ftate, is the immediate confequence of this oath, except the right of performing public functions. Foreigners are exempt by the law from taxation for two years, and: during four years if they be traders, workmen, or manufacturers.
I cannot fpeak at any length of the fyftem of the laws of Maryland, becaufe I have not been able to procure a sollection of them, notwith-' ftanding the obligingnefs of the perfons to whom I applied. I have fpoken in another place of thofe of which I had a knowledge as far as I could obtain it.
The importation of negroes from Africa prohibited by the law ceafedthere in 1763. The introduction of negroes from other ftates is forbidden by a recent law, with the neceffary reftriction for the emigrants: who bring them as domeftics.

## ROAD TO FEDERAL CITY.

The company of Mr. Yates, an Englifh merchant, whom I had feen in the fociety at Annapolis, and who went to Upper Marlborougb, induced me to prefer this road, notwithftanding the inconveniency of three paffages over rivers, which 1 could have avoided by taking that of Bladenfourg. The country from Annapolis to South-river rifes a little, at leaft it is divided by fmall elevations, which are not much more than banks, fimilar to the other fide of the bay. The landfcape is embellifhed with handfome country-houfes, and with farm-houfes, almoft all of brick, which are more frequent here. The lands are not ftripped of trees, like thofe on the other fide; and as at this feafon the fruit-trees begin to bloffom, they are more diftinguifhable by their colours than at any other time of the year. The lands as far as Southriver are cultivated for corn, which is grown almoft every-where; for maize, which is not planted fo early; and the reft is laid out into mea-dows.
dows. In other refpeets, there is every-where the fame negligence of tillage, wooden fences, and what is more difagreeable and fatiguing to a traveller, a great number of gates to open. South-River is paffed by a very good ferry-boat, at about two miles from its mouth in the bay; the paffage is a league, the breadth of the river more than a mile, and its navigation does not extend three miles farther. At the head of the navigation there is an infpection or excife office for tobacco, which is carried on by the fame means as in Virginia, but!with lefs' care than upon James-River. The profpect in paffing the South-River is rich and agreeable; the ground rifes and falls in gentle undulations, and is well furnithed with trees. The nature of the country beyond the river is the fame, and much more variegated than on this fide. At prefent they are preparing the lands for the planting of tobacco.: After having worked the land it is thrown into fmall hillocks : this is the mode of their actual labour in the fields. During that time the tobacco fown upon beds prepared for that purpofe, as I have obferved in fpeaking of Virginia, begins to rife up. In fome fields it is kept covered under leaves, or dry branches of trees. In others where the fields are clofer, or where there is a natural floping in the land in a good fituation, it is not covered. The cultivation of tobacco, which had been very much neglected during feveral years, is more followed this year on account of the high price it bears in Europe; but the foil has been fo long worked with this exhaufting produce, and is fo badly manured (for manure is abfolutely necelfary for tobacco when the foil is not newly broken up), that it' is not' capable of producing good crops. The corn is here very feldom attacked by the Heffian fly, and the cultivators of this fide of the bay are equally unacquainted with the caufe of their being exempt from them as thofe on the other fide are with the realon why they are tormented with the:n.

During the laft three days the weather has been what would be called very hot in fummer, and there have been four days; during which
which it was fo cold as to require a great coat to ride in. Thefe fudden and irregulat variations in the temperature are extremely incommodious,

The woods upon the road are but few, and thefe few which remain are cutting down to make room for the fowing of tobacco, New land that is tolerably good will produce two crops of it following each other fucceffively; but aftet that it would be incapable of producing any thing without manure. In every place upon my journey I have obferved the greateft quantity of land, which I have feen to be in an exhaufted ftate: never any manure, no reftorative tillage, no change in the productions, nor any of thofe fimple proceffes in agriculture which tend to invigorate the foil. Independeatly of the expences of making, and the cuftoms to be overcome in eftablifhing an order of things fo effentially ufeful, the planters give as a reafon for continuing their bad fyitem of culture, the neceffity there is of obtaining large crops of maize for the provifion of their numerous flaves. This reafon, which can arife only from want of reflection, or from lazinefs, may ferve to prove however that the inhabitants of Maryland begin to feel fome inconvenience from their negroes.
The river of Potakent, which is paffed at Mount-Pleafant-ferry, is but about a hundred fathoms wide there, but this point is feventy-five: miles from its mouth in the bay, and it is only five miles from Mountpleafant, where it ceafes to be navigable for veffels of two hundred tons burden.
Green trees, of which there are but few to be feen in the eaft part of Maryland, at leaft in the counties which I have paffed through, are much more abundant on this fide; but not fo much fo as in many other: ftates. The cedar, the Scotch-pine, the cyprefs, and the fpruce-tree, are the moft common. There are alfo fome pines called pins du Lord, but their number is but fmall.

Upper-Marlborough is three miles from Mount-Pleafant-ferry : it is the chief place of Prince George's county. The court of juftice was fitting on the day. 1 paffed there; and the only inn of this fmall village

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contains, or entertains, all thofe whom bufinefs or curiofity always draws to a court. It was then crowded, and the certainty that it would be fo had taken Mr. Cook from Annapolis, for the purpofe of engaging me not to fop till I caine to the houfe of Mr. Dixes, fiye miles further, for whom he had given me a letter. This mode is very much practifed in Maryland and Virginia, where hofpitality is the general character; and the delicacy of an European, which at firt feems backward in profiting freely by this hofpitality, foon becomes reconciled to it; when he fees how fimple and natural it is, and how the mafters iof houfes who load a traveller with kindnefs feen to be pleafed witl him for having given them ain opportunity of treating him in that mamer. "All agree in faying that this difpofition is more general in Maryland and Virginia thain any where elfe; but it is my duty to repeat that I have found ies common throughout America.
©Embracing the favour of Mr. Cook's letter, I went to Mr. Dixe's; a young woman carried it to him; and in a little time after Iwas introduced into the parlour of an old man who could hardly: walk; but he feceived me in the beft manner. He is not the mafter of the houfe; it belongs to the widow of his brother, with whom he lodges, and to whom 1 was inmediately prefented. She is a woman of about fixty years of age, of very agrceable maniers, with the deportment and tone:of the beft company. I was recommended to the old maii ; lis infirm fate fecthed to clain my moft affiduous attention; it is of him then which I have the moft to obferve. 'This good old inati, of ninety years of age, fpoke with great animation, and particularly againft France. He is a catholic, a pricf, ad a jefuit : thefe titleg: are certainly:fufficient to juftify the paffion with which he expreffed himfelf upon every: thing relative to that country, except the priefos and the nobility, who, faid be, deferve to bave an abode in anotber country. "I was reading," faid he, "a French book when you came in, and one of the beft in your language; though I deteft your country,- peopled long fince with atheifts and villains, I like its language, for there are here and there good French works; better than in any other lauguage."

I was curious to know what iny good old hof regarded as the mafterpiece of French literature. It was the mandate of the archbilhop. Chriftopher of Beaumont againft the deciee of the parliament of Paris for the profeription of the Jefuits.: "Oh! fir,"' added he, " your, people are the dregs of nations, a race of mifcreants. It is for the punifhment of their fins that God has permitted the prefent revolu-tacn; it is a fourge, which he bas in his hand to chaftife that infidel people, and which he will never lay down till his wrath fall be ap-: peafed, and that will probably be a long time firft, for he has a great many fins to punifh." It was not my intention to hurt the feelings of this old jefuit, who all this time offered me wine, akked me in the, moft cordial manacr to dine with him, and engaged me to pais feveral diys at his houfe. I only reprefented to him, in a gentle manner, that it appeared to me that the wrath of God would not be confined to the chaftifenent of the French people; and that they might alfo be con-* fidered as a fcourge which God would make ufe of to punilh fome: other powers, fuch as the emperor for example, upon whom the late: victories of Buonaparte fell, and our huly father the Pope, who at that time was in fuch danger, and who neverthelefs was furely not a finuer. "O! fir," replied he, "s all this is only a temporary evilto ourn holy father; God will declare himfelf in hisf favour when helthinks it a proper feafon for that purpofe: : but he will never:pardon this race of atheitts and rafcals: and you will, foon fee them difperfed and ant nihilated, unlefs that God will fuffer them to be recalled to the faith and practice of their fathers: but I fear that the goodnefs of Godicannot go fo:far towards a people who bave. fo long continued to:amafs fuch enormous crimes upon their heads. "In fhort," continued this ex:afperated old man," "do you defire to Roww the true caufe: of the. Freuch revolution? A great number of our brave catholics here fec, it in the writings of Voltaire and Rouffeau; but I thiok otherwife. . They were doubtlefs very worthlefs ment, whofe writings havelf fread wery bad piinciples, but that is not the caufe of the Frencharevolution; it C. . I

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arofe entirely from the deftruction of the fociety of Jefuits. A people who has committed fuch a crime was a foolifh and abominable race, and who would deftroy of courfe all power, all property, and overthrow all the laws, fince they had deftroyed an order of men fo ufeful, fo facred, and fo obviouily the favourites of Gor' " 1 was fcrupulous of contradicting my aged hoft, otherwife fo oblying, whom I hould have fo little convinced, and whom my opinion would have fo badly recompenfed for a good reception. It was neceffary to deplore a little with him the deftruction of fuch a holy fociety, the deftruction of the principle of all virtue, and of all order, and to acknowledge that the true caule of the French revolution was in the abolition of the Jefuits, where, till then, I confeffed I had been fo little enlightened as not to have fought for it. I had alfo to attend to a young babbler of a prieft, who was not willing to grant that the deftruction of the Jefuits was the moft hideous and the moft unpardonable of crimes. In this manner I pleafed my old Jefuit, and amufed myfelf by contradicting the young pedant, until dinner-time. It was Wednefday in paffion week, the dinner was therefore very fparing, quite catholic, and confe, quently not very reftorative to a traveller. I do not know whether my friends will excufe me for making fuch a long article of this dotard; but at leaft it will be an additional proof to this indubitable and well-known truth, that intereft and the paffions are the fpectacles through which men view the greateft events. Marcel faw the intereft of kingdoms and the great fecret of diplomacy in the art of dancing, in its propagation, and as he faid in a minuet; and the old Rev. Mr. Dixes faw the French revolution in the deftruction of the Jefuits.

As to the reft, the manner of treating the injuries of my country excepted, it is impoffible to have thewn more kindnefs for me than old Mr. Dixes did, and to have been more obliging and more civil than Mrs. Dixes, his fifter-in-law, who is really amiable, and appears to be altogether a very good woman.

I had met in paffing over Mount-Pleafant-ferry a young man; who underitanding that I intended to go to Federal-City, propofed that we thould travel together, and promifed to meet me at the houfe of the old jefuit. He was faithful to his appointment. Two other inhabitants of Federal-City were with him, fo that by their company I was eafed of the inquietude common to ftrangers travelling in Maryland, left they thould lofe their way, for there are no direction pofts by the road fide to point out the true way, and the houfes are fo thinly feattered, that a traveller may wander about a great deal without having an opportunity of being informed of the right road.

The politics of my new traveliing companions were very different from thofe of the houfe I had juft quitted. "Is it true," faid one of them to me, "tbat France bas declared war againft America?" "I believe nothing of it," anfwered I; "France loves America fincerely; The has a little quarrel with the government, but the wifhes for nothing more than the happinefs and profperity of the people of America."
*Thefe reports of a declaration of war are falfe, and fpread by the merchants who wifh to raife the price of their commodities, or by the Englifh who wih the Americans to hate the French." "Ah! fir, they will never fucceed in that ; and fhould France be in the wrong, The bas rendered us fervices fufficient not to be treated fo rigorounly : and as for me, if this country fhould go to war with France, I would go over to the fide of the Freuch, and take my friends with me." "And I alfo"-" And I alfo," faid the other two. "If an American were to fight againft a Frenchman," faid they in the courfe of their converfation, in which I took part only for the fake of fupporting it, "that would be like fighting againft his father." "And worfe ftill," faid another, "for our father has only given us life, and it very often happens that he does not give us any money. France has given us liberty, advanced us millions when our paper currency was in great difcredit, and that at a time when the was not fure that we. Mould ever be able to repay it ; and the has lent us troops and ghips. Thefe villanous
villanous Englih merchants wifh us to forget all this, that they may fell us their merchandize the dearer, but they will not fucceed in their. defign."

The affection which thefe brave fellows fo plainly manifefted to have for France was united with an attachment for the unfortunate M. de la Fayette ; and it is remarked, that it is the fame throughout America, and that the fentiment of hatred for France, and indifference about la Fayette, are alfo found united in the oppofite party. "Is ic not thameful," faid my fellow travellers, " that the United States fhould have done nothing for that brave man who has rendered us fo many fervices: If the prefident had demanded him from the Emperor, it is certain he would have given him up to us, for he belongs to us." "Without doubt," added they, "the prefident thought that he did well in not demanding him, bat he would have done better if he had, and alfo if he had not made that infamous treaty; and be affured, fir, that we are very numerous in every part of America who think the fame."

I detail this converfation, to which I affirm that I add nothing, in the firlt place, perhaps, becaufe it gave me pleafure, and then becaule it is, whatever the Eioglifl may fay of it, the expreffion of the fentiments of a great majority of the people of America; fentiments which France ought carefully to maintain without abufing thea, and which, in the mean time, the would put an end to by alienating them, if the were not to conduct herfelf with juftice and liberality towards America-if the does not feecdily put a ftop to all the piracies which are exercifed at this time by her commifioners in the Weft lndies, at which every, honeft Frenchman revolts who is a friend to his country, under whatever denomination he may come.
if I could every day recount fimilar examples, for there are but few taverns at which I ftop where I do not hear the fame expreffions of attachment, from which I become every day more perfuaded of the neceffity of ficcading in this coyntry wife and moderate writings, which fhould diplay the actual political fituatipn of France with the

United States, and how that the is the fricud of America, and that it is her intereft always to be fo.

The country from Upper Miarlborough to Eafern-branch rifes fuc* ceffively, and cvery-where prefents the fame range of barren and bad cultivated lands. From the tops: of the mountains which border upon the Eaftern-branch, the river Potowmack is feen far beyond GeorgeTown, and as far as Alexandria. The Eaftern-branch is alfo feen ilf its courfe for five or fix miles; and, in fhort, there is a profpect of the whole fite of the new city, the public and private buildings of which may be diftinguifhed as they rife: this view is fublime and beautifuls but fufficiently confined by the heights beyond the Potowmack to enable the eye to embrace the various objects of it without being lof: in its immenfity.

The county of Prince George, of which Upper Marlborough is the chief place, is peopied by alout twenty-two thoufand inhabitints; of which twelve thoufand are negro flaves. Tobacco is cultivated here in a confiderably large quantity, and is reckoned the beft in Maryland.

It may be remarked, that in this county, as in almoft all the others in this ftate, the old towns or villages are built at the place where the rivers begin to be navigable, becaufe tobacco being formerly the only article of exportation, it was neceffary that the warehoufes for infpecting it fhould be placed in fuch fituations, and they have ferved as a pattern to other houres.

The Eaftern-branch is paffed in a tolerably good boat, a little too flat, and a great deal too fmall for the quantity of horfes which are. taken into it. I paffed in this boat with ten horfes and a carriage, and was uneafy till I arrived on the other fide. The paffage over this river: is from three quarters of a mile to a league. After having oroffed it you enter into Federal-City, that is to fay, in its fite, for at prefent. there are only a few houfes to be feen in this capital of the United: States-in this metropolis of North America.
Bit as Federal-City is by its deftimation, or at leaft by the project of its deftination, a principal point in the territory, as well as in the intcrior.
terior policy of the United States, I Thall Speak of it at fome length, and in fuch a manner that the hiftory of this great project may be well comprehended; and of the means employed for its execution, of its fituation, actual and defigned, as well as a mature examination of all the circumftances enable me to forefee.

## FEDERAL-CITY.

A little time after the conftitution of the United States was made, its partizans-and no one was then accufed of not being fo-faw, that to make the fyftem of confederation complete it was neceffary to eftablifh a general feat of government in a central point of the United States, independent of every particular fate, and of which the fovereignty fhould belong to the Union. As the general government exercifed a judicial authority apart from that of the feveral ftates, the vicinity of its tribunals to thofe of a particular ftate, which, having a jurifprudence of its own, might inflict a different punifhment from that of the Union for the fame crime, and even on the fame fpot, was a great inconvenience, and was to be remedied. The advantages refulting from the refidence of the general government in a particular ftate might be the occafion of jealoufy among the ftates, and caufe the diffolution of the Union; and this fource of difcontent it was neceffary to remove : neither Philadelphia nor New-York was plaked in the centre of the ftates; and the deputies of the fouthern fates being removed at a greater diftance from the feat of the government than thofe of the north, this circumftance might be a caufe of diffatisfaction to the former, and interrupt that harmony it was fo important to preferve. To conclude ; the fovereign government having fomething of a fiction in its exiftence, its eftablifhment in a territory belonging folely to the Union, and in which it could exercife all acts of fovereignty without any mixture of other fovereign authority, would give it a greater appearance of reality : fuch were the principal reafons which were in fact plaufible for adopting the fcheme of placing the refidence of the
general government in a territory abfalutely ceded to the Union. In July 1790 the Congrefs paffed a law to this effect, in which the fol-: lowing are the principal provifions:

1 ft . To authorize the general government to accept, for the permanent feat of its refidence, a territory which thall not exceed ten miles fquare, at the confluence of the Potowmack and the Eaftern-branch, or Connogecheque; but with a refervation to the ftate in whofe limits the territory at prefent is, of the exercife of its fovereignty without im peachment by this law, till the actual eftablifhment of the general goverument in fuch territory, unlefs the Congrefs fhall provide otherwife by a fubfequent lav:

2d. To authorize the prefident of the United States to appoint, and continue with falaries, three commiffioners to furvey, meafure, and defcribe the limits of fuch diftrict, with the limitations above provided; the faid commiffioners to act under the direction and control of the prefident of the United States.-Two of the three, at leaft, agreeing to each act.

3d. To authorize the faid commifioners to purchafe or receive the ceffion of fuch lands on the eaft bank of the Potowmack as the prefident of the Uuited States thall judge proper for the ufe of the general government; and to enjoin the faid commiffioners to have in preparation on the firf Monday in December 1800 the buildings neceffary for the reception of the Congrefs; the prefident, and other officers of the United States; the whole to be erected upon plans adopted by the prefident.

4th. To authorize and enjoin the prefident to accept donations of money, which may be contributed towards the defraying the expences of fuch acquifitions and buildings.

5th. To declare, that on the firft Monday of December 1800 the government of the United States Thall be transferred to fuch diftriet and place as is before mentioned. To require, that the feveral offices attachicd to the government fhall, in like manner, be tranfVol. II. $S$ s ferred
ferred to the fame place, under the fuperintendance of thofe who at the time being fhall be at the head of fuch offices; and that thenceforth the bufinefs of fuch offices thall be tranfacted only in the faid place : and to affign for the payment of the expences occafioned by fuch removal the duties on importation and tomnage to the extent neceifary.

This law, which paffed while the Congrefs fat at New York, provided alfo, that the government of the United States fhould be removed to Philadelphia, to remain there till the firft Monday of December 1800, the period of its inftallation in its permanent refidence.

The Congrefs had been previounly affured of the favourable difpofition of the States of Virginia and Maryland towards this plan; both one and the other having, in preceding fittings of their legiflatures, offered to cede the part of their territory neceffary to its completion. The feat of the government certainly could not be better chofen: it was not only central, but was at a diftance from all danger of being difturbed by a foreign power, in any cafe of war ; and was a fituation favourable for the erection of a great commercial city, with ample means of being furnifhed with provifions, and in a fine and healthy fpot.

As the ftates of Virginia and Maryland had an evident advantage in the eftablifhment of the government in the place chofen by this law, they were active to forward the execution of the fcheme, towards which Virginia gave the union the fum of a hundred and twenty thoufand dollars, and Maryland, feventy-two thoufand dollars. The proprietors of lands on the fpot chofen for the new city had an intereft ftill more immediate in the plan. They gave the union the abrolute property of the half of the lots of which the city was to be compofed. They alfo gratuitoufly ceded all the ground neceffary for ftreets and fquares, with a refervation of eighty dollars to be paid for every acre employed in forming public gardens. The lots remaining in the hands of individual proprietors, and thofe that became the property of the federal
federal government, were to be fo diftributed that individuals and the government fhould equally divide the advantage and inconvenience of the refpective fituations of the feveral lots.
In March 1796 the Congrefs paffed a law, by which the commiffioners were empowered to borrow, with the fanction of the prefident of the United States, the fum of three hundred thoufand dollars, to defray the expences of the eftablifhment ordered by the law of 1790 , with provifocs, that they fhould not borrow more than two hundred thoufand dollars in the fame year, nor pay more than fix per cent for the loan; that the fums borrowed fhould be redeemable in 1803; and that the lots in the city belonging to the government, not fold, and deftined to be fo, fhould be the pledge for the loan, and the meains of its re-payment, the United States undertaking to make good the deficiency, if there fhould be any. The fame law enjoined the commifioners to make a return every fix months to the fecretary of the treafury of expenditures of the fums thus borrowed.

The commiffioners, therefore, had at their difpofition a hundred and ninety-two thoufand dollars, the donations of Virginia and Maryland; and three hundred thoufand dollars, the loan authorized by the Congrefs, independent of the produce of the fale of lots, the property of the general government, which they were empowered to fell, with certain reftrictions impofed by the prefident of the United States.

The navigation of the Potowmack was interrupted in many places below Cumberland, to the diftance of a hundred and ninety-two miles from the feat of the new city; but more efpecially at fifteen miles above George-Town, where there was a great fall, and at a place fix miles nearer, where there was a lefs confiderable fall. A company had been incorporated by the ftates of Virginia and Maryland, in 1784, by the name of the Potowmack Company; with a grant of tolls on different canals they had undertaken. The adoption of the fcheme of eftablifhing the general government on the banks of the Potowmack, gave new activity to thefe undertakings, which had begun to languif. In 1795 the Chares of this company, which at its eftablifhment
amounted to five hundred, at four huindred and forty-four dollars each, were increafed to fix hundred; and thus the company had the difpofal of two hundred and feventy thoufand four hundred dollars to improve the navigation of the Potowmack. The ftatcs of Virginia and Maryland were moreover particularly interefted in the fuccefs of the company, by being proprietors of a great number of its fhares.

When the undertakings of this company thall be finifhed, the produce of an immenfe extent of country, which at prefent is conveyed by land to Philadelphia and Baltimore, will find a m.re ample, ready, and left expenfive market through the means of this great river; and Federal-City will acquire new refources both for its confumption and its commerce, adding greatly to the natural advantages of its fituation.

The point of land which feparates the Potowmack from the eaft branch, and which is within the fite of the new city, is, at diffcrent times of the year, not only difficult, but dangerous to double: and the Eaft-branch prefenting the greateft depth of water, and the fafeft anchorage for hips, it became an object of importance to join the Potowmack to that branch by a canal ; befides, that fuch a canal would be of great advantage to the new city. Two lotteries were authorized by the ftate of Maryland, in 1798, for the forming fuch a canal; each lottery confifting of a hundred and feventy-five thoufand dollars, of which a piofit of fifteen per cent, that is to fay, twenty-fix thoufand two hundred and fifty thoufand dollars was granted to the canal.

Such were the means employed for the eftablifhment of FederalCity, whofe fite extends more than three miles along the banks of the Potowmack, and the Eaft-branch; and includes four thoufand one hundred and twenty-four acres fquare.

In America, where, more than in any other country in the world, a defire for wealth is the prevailing paffion, there are few fchemes which are not made the means of extenfive fpeculations; and that of the erecting of Federal-City prefented irrefiftible temptations, which were not in fact neglected.

Mr. Morris was among the firft to perceive the probability of immenfe gain in fpeculations in that quarter; and, in conjunction with Meffrs. Nicholfon and Greenleaf, a very fhort time after the adoption of the plan purchafed every lot he could lay hold on, either from the commiffioners or individual proprietors; that is to fay, every lot that. either one or the other would fell at that period. Of the commiffioners he bought fix thoufand lots at the price of eighty dollars per lot. each containing five thoufand two hundred and fixty-five fquare feet. The conditions of his bargain with the commiffioners, which was concluded in 1793, were, that fifteen hundred of the lots thould be chofen by him in the north-eaft quarter of the city, and the remaining four thoufand five hundred wherever Mr. Morris and his partners chofe to felect them; that he hould erect an hundred and twenty houfes of brick, and with two ftories, on thefe lots within the fpace of feven years; that he thould not fell any lot before the firft of January 1790 , nor without the like condition of building ; and finally, that the payment for the lots chould be conipleted within feven years, to commence on the 1 ft of May 1794 ; a feventh part to be paid annuallythat is to fay, about fixty-eight thoufand dollars yearly, the purchafe money for the whole being four hundred and eighty thoufand dollars.

The lots purchafed by Mr. Morris from individuals amounted to nearly the fame number, and were bought at the fame price. The periods for payment varied with the different proprietors, and are not of importance in this general hiftory of Federal-City.

The fale made to Mr. Morris was the only ene of like extent made either by the commiffioners or individuals. Expecting a higher price, the commiffioners waited for a time when demands for habitations. would be more numerous. The private proprietors acted on the fame principle, and both one and the other, in the fale made to Mr. Morris; confidered it chiefly as the means of haftening the completion of the city, by the inducement he would have to fell part of his lots, and fo augment the number of perfons interefted in the rapid progrefs of:
the undertaking. Mr. Morris, in fact, fold about a thoufand of his lots within eighteen months of his purchafe. The building of a houfe for the prefident, and a place for the fittings of the Congrefs, excited, in the purchafers of lots, the hope of a new influx of fecculations. The public. papers were filled with exaggerated praifes of the new city; accounts of the rapidity of its progrefs towards completion; in a wyord, with all the artifices which trading people in every part of the world are accuftomed to employ in the difpofal of their wares, and which are perfectly known, and amply practifed in this new world.

Mr. Law and Mr. Dickinfon, two gentlemen that had lately arrived from India, and both with great wealth, General Howard, General Lee, and two or three wealthy Dutch merchants, were the perfons who bought the greateft number of lots of Mr. Morris; but none more than Mr. Law, who purchafed four hundred and forty-five lots. The loweft they gave was two hundred and ninety-three dollars per lot-or rather five pence for each fquare fogt, of Maryland money; for all the lots were not abfolutely of the fame extent. Many of the lots fold for fix, eight, and ten pence per fquare foot; the laft comers conftantly paying a higher price, and the fituation of the lots allo making a difference in their value. Some of the more recent purchafers, in order to have one or more of the entire fquares into which the whole was divided, or for other purpofes of their 'peculations, made their purchafes of the commiffioners, paying at the fame rate for them. The bargains were all clogged with the fame conditions to build as that of Mr. Morris. The number of lots fold in this manner amounted to fix hundred. Each of the purchafers chofe his ground according to the opinion he had of its general advantages, and of its being in a neighbourhood that would the moft readily be filled with houfes. The neighbourhood of the prefident's houif, of the Capitol, of Gcorge-Town, the banks of the Potowmack, the Point, and the banks of the Eaft-branch, were the places chiefly chofen by the firft purchafers.

The opinion that the ground marked out for the whole city would foon be filled was fo general, and the prefident of the United States and the commiffioners were fo much of the fame opinion, that in their regulations they prohibited the cultivating any portion of the ground otherwife than for gardens; or to build houfes with lefs than two ftories, or even to build houfes of wood.

Thefe regulations were, however, fpeedily afterwards withdrawn; and the original proprietors had liberty to inclofe and cultivate at their pleafure the ground they had not difpofed of.

Mr. Blodget, one of the moft confiderable and intelligent fpeculators of Philadelphia, having purchafed a large quantity of lots, under the pretence of forwarding the building of the city, but more probably with the real motive of difpofing moft fecurely and advantageoufly of his acquifitions, made two lotteries for the difpofal of them. The principal lot of the firft was a bandfome tavern, built between the capitol and the Prefident's houfe, valued at fifty thoufand dollars; the three principal lots of the fecond were tiree houfes to be erected near the capitol, of the refpective value of twenty-five thoufand, fifteen thoufand, and ten thoufand, dollars. Thefe lotteries were made before the prohibition of the fate of Maryland to make private lotteries, without the autnority of the legiflature. They were powerfully patronized by the commiffioners, who confidered them as the means of advancing the building of the city. It appears that thefe lotteries were attended with the effect propofed to himfelf by Mr. Blodget, that of gaining a large profit on the difpofal of his lots, and that he was the only perfon not deceived in the tranfaction.

The fpeculations of Mr. Morris, and the fucceeding purchafers, had not the fame rapid fuccefs. After the plan of the city had been for a while admired for its beauty and magnificence, people began to perceive that it was too extenfive, too gigantic, for the actual circumfances of the United States, and even for thofe which muft follow for a feries of years, admitting that no intervening accidents arrefted the progrefs of their profperity. It was difcovered that the immenfe
extent of ground marked out for the city would not be fo fpeedily covered with houfes as was expected; and every proprietor of lots intrigued to get the neighbourhood of his lots firft inhabited. From that inftant the common intereft ceared, and the proprietors became rivals. Each began to build in his own quarter, iwith the hope of drawing thither the new-comers. Each vaunted of the advantages of that fide of the city where his property lay, and depreciated others. The puodic papers were no longer filled with the excellencies of Federal-City, but with thofe of one or other of its quarters.

The commiffioners were not altogether clear from this venal conteft. Two of them poffeffed lots'near George-Town; and if that had not been the cafe, their habits and prejudices relative to the city would have determined their opinion as to the advantage of beginning to build in one quarter or another, and would not have permitted them to remain indifferent feectators of the emulation of the feveral proprietors.

There were four principal quarters to which different interefts had drawn the greateft number of houfes. The inhabitants of GeorgeTown, who had purchafed a great many lots in their neighbourhood, maintained that a fmall town already built was the proper fpot to begin the new city, by facilitating and augmenting its refources. They boafted of the port of George-Town, and reprefented the commerce already belonging to the place as a favourable opening to the general commerce of the city.

The proprietors of lots near the Point declared that fituation to be the moft airy, healthy, and beautiful in the city; advantageous to commerce, as it lay along the banks of both rivers, and as being a central fituation between the capitol and the Prefident's houfe, from each of which it was equally diftant.

The proprietors of the Eaft-branch contemned the port of GcorgeTown, and the banks of the Potowmack, which are not fecure in winter from fhoals of ice; they decried the Point, which, placed between the two rivers, was far from being able completely to enjoy the ad-
vantage of etther ; and boafted of their own port, becaufe of its great depth, and its fecurity from ice, and from the moft prevailing winds. They vaunted of their vicinity to the capitol, which muft be the common centre of affairs, it being the place of.the fittings of the Congrefs, and in which all the members muft meet, at leaft once in the day, and from which their diftance was not more than three quarters of a mile.

The proprietors in the neighbourhood of the capitol contended, that Federal-City was not neceffarily a commercial town; that the effential point was to raife a city for the eftablifhment of the Congrefs and government; that the natural progrefs was, firft to build houfes round the capitol, and then to extend them towards the Prefident's houfe, which, although of a fecondary confideration, was neverthelefs next in importance to the capitol; and that every effort fhould be made, for the convenience of Congrefs and the facilitating of public affairs, to unite, by a continuation of ftreets and buildings, thefe two principal points of the government.

Thus each proprietor fupported with his arguments the interefts of the quarter where the mafs of his property lay; but he built notwithftanding with great caution, and with a conftant fear of fome of the oppofite interefts prevailing.

The commiffioners, to whom was entrufted the erection of public edifices, were accufed by the proprietors that lay at a diftance from George-Town of paying an undue attention to the completion of the Prefident's houfe, which was in their neighbourhood; of defigning to eftablifh the public-offices there, and, confequently, to neglect the capitol; in a word, of being partial to George. Town to the injury of the three other quarters of the town.

Each of thefe opinions relative to the fpot at which they fhould begin to build the city might find advocates, even among difinterefted people, regarding only the public advantage; but the public advantage was no motive of any of the rival parties.

This fate of things continues at prefent. The Prefident's houfe Vol. II. ${ }^{*} \mathrm{~T} t$ is
is fufficiently advanced to be covered in this year; that wing of the capitol which is at prefent begun (for the plan of that edifice is fo extenfive, that the execution of two thirds of it has been abandoned to an indefinite period), may, perhaps, be covered in during the fucceeding year; and about a hundred and fifty houfes are fcattered over the vaft furface traced out for the city, each of the four contending quarters having from thirty to forty, for the moft part very diftant from each other.

The publicity of thefe circumftances is no doubt one of the prirrcipal hindrances of an accelfion of new adventurers. The fame caufes have checked the efforts of the prefent proprietors; among whom Meffrs. Morris, Nicholton, and Greenleaf, are moreover embarraffed by the fate of their affairs, having pledged their property for the payment of their debts, and being in fact difabled from making the neceffary advances to retrieve their affairs, or even to fulfil the conditions of their contract in building. Laft year they built, or began, forty houfes of brick, in different parts of the city.

From the concurrence of thefe circumftances, it is to be expected that few houfes will be begun this year. This at leait is the general apprehenfion of the perfons moft interefted in the growth of the city. Few lots are at prefent fold; there is more public fear, but efpecially more jealoufy among the proprictors, than any other difpofition; and. thefe are not favourable to the proiperity of the new eftablifiment. Federal-City has alfo enemies in the ftate of Pennfylvania, who reluctantly fee the Congrefs on the eve of departing from them; and even in many parts of the fates of Virginia and Maryland, who regret the fums which the public expenditure will draw to this point, cach being eager more immediately to partake of the advantage.

He who contemplates the fubject, without intereft and paffion, having caft his eye over the limits of this great plan for a city, need not enter into the particular circumftances that aggravate the evil, to augur unfavourably on the promptitude of the execution of the plan, or even of its practicability. The idea of forming a city for the feat of the ge-
neral government, having no dependence on any of the nates, is at once grand and delightful. The fite of the city, as I have already obferved, is well chofen; if indeed it had not bcen more politic to place the Congrefs at a diftance from a maritime city, to preferve it from the real danger of the direct influence of commerce on its deliberations. The plan of the city is both judicious and noble; but it is in fact the grandeur and magnificence of the plan which renders the conception no better than a dream.

The plan of the city, I have already ftated, includes four thoufand one hundred and twenty-four acres. Of thefe, feven hundred and tweive are allotted to fixteen freets, feverally bearing the names of the fixteen ftates; to other ftreets of lefs magnitude, fquares, and public gardens. The three thoufand four hundred and twelve acres which remain, being the property of the original proprietors and the Union, contain twenty-three thoufand lots of houfes, exclufive of three thoufand feet of lots fet afide for quays, whofe price the commiffioners have fixed at fixteen pence per foot, in the front, with about eighty feet in depth, fome of which, but very few in number, being already fold.

The capitol is at the diftance of one mile and a half from the Prefident's houfe; and three quarters of a mile, at leaft, from the neareft part of that quarter on the banks of the river, where the interents of commerce will draw merchants, if ever they eftablifh themfelves in any number in this city, together with the different defcriptions of perfous depending on them. Exclufive of the inconvenience of the great diftance between the place where the Congrefs holds its fittings, and the Prefident's houfe, which will be every day more felt, it.will require more than three hundred houfes to fill the interval, without extending the buildings on either fide. Houfes muft alfo be built round the capitol, and round the Prefident's houfe, to fupply the neceffarics of thefe eftablifhments. Thus, to eftimate the houfes to make the junction between thefe two points at five hundred, would bs Tt2
to make the computation too low; and, after all, this would form only a fingle freet, of which there is not even a fingle houfe built.

This quarter, no doubt, is a convenient refidence for the members of Congrefs, and a fit place for the building a few fhops and taverns; but it is not the fpot on which either people of bufinefs in general, or thofe who prefer the moft agreeable fituation, will be drawn. It is befide the quarter where the prefent proprietors have the leaft inducement to build, the greater part of their lots being fituated at a diftance, and if the interval is not filled, the communication between thefe two important points will be impracticable in winter; for it is fearcely to be fuppofed that the government will pave and light the fireets at their own expence.

Two thoufand houfes would not fill one of the other quarters of this vaft city, fo as to comnect it with either of the two principal points, the capitol, or the Prefident's houfe; and if even any one of the quarters was filled up, the other quarters, which the prefent poffeffors of lots are deeply interefted in completing alfo, would be deftitute of habitations, or would be fo feparated from the quarter that fhould be completed, as to be nothing better than fo many villages perfectly cut off from the town.

Cities have, indeed, in general commenced with a fmall number of houfes, to which others have been fucceffively added; but here there are two centres, at the diftance of a mile and a half from each other. And it is to be confidered that this city ought to be already formed for the reception of the Congrefs, the Prefident, and the foreign minifters. It ought to be completed fo far as to afford thefe public eharacters the accommodations to which they are entitled; and which they will be the lefs difpofed to facrifice, as they have been accuftomed to enjoy them in Philadelphia to the whole extent of which America is fufeeptible.

When it is faid, as I hear it continually repeated here, that the actual refidence of the government will promptly draw after it all the ac. commodations
commodations neceffary, it is forgotten that thofe who are the members of this government, and their dependants, little taken with the idea of this key-ftone of the arch of federalifm, will not patiently fee themfelves deprived, even for a while, of the moft fimple conveniences of life. And when perfons, paying little regard to the convenience of thefe public characters, rely on the faith of Congrefs, and expect to fee the government transferred to Federal-City in 1800, they do not reafon with more forefight; for, even if that fhould happen, which I expect, but which many doubt, that the government of the United States will be eftablifhed in Federal-City in 1800, to difcharge the engagements of the Congrefs, and in fome degree to juttify the public expenditure of money there, the general difcontent of thofe who compofe the government would render this merely a temporary meafure, which would be fucceeded by ftill more difaftrous effects than the continuation of the feat of the government where it is. There is lefs public fpirit in this part of the world than in Europe ; or at leaft of that fpecies of public fpirit which facrifices particular interefts to the general welfare, or even to the vain-glory of accomplifhing a great national work. What are called convenience, eafe, and comfort, are not perhaps exactly the fame things that receive thofe names in Europe; but whatever extent the Americans give to thefe things, they eagerly embrace them, cleave to them, and will poffers them at any price : and it muft be acknowledged, it would not oe greatly exaggerating the idea of comfort, to defire to be in fafety from being plunged in the mud for want of pavements, or breaking one's neck for want of lamps. And theie muft be wanting in Federal-City for many years to come, from the too great extent of the plan, and the diftance between the two centres of public affairs.

Ufiually, in the eftablifhment of a city, the firft proprietors and the firt inhabitants heartily concur in the fuccefs of the enterprize. In this place all the ftrength of the community is loft. There is no common effort, becaufe the interefts of the feveral individuals are really different, Thofe who purchafed lots of the commiffioners with a condition of building,
building, endeavour to relieve themfelves from the condition. The unfortunate fituation of the affairs of Meffrs. Morris, Nicholfon, and Greenleaf, has, in fact, relieved them from it. Thofe who purchated fhares from them avail themfelves of their incapability to fue them, and neglect-the condition of which thofe unfortunate men are guarantees to the government. The commifioners act with more or lefs indulgence to the proprietors of lots, fometimes waving, and fometimes enforcing the obligation to build. They perceived, that if even the conditions were ftrictly executed in the fix or feven hundred lots they had fold, they would not yield more than the fame number of brick houles, which being fcattered through the great extent of the city would contribute in no important degree to its completion.

In the cale of a town growing in the fame fpot from motives of commerce, it would naturally commence in the quarter moft convenient to trade, and would increafe with more or lefs rapidity in proportion as its advantages were felt. Each of the niew inhabitants, having a complete intereft in the improvement of the place, and coming with an entire free will, would cheerfully fubmit to the inconveniences of a new-formed eftablifhment, with a conviction, that one. by one they would difappcar, fince the natural advantages the fituation afforded to commerce, being the bafis of the eftablifhment, it could not fail of fuccefs, and meanwhile the increafing gain of the individuals would contribute to their patience. In Fedcral-City the cafe is quite otherwife. It has 110 other bafe than the Union of the feveral ftates; and if this foundation is not already deftroyed, it cannot be denicd, that it is at leaft thaken in that degree to excite diftruft in all fpeculations that muft reft on its folidity for their fuccefs. Commerce is no more than a fecondary object in this city, and fuch of its inhabitants as are engaged in commerce, are, for the moft part, at fuch a diftance from the quarter that is the feat of the government, that two or three large towns inight frand in the face between them. The majority of the members of Congrefs will come to this city.with a diffatisfaction to the plan, and a dilpofition to decry and exaggerate its defects.
defects. Such among them as we may fuppofe to be inimical to the federal government, and confequently to the eftablifhment of this place, will find in the enormous public expences already incurred here, and thofe ftill greater that muft hereafter be incurred, an ample. field for their oppofition; which will gain acceffion of numbers from the inconvenience to which all will be fubject. It is impoffible to overlook the influence which in every country in the world the tempers and views of individuals have on public affairs; or if overlooked, it is miferably to mifunderftand human nature.

There are, moreover, a multitude of powerful reafons that give probability to the opinion, that the Union will not remain unbroken for a great number of years. There are fo many fymptoms of its dif. folution, that it is idle to imagine that Federal-City will arrive at the execution of the tenth part of its plan, befces that event, which a thoufand circumftances may haften, Thall take place. The prevalence of thefe reafons with many Americans, who dwell on them either. from an apprehenfion of their folidity, or a defire of their being verified, is in itfelf an obitacle to the growth of the city, without thofe difficulties it otherwife moft encounter.

From this combination of circumftances, which I have endeavoured to detail as briefly as poffible, no perfon can conclude, that FederalCity, laid out and even begun as it is, will ever reach that degree of improvement to render it even a tolerable abode for the kind of per-fons for whom it was defigned.

We are not to be furprized that the authors of the plan: gave it fo great an extent, for it is probable it belonged to the dignity of their project to deferitse a vaft plan which they left to time to fill up. But it is impofible to confider with too much aftonifhment the conduct of thofe who prefided over the commencement of the city, which was of a nature to render impracticable a plan that time might fooner or later have forwarded, if political events had not interpofed in oppo*fition. We cannot fufficiently wonder, that they did not apply their efforts to one point; for inftance, that they did not protect and en.
courage the firft buildings by the natural aid of George-Town, which, had they commenced in its vicinity, fmall as it is, would have been ant important motive to an influx of adventurers. But if the poor vanity of commencing Federal-City independent of the refources of GeorgeTown, ought to have prevented the commencement of buildings clofe to that town, no one place has been chofen for the commencement with probability of fuccefs. At prefent the mifchief appears to me irreparable ; at leaft, fatal to the objects which firft gave birth to this eftablithment.

Five hundred thoufand dollars have already been expended on the part of the public, and othing is erected but the walls, timbers, and ftaircafes, of a wing of the capitol, and the prefident's houfe. To complete thefe two buildings, and to erect others for the different departments of the adminiftration, fix hundred thoufand dollars are ftill wanting, on the computation of the commiffioners themfelves; and even then there will be no courts of juftice, prifons, churches, pavements, lamps, fountains, or public gardens.

No doubt it is poffible, it is even probable, that fome parts of the bank of the Potowmack, and of the Eaft-branch, will draw inhabitants for the purpofes of commerce, and that one or more towns will be eftablifhed on thofe rivers; and this profpect may be a compenfation for the purchafers of lots in thofe quarters, but it is nothing to Federal-City.

In collecting the information I have given my reader on this fubject, and the little that I have to fay further refpecting it, and in impartially obferving the paffions and prejudices of the majority of thofe from whom I made my enquiries, I was led more than once to the comparifon between the man who employs his property and time in clearing and fettling a large tract of land, and the perfon who is engaged with others in the eftablifhment of a new city. The former can fucceed only by collecting round him a number of families to whom it is his intereft to fell his lands at a low price, and to whofe profperity of courfe he contributes. The pooreft man is for his purpofes a good occupier of his grounds. In conferring benefits on others, he increafes
his own welfase and the value of the lands thines'; he multiplies three-fold, nay ten-fold, neighbourhood of the inhabitants fill in his own poffefion, by the happinefs of others is the proper he has drawn around him. The humane difpofition, he finds a element of his fuccets. If he is of a without injury to himfelf. It is multiplicity of occafions to do good Every inftate of his expenditure indeed his interef to be benevolent. tage; it is a fervice he renders, a plato turned to the public advanno expence judiciounly applied is pleafure he affords, to his colony; and trary, it inceffantly augments his wejudicial to his fortune; on the conwealthy fettlers prefent themfelves, as his colony increafes, more could not have procured: without the and his lands fell at a price he lence. When his colony has the previous exercife of his benevoof lands formerly wafte, has made a ftill greater progrefs, the produce to which it is fubject, and a new mate fource of wealth to the fate and confumers. His condition. mafs of productions for merchants lives in the midft of hurion is at once noble and delightful. He pureft manners and difpofitions, confequently among men of the among the buman feecies. He is furtheft removed from viec of any thefe enjoyments he commands in beloved and efteemed. And all them all to himfelf. If before in a hort period of time, and owes he was virtuous, he is bere the commencement of his enterprize ployed to enlarge his fortune better by the very means he emcontemplation of the good he has heart is improved fimply by the than ever. There are many exameted. In a word, he is more happy among the moft eminent of examples of this kind in America, and who by an undertaking of this nature Captain Williamfon of Genefee, greatly as he has increafed the efature has augmented his fortune as He , on the contrary, city, can rarely confine to ho is engaged in the eftablifhment of a now is not counteracted in the whelf the conduct of the enterprize. If he greater part of them. The poo his views, he is fure to be fo in the eflate are of no advantage poorer inhabitants that he receives on his
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they occupy the fpace that he wifhes to fill with others, whofe wealth may advance his fortune. Benevolence is banifhed from his fyftem, by the neceffary calculations of his intereft. If thofe calculations induce him to expend fums for buildings, it is to erect taverns, fhops, to open billiard-tables, and to create lotteries; in a word, to furnih the means of diffipation and pleafure-that is to fay, the means of prodigality and vice. It is fuch objects as thefe that draw crowds of inhabitants to cities, and without them cities will never be extenfive. When this adventurer fees his city increafing in population, it is only to fee a conflict of interefts, to contemplate jealoufies daily arifing, and enmities making good their footing. And when, at length, after years of innumerable vexations and inceffant anxiety, he has gathered iuhabitants to the extent he propofed, he has only drawn round him rivals and opponents, while he has done nothing for the real welfare of fociety. He may have increafed his wealth, but he will not have added one to the number of his benevolent fentiments; and even fuch as he might have had before the commencement of his undertaking will be defaced by the fpectacle he was obliged to witnefs, and the injuftice to which he was fubjected. If his mind is not wholly corrupted, it will be the refidence of remorfe; but more probably his heart will be hardened. It is to be feared, that fome of my friends will laugh at my mode of viewing there things, but they have my fentiments in their native colours. If, in the comparifon I have drawn, I had contemplated the founders of Federal-City, my picture of a new city would have been more difgufting, but would not have been the lefs juft.

I have fomething more to add relative to Federal-City, although what I have faid on the fubject has already run to too great a length. The number of its inhabitants is at prefeint very inconfiderable, and they are fo fcattered, that if they were lefs occupied with their fpeculations, rivalry, and hatreds, they could ftill form no fociety. They vifit like people in the country, living at a diftance from cachiother. The tradermen and labourers for the moft part refide at George-Town,
where the inhabitants of the other quarters are obliged to fend for almoft all neceffaries. The few thops that are in the heart of FederalCity are miferably provided, and exceffively dear; and the workmen are the very refufe of that clafs, and neverthelefs very high in their demands. Provitions are furnifhed almont by chance; ands this is fo abfolutely the cafe with refpect to butchers' meat, efpecially beef, that during the fix days I paffed there I never once faw any. Eggs are brought from time to time from the country, but neither conftantly nor often. In fhort, I have not been in any of the obfcureft parts of America, where I found provifions fo badly furnifhed.

The ftone of which the capitol and prefident's houfe are built is extremely white, and the workmanihip is excellent; but I do not admire the architecture of thofe buildings. The ftone is a fpecies of granite, and is ftrong, yet not fufficiently fo to refift the fevereft kind of froft ; it is taken from a quarry near the Potcivmack, at thirty miles below the city. At the fame diftance above the city are quarries of fine white marble, and of a red marble with veins; and alfo a quarry of flate. Lime-ftone is found near the Potowmack, but at the diftance of fixty miles above the city. The interior navigation, from the Potowmack to the Eaft-branch, for the forming of which the firft lottery is at prefent drawing, is not yet begun; but the workmen have orders to affemble for its commencement in a month. Two fmall creeks pafs through the city, the water from which may be conveyed to any part. One, which is called Tyber-criek, has its fource at fome miles diftance from the city ; above which it is elevated feventy-eight feet, and may therefore be carried to any height that may be wanted in any of the buildings.

## GEORGE.TOWN.

This fmall town, which is feparated from the new city by a creek called Rock-ball-creek, ftands upon feveral fimall hills, which render its afpet pleafing; but the communications between its feveral parts are

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difficult. Some years fince the commerce of this place was confiderable, but at prefent it is much diminifhed.

In 1791 the total value of its exportation amounted to $31.4,80+4$ dollars; in 1792, to 348,530 dollits ; in 1703, to 364,537 dollars; in 1704 , to 128,02. dollars; in 1705 , to 196,790 dollars ; and in 1796 ; to 159,868 dollars. Tobacco, corn, and feeds, form the chicf articles of expurtation from George-Town ; it re-exports directly a very fmall quantity of foreign articles, and is even compelled to fend to other ports that are better markets much of the merchandize brought from Europe in its veffels. Its imports have alfo decreafed: in 1792 the value of them amounted to 99,873 dollars ; in 1973 , to 87,400 dollars; in 1794, to 139,964 dollars; in 1795 , to $153,58.4$ dollars; and in $1 \% 00$, to 29,193 dollars. The thipping it employs in its foreign trade, is at prefent about 2,500 tons; and in its coafting trade nearly a thoufand tons.

The diminution of the culture of tobacco is one of the caufes of the decay of its commerce : in 1792 it exported 9,444 hogheads; and in $1 / 96$ no more than 2,401 . But fpeculations in the lots of Federal-City is a more powerful caufe of that decay. They have turned a great part of the capital of the merchants into that channel, and confequently diverted it from the trade of the place. Shares in the bank of this town, which were held by many of thofe merchants, have fallen through the same caufes from forty dollars, their original price, to thirty. This bank, eftablifhed by the name of Columbia Bank, had originally a capital of 400,000 dollars, divided into ten thoufand fhares. Its capital was augmented with 150,000 dollars, by an act of the legiflature of Maryland in its laft feffion : it is employed in the fame fervices as all the other banks of America. The notes it has in circulation are for the moft part of the value of a dollar, and they are current at Alcxandria, and all the weftern parts of Maryland as far as Baltimore.

The fores of George-Town are ufually furnifhed from Baltimore; it is at that port that the chips belonging to George-Town generally difpofe of their cargoes in returning from Europe. The merchants of
this place expect to fee their trade revive, from the completion of the two canals of the large and little falls of the Potowimack, the remainder of the navigation of that river being cleared from obitacles: 'They then expect to be the medium of exporting the produce of the countries watered by the Potowmack and the rivers that fall into it, which at prefent can be conveyed to George-Town only by land, at as high a price as the conveyance of them to Baltimore, which from its fituation has the advantage of the towns on the banks of the Potowmack; where the price of the carriage of flour by land is three dollars per barrel, it will be only eight fhillings and fix pence by water. This advantage will be communicated alfo to the Eaft-branch in FederalCity, and Alexandria.

The merchants of George-Town perfuade themfelves that they will reap the greater part of the bencfit of thefe navigations. Being placed the firf on the route of thofe who will bring their produce from the countries above the city, and being provided with warehoufes to receive goods, it will be a faving of money and time, in veffels coming down the river, to difpofe of their cargoes at George-Town. They alfert, that the port of this place, that is to fay, the part of the river that may be converted to that purpofe, will hold a gieat number of veffels with fecurity; and the danger from fhoals of ice, which they do not deny to exift during two months, they obferve, may be avoided by veffels uling the Eaft-branch for that period.

The inhabitants of the banks of the Eaft-branch truft to the depth and fecurity of their river, to draw all the commerce of the place to themfelves; and they do not doubt, that even the merchants of George-Town will foon find the advantage, and remove there. They are fecure from the ice; and the interior canal between the Potowmack and them will, they imagine, dircetly afford them all the advantages of that great civer.

The inhabitants of Alexandria pretend, that participating in like manner of the advantages of the navigation of the Potownack through the canal, they have, mureover, the advantage of a commerce long eftablifhed
eftablifhed, and that is daily increafing-an advantage that is not to be counterbalanced by the difference of five miles more of failing, which cannot deter veffels from proceeding to the market where they can both fell and buy to greater advantage.

Time will fhew which of thefe three places argues with the greatert truth. I think the argument is in favour of Alexandria.

At George-Town there is a very handfome fmall Catholic college, maintained by private donations and fubferiptions.

## FALLS OF THE POTOWMACK.

An excurfion that I made to the falls gave me an opportunity of feeing the canals, which are forming for the purpofe of avoiding them, and are the undertaking of the Potowmack Company. The canal of the fimaller falls is entirely finifhed; it is a mile and a half in length : four locks ten feet high, placed at its upper extremity, convey veffels down the river. The fmaller falls are not ftrictly fuch; but the water is fufficiently checked and difturbed in its courfe to render the navigation impracticable, and the noife it makes is confiderable. Above the fmalker falls, at a place where the Potow mack is confined to a narrow paffage between mountains, a bridge has been lately erected, of the fame kind as the bridge of Merrymack, near Newbury-port, in Maffachufetts: the fame architect was employed in both. The bridge over the Potowmack is one hundred and twenty feet in the fpan ; it is much admired here, becaufe the people in this place have no knowledge of the arts, but is indeed difgufting for its heavinefs, having an immenfe quantity of timber and iron wafted on it, that would have been fpared in Europe, and with it a great part of the expence.

The canal of the great falls is alfo finifhed, excepting the locks, which are to be ten in number. The height of the falls themfelves is feventy-eight feet, and the defcent from the upper end of the canal to the lower end is about ninety feet. To make fome ufe of the canal in its prefent fate, till the locks can be conftructed, large maffes of earth

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are left to check the rapidity of the water; veffels proceed to the place where thefe are, and the barrels of flour, and hogtheads of tobacco, which are the principal articles brought down the river, are rolled down an inelined plane made of wood (for this temporary ufe), to veffels that wait for them below.

The great fall of the Potowmack is beautiful, and deferves to be vifited by all who arrive in this neighbourhood; but if the traveller has feen that of Niagara, he will not be ready to compare any other with that fublime cataract.

The fall of the Potowmack is about half a mile acrofs; it prefents a very fine fight; and the effect of the rocks, with which the country everywhere abounds, adds greatly to its beauty. The inhabitants of its vicinity employ fragments of thefe rocks for the foundation of their houfes, fome of which indeed are entirely built of them. On the other fide of the Potowmack, from the fmaller to the great falls, the banks, though not very well cultivated, are pleafing, and abound with fine fituations,

The ftate of Maryland is at prefent making a road along the banks of the river from George-Town to the bridge. This road is made in a very excellent manuer, and will be pleafant when fuifhed; it however appeared to me to be a little too narrow. The workmen employed in it are paid eleven dollars per month with their board; they. are white men, and generally Irifhmen, and new comers. Almoft every year a veffel filled with Irith labourers arrives at George-Town.

Bricks are made at George-Town and Federal-City, and are fold for. fix dollars per thoufand. Line is at prefent fold for four dollars per barrel: as lime-ftone is found in abundance, it is expected that when the navigation thall be entirely open, the price of lime will be reduced to one half.

George-Town is the county town of Montgomery in Maryland. The population of this county amounts to eighteen thoufand fouls; of which there are more than fix thoufand flaves. It is feparated from the county of Prince George by Rock-creek. Thus all the new part of the city belongs to this latter county, and, by the provifions of the law relative
relative to this jubject, will continue to belong to it the government of the United States is actually eftablifhed at Federal-City.

MR. LAW.
: All the time that 4 paffed at Federal-City I refided with Mr. Law. SLaft year he very much increafed his domeftic felicity by marrying an amiable woman, who unites accomplifhments, fweetnef's of manner, and a charming figure, to a found underftanding, and all the qualities that contribute to make the married life happy.

I cannot, however, felicitate Mr. Law on the fpeculation which induced him to purchafe a mumber of lots in this new city, and to choofe it for the place of his refidence. It appears to me, that he might have made a more prudent and fortunate ufe of the great property he amaffed by many years toil in India. He enters every day more deeply into the concerns of this city, without being able fincerely to predict his fuccefs. His furtune is fuperior to the greateft fortunes in America, and he might have lived on his own revenues with fplendour, happy himfelf, and making others fo. His temper, which is fincere, humane, and generous, qualificd him for that mode of life; notwithftanding which, he has wilfully plunged himfelf into an abyfs of cares, and all the conteirtions of this diftracted city, which not only prevent the enjoyment of his fortune, but even endanger it. He is not himfelf very confident of fuccefs, and he is far from being ávaricious; but his ardent temper is continually deceiving him concerning the iffue of the unfavourable circumftances which he cannot overlook ; and every day his obftinacy on this fubject increafes, continually leadng him to new : expences in this vexatious feculation. I fear he will nut be fo fortumate as he deferves to be.

## ALEXANDRIA.

I went by water from Federal-City to Alexandria, which is a diftance
ftance only of fix miles. The Potowmack, the whole way from one place to the other, is two miles in breadth; and its banks are well cultivated, and covered with a confiderable number of houfes. The Maryland lide being more elevated prefents a finer afpect. A fucceffion of fmall hills and beautiful vallies, interfected with ftreams, and having clumps of trees, and even pleafure-grounds, fcattered up and down, give it a very lively appearance. The oppofite fide belonging to Virginia is not abfolutely flat, but the ground does not rife except at a diftance from the river, and not in the fame degree as on the Maryland fide. It however does not want profpects which are charming. It is in going from Alexandria to Federal-City that the traveller has the beft view of this country. The eye is not loft, as in the other route, in the immenfe extent of the Potowmack; which, continually enlarging, leaves nothing to be feen at length but the horizon. In this paffage the country clofes till the profpect is bounded by the chain of mountains which form the falls at fifteen miles diftance $;$ and in the intervening fpace, the eye refts on the floping ground deftined for the fite of Federal-City, and where already there is a fufficient number of houfes to ornament the fcene. The mountains on the fide of Maryland and Virginia, which decreafe in approaching the Chefapeak, confequently rife and enlarge on the view in proceeding the other way. The divifion of the waters of the Potowmack and the Eaft-branch, made by the point of land which is the fite of Federal-City, is an object that arrefts the attention, and whofe grandeur deducts nothing from its beauty. It is unqueftionably among the fineft views that are to be feen on any river. It does not, however, make me forget thofe of Nortb-River, in the fate of New-York, which in my opinion are even preferable; without feaking of that moft delightful fcene of the pafiage on that river in the highlands.

This is at prefent the feafon when thoals of herrings appear on the coafts of America, and in the rivers communicating with the fea. I have conftantly feen at every creek a number of people emplayed in filhing for them with long nets, which they drag for a while and then draw

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the cxtremities together. There is feldom a draught at which they do not take thoufands. The greater part of them are inftantly cured. There is an immenfe confumption in every part of America of this fpecies of food. Frefh herrings fell here for four dollars a thoufand. Sturgeon is alio very plentiful in the rivers of this country, but I do not think it is as good as the fturgeon in Europe. Alexandria is, beyond all comparifon, the handfomeft town in Virginia, and indced is among the fineft of the Ut:ited States. It ftands on a fmall plain, elevated however a few feet above the river, and fo as not to be incommoded with the water. This town, which was begun about thirty years fince, is built on a regular plan. Streets fufficiently wide interfect each other at right a:gles; and fpacious fquares add to its beauty, convenience, and falubrity. Almoft all the houfes and warehoufes are of brick. Although all the buildings have not an appearance of magnificence, all are convenient and neat; and the houfes are of two fories. The quays are large and commodious, and extend along the river every day.

This town increafes very rapidly, owing to the flourißhing fate of its commerce, which, no doubt, will be ftill improved by the opening of the navigation of the Potowmack.

It is maintained by many of the inhabitants of Federal-City that the quays of Alexandria are not fo fafe for thipping as thofe of the Eaft-branch, being more expofed to thoals of ice; and that fmall veffels, defcending the Potowmack, and paffing through the canal, will not venture again into the Potowmack as far as Alexandria. This opinion is not that of the merchants of Alexandria; who, befide, would very little raife the price of flour, which boats would bring down the Potowmack, if they were even obliged to reload them in larger veffels at the canal. Hitherto they have received the produce of the upper parts of Virginia by land, and the carts which bring them couftantly arrive in great numbers.

Alexandria carries on a conftant trade with the Weft-India inlands; and alfo fome with Europe. The price of flour here at prefent is fix
dollars and a half per barrel. The population of this town amounts to nearly five thoufand fouls, of which there are about eight hundred black flaves. It is fituated at the diftance of a hundred miles from the mouth of the Potowmack, in the bay of Chefapeak.

The value of the exportation of Alexandria amounted in 1791 to 381,242 dollars; in 1792, to 535,592 dollars; in $\mathbf{1 7 9 3}$, to 812,880 dollars; in 1795, to 948,460 dollars; and in 1790 , to more than 1,100,000 dollars.

There is a bank at Alexandria, and it is the only one in Virginia. It was eftablifhed in December 1702 by an act of the legiflature. Its original capital was 150,000 dollars, divided into 750 thares, of 200 dollars each. By a law paffed in December 1795 it was authorized to augment its capital by the addition of 350,000 dollars, divided into $1 / 50$ new. Thares.
This bank, which was eftablifhed on the fame principles, and for the fame purpofe, as all the other banks of America, makes a dividend from four and a half to five per cent half yearly. It iffues notes to the value of a dollar, which are current throughout all Virginia, at George-Town, and even for the moft part in Maryland.

The eftablifhment of a bank at Richmond was authorized by the legiflature of Virginia in December 1792. Its capital was to confift of 400,000 dollars, in fhares of 200 dollars each; but the fubferiptions not filling, it does not exift.

## JOURNEY FROM FEDERAL-CITY TO BALTIMORE.

The ccuntry from Federal-City to Bladenfburg is beautiful ; that is to fay, nature defigned it to be fuch, by the form, and multiplicity of the fmall hills with which it is covered. The ground is poor, and as ill cultivated as in moft other places. Bladenfburg is a fmall village decently built, where there is a place for infpecting of tobacco, little ufed at prefent; and a fchool of confiderable reputation in the country. Bladenfourg is fituated on the upper part of the Eaft-branch, at the

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fpot where it begins to be navigable. Not far from one of the ftreams which fall into that river is a fine fpring of mi...cral water, which is feparated from the bed of the ftream only by a lip of land four or five feet in breadth.

From Bladenfburg to Baltimore the country is every-where hilly, and often not unpleafing to the fight. It is filled with woods, but of a very fmall kind; and which is permitted to remain only for want of hands to clear the ground, or rather for want of capitals to enable the proprietors to employ the negroes on it.

It is faid that the ground is better at fome miles' diftance from the road. At Vanville the price of land is from fix to twelve dollars per acre. It produces from feven to eight buthels of corn; from twelve to fifteen, of Indian wheat; from ten to twelve, of barley; and twenty of oats, becaufe this laft kind of grain is fown on the beft land. I received fimilar information at Spurries, twenty-five miles farther on.

At eight or ten .miles from Vanville I paffed the two branches of the Potukent, which are there very narrow, and over which are thrown wooden bridges, the worft and moft dangerous I ever faw. The weftern branch feparates the county of Prince George from that of Aun Arundel. Not far from thefe two ftrcams are the iron-works of Snowden, sad a flitting mill. The country abounds with ores, which is found on the furface, as well as in the bowels of the earth, and in all the ftreams. The Patap/ko, which lies between Spurries and Baltimore, at eight miles from the laft place, is not more than thirty toifes in breadth. I paffed it in an excellent ferry-boat, which is dragged over by the help of a rope. At this ferry the Patapiko ceafes to be uavigable; and here, confequently, according to the cuftom of the country, there is a place for the infpection of tobacco It has a fmall village built around it, which is called Elkridge-landing.

It is on the Patapfos that Baltimore is built, or rather on an arm of that river. The mouth of the harbour is not more than two hundred toifes acrofs, and is confequently eafy to defend. A fort is erefted on a fimall eminence at the point of land which feparates the harbour
from the river. It is, like all works of the kind in America, poorly conftructed; but a little labour and expence would render it what it ought to be.

## BALTIMORE.

I found Baltimore larger than when I was here laft year. Several quays which were only begun, and fome even no more than projected, were entirely finifhed; and large and handfome warehoufes of brick entirely built from the ground. In every quarter of the town buildings increafe; and there is an air of bufinefs and plenty throughout the whole.

There are no veffels built at prefent at Baltimore, for the fame reafons that put a ftop to the building of velfels in ot er parts of Maryland and Virginia. Baltimore has, notwithftanding, loft in the courfe of the year a great many thips at fea. This port continues to trade to the WeftIndies; and fome of the merchants engaged in that commerce have not been unfucceffful.

The value of the exports of Baltimore in 1791 amounted to 1,570,588 dollars; in 1792, to $1,843,225$ dollars; in 1793; to $3,081,545$ dollars; in 1794, to 5,312,209 dollars; in 1795, to $5,542,051$ dollars; and in 1790, to more than $8,500,000$ dollars. But that this aftoniming increafe in the exportation of this port may not le exaggerated, the augmentation in the price of the produce of the WeftIndia iflands muft here, as in every other part of America, be deducted from the value of the exports. There are no merchants here as rich as thofe of Philadelphia. The fortunes of this town are in their infancy. Luxury is not only lefs in individuals, but is lefs general.

1 am told that the number of corn-mills built within ten miles round Baltimore exceed fixty. Some that I faw near the town were as handiome, upon as large a fcale, and as complete as any at Brandywine.

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There are two banks at Baltimore. One is a branch of the bank of the United States; the other is a bank belonging to the town, which was incorporated in 1791, by a law of this ftate, with a capital of three hundred thoufand dollars. The ftores of Baltimore partake with Philadelphia in fupplying thofe of Kentucky, the territory of the weft, and Teneffcc. Philadelphia, however, would not enter into this competition with Baltimore, were not its commerce more extenfive, and its ftock and capital larger, fo that purchafers find a greater variety of affortments of every kind there. It is faid alfo that the fpirituous liquors fold at Baltimore are more adulterated than even thofe fold by the merchants of Philadelphia. The merchants of Baltimore allow the traders of Kentucky from twenty to five-and-twenty per cent profit on their artieles, and give a twelvemonth's credit.

Baltimore, however, may expect to lofe fome of the branches of its commerce from the following caufes :

1ft, The entire opening of the navigation of the Potowmack, by bringing down the corn and other produce of the parts of Virginia and Maryland watered by that river and others which flow into it, will give that branch of commerce to George-Town, Alexandria, and Federal-City; Baltimore being obliged to procure there articles by landcarriage.
2d, A fcheme is undertaken for joining the Potowmack above Cumberland with one of the brainches of the Monongahela, which falls into the Ohio; which, if it fucceed, will take from Baltimore the market of Kentucky, and even of Pittiburg, as articles will then be carried to thofe places by water through. Alexandria and George-Town.

3d, If the fcheme of uniting the Chefapeak-bay with the Dela-ware-bay by a canal pafing through the eaft of Maryland is completed, which appears to be probable, the corn of that part of the eaft, and even of the weft, which at prefent is carried to Baltimore, would be carried to Philadelphia and Brandywine, where they would find an ample market ; and the more fo, as flour generally feils at Philadelphia for a dollar, or a dollar and a half, per barrel more than at Baltimore.

The merchants of Baltimore, who are aware of thefe confequences, expect that at the fame time the Sufquehanuah will be made entirely navigable; and in that imagine they will have a complete compenfation. But it appears to me that they deceive themfelves in thefe expectations; for the articles which are brought down the : Sufquehannah will probably take the route of the canal that will join the two bays when it is finifhed; and as Philadelphia is extremely interefted in the completion of that canal, it is certain that the legiflature of Pemfylvania will never confent to the works neceflary to render the Sufquehannah navigable - that river flowing chiefly through its territory-until the legiflature of Maryland thall confent to the opening of the canal between the two bays, which is at prefent obetinately oppofed by the merchants of Baltimore.

From thefe obfervations it follows, that Baltimore is ill ficuated for commerce ; owing its prefent fuccefs merely to the want of other ports in the Chefapeak, and to the obftructions to navigation on all the interior rivers.

The commerce of Baltimore was raifed from the funds of the merchants of Philadelphia, who in that place faw a convenient entrepôt between themfelves and the back countries. It has fince increafed by the capitals gained by the merchants, who at firf were only factors to thofe of Philadelphia; but the decreafe of its commerce is not therefore the lefs probable.

I went to fee one of the frigates of the United States here, and which is one of thofe that have been ordered to be finifhed: the will be launched in Auguft. I thought her too much encumbered with wood-work within, but in other refpects the is a fine veffel, being built of thofe beautiful kinds of wood, the ever-green oak and cedar: the is pierced for thirty-fix guns.
An inhabitant of Baltimore has erected an obfervatory on a fmall hill on the other fide of the port, from which, with a telefcope, one fees to the diftance of thirty-five miles into the bay. A flag is hoifted on the obfervatory, to announce the arrival of velfels. This little eftablifhment
tablifhment is not only very grateful to the merchants, but in fome degree ufeful, and is already encouraged with many fubicriptions.

A public library is erecting by fubfeription at Baltimore : two thoufand volumes, fome good and fome bad, are already collected for it. This is the only public library throughout Maryland.

Baltimore has afforded great affiftance to the unfortunate Frenchmen who fled from the difaftrous ftate of St. Domingo; individuals having confiderably added by fubferiptions to the donations made by the legillature of the fate.

## BUSH-TOWN.

The ground between Baltimore and Bufh-Town is ftill worfe, if poffible, than that between Federal-City and Baltinore: the Heffian fly, which to the fouth-weft of the town attacks the corn very little, lays it wafte in this quarter ; very little corn is therefore fown. Small grain, Indian wheat, and pafture, includes the hufbandry of the country. It is befide very much filled with woods of a very ufelets kind, and very mean appearance.

At fifteen miles from Baltimore, at a place where I breakfafted with a farmer named Webfer, land fells from eight to fifteen dollars per acre ; there is very little that execeds this price, and this is paftureground, improved by fome years manuring. Webfter has a fmall flock of iheep, whofe wool he fells partly to neighbouring farmers, and partly to the hatters of Baltimore, at four fiillings per pound. His houfe ftands at a little diftance from Bird-River, which appears to be rather an arm of the bay than a river.

A mill not far from W,bfter's houfe grinds the little corn that is grown in this part; and the flour is fent to Baltimore.

Bird-River is navigable for frrall veffels to a place about a mile from Webfter's houfe; about a quarter of a mile above which it is not more than four toifes in breadth, and is eafily forded. This is a ufual cafe with the feveral creeks and rivers of the country, and they are very numerous. I paffed the Long-Canc, or Great Gunpowder, where there
there was water enough at that time to reach the girth of my horfe; the Little Gunpowder, which I paffed on a very milerable wooden bridge : this river fupplies iome iron-works and flitting-mills, known by the name of Onion's-ruork's; the Winter's-Run, a fmall creek; and the Bu/b-River, which, like Bird-River, is only four toifes acrofs, and is not more than a foot in depil, at a place not more than a quarter of a mile from the fpot where it is twelve feet in depth, and a mile in breadth. There is a handfome and large corn-mill on Bu/b-River, to which corn is brought from a great diftance, the proprietors being rich and active. The flour is fent to Baltimore.

The Little Gunpozeder creek feparates the county of Baltimore from that of Hartford. The county of Baltimore, exclufive of the city, contains twenty-five thoufand inhabitants, of which ten thoufand are flaves. The population of the town of Baltimore amounts to fifteen thoufand white men, and from fix to feven thoufand faves.

This road has a mournful appearance, and is very thinly inhabited. The road is tolerably good for a horfe; but almont impaffable for carriages. Notwithftanding which, there are four ftages that pafs it every day; and it lies between two of the mon confiderable places for trade in America.

At the diftance of a mile before I arrived at Buth-Town I paffed through Abington, a fmall and poor village, which is remarkable for nothing but for the remains of a very handfome college, built by the Methodifts, and which was burned down about two years fince. It is afferted here, that this fire was occafioned wilfully; and when it is known that the Mcthodifts, as well as the Quakers, exhort to the emancipation of the flaves, we cannot be furprized that they fhould be hated and perfecuted in a country where the inhabitants are attached to the fyftem of kecping flaves, by their education, habits, and a narrow view of their interefts. It muft be allowed that there is a great deal of enthufiafin among the Methodifts; and I am inclined to believe that they are too general in their plans for the abolition of flavery, even to
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guard fufficiently the interefts of the flaves themfelves. Nor are they very difereet in their fermons. But from all I have been able to gather concerning this feet, I am perfuaded it includes many worthy and virtuous men, and even many men of talents. None of the Methoditts pofiefs flaves. Many before they were of that perfuafion were proprietors of flaves, and frect them. There have been fome who have freed three bundred negrocs at a time ; binding the children to marters, with the condition of their teaching them to read, write, and cypher, and of their ferving only to the age of eighteen or twenty, when they were to be entirely at their own difpofal. BufhTown is in the county of Hartford, which contains fifteen thoufand inhabitants, five thoufand of which are flaves. Belair has been the county town of Hartford for fome years paft, but hitherto contains only the town-houfe, a prifon, and a finall number of wooden houfes. It was made the county town for its central fituation. Bufh-Town was formerly the county town, and was at that time called Hartford.

## JOURNEY FROM BUSH-TOWN TO HAVRE-DE-GRACE.

The country till I reached the Sufquehannah was of the fame kind as that through which I had already paffed. In travelling twelve miles, I did not fee more than four houfes that were not miferable huts; and yet the farms are tolerably large, the ground being partly fown with Indian corn, and the remainder immenfe fields very rarely manured. The land is in general fandy and poor. From ten to twelve bafhels of Indian wheat per acre is the ufual produce, and from five to fix of corn (where that is fown), when the Heflian fly does not infeft the grain, it being as common in this part of Maryland as the on the wher fide of the Chefapealy. Some meadows, efpecially thofe that lie neareft the bay, yield forty hundred weight of hay per acre. There is fome ground to be met with fuperior in quality, the produce of whic is a third more than what I have named. Throughout the whole of this journey, I found that lands generally fell as at Bufh-'Town, from ten to twenty dollars per acre. Near the Sufquehannah fome rich meadows fell for thirty-five dollars per acre. The rain which fell inceffantly for two days, and detained me at Buth-Town, fwelled the crecks fo much, that at many places we paffed, where the water is generally no more than four or five inches in depth, it was then more than four feet. The fage that goes between Philadelphia and Baltimore was compelled to remain four-and-twenty hours at Buih-Town; the Winter's-Run, which is ufually no more than two feet in depth, having rifen to fifteen feet, and there being no bridge over that river.

The Swan-river is the only one of any confequence between BufhTown and the Sufquehannah. It is of the fame kind as the reft; that is to fay, very narrow at a quarter of a mile from the fpot where it is two or three miles acrofs.
The land is tolerably good in the bottoms, and is fold for thirtyfour dollars per acre; that on the heights fells only for ten and twelve dollars per acre. The wages of labourers are from eight to nine dollars per month, for the fummer feafon, or ninety-two dollars by the year: and three fhillings and nine pence per day when there is by the year; ticular to do, and a dollar and a per day when there is nothing pardemand of half a doll and a half in harvert-time. They make a ( $\%$,

## HAVRE-DE-GRACE.

A few houfes that ftand together on the weft banks of the Sufquehannah bear the name of Havre-ude-Grace. A company confifting of cight perfons projected the eftablifhment of a town there. A plan was drawn out, the ground was meafured and bounded, and the ftreets laid out. The fite included a thoufand acres, divided into three thoufand fix hundred lots of houfes. The projectors already entjoyed their town completed in imagination; or affected to do fo. Yy 2

Their

Their reafons for fuppofing it would be peopled with rapidity were the following:

1 ft , That the produce of the Sufquehannah, navigable in both its branches for three hundred miles above Havre-de-Grace, could have no other outlet, at leaft for timber, which abounds along its banks as well as along the banks of the rivers that fall into it.

2d, That Chefapeak-bay, which commences at this fpot, has at that place fourteen feet water without a rock or fand-bank beneath it; and that, therefore, veffels of a confiderable burthen might there eafily take in fuch articles as could not venture into the bay in the fmall craft that brings them down the river.

3d, That the road of Havre-de-Grace, being in that part of the town which lies upon the bay, would be fecured from the fhoals of ice, and in other refpects perfectly fafe.

Thus the proprictors of the ground of this new city imagined that the commerce of Baltimore, and even that of Philadelphia, would in part be transferred to Havre-de-Grace.

The navigation of the Sufquehannah, however, although practicalale, with great care, for fmall veffels and timber ratts, is not without danger, and does not admit of any larger veffels. It flows through. the ftate of Pennfylvania, except for the laft twenty miles of its courfe: and as the legiflature of Pemmfylvania entertains the project of joining. the Sufquehannah and the Schuylkill, by a canal which is already begun at Sweetara; and as this plan has no other intention than to give Philadelphia the means of receiving directly the corn that the Sufquebannah brings as far as Middleton; it is to be expected that even if this canal is not completed (which the inhabitants of Havre-deGrace believe to be impracticable), the ftate of Pennfylvania will never employ funds to facilitate a navigation the profit of which will wholly beloing to a neighbouring ftate. The depth of the canal that comes up to Havre-de-Grace is not, even below Point-Concord, confiderable enough to admit veffels of great burthen; and confequently not directly to carry on foreign commerce with advantage. I take this project therefore to be another dream, at leaft as to the extent given to it. This town, which may very well become an entrepôt, where the merchants of Philadelphia and Baltimore may eftablifh agents; does not appear to be calculated for any higher deftiny. Pamphlets are however circulated to praife the advantages of its fituation, and confequently to atract adventurers. The company have fent an agent to Europe to fell their lots, the price of which is from a hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars, according to their fituations. Notwithftanding the activity of thefe meafures, and even the probability that this place will become an entreport, I am perfuaded the tenth part of the. fite of Havre-de-Grace will never be covered with houfes; or, to fay the leaft, not for a great number of years. Many people affert that the fituation is far from being healthy. There are obftructions in the navigation of the Sufquehannah eight miles above Havre-de-Grace, and within the territory of the fate of Maryland. A canal which will remedy the evil is almoft finifhed. The funds for defraying the expences of this canal were raifed by fubferiptions of individuals and the ftate of Maryland. The by flows fix miles above Havre-de-Grace; and herrings abound there as in the Potownack. There are ten different finheries eftiblighed were as that face on the weft banks of the Sufquencries eftablifhed within are the greateft; and five on the Sufquehannah, where the thoals taken in large nets, from a the other fide. The herrings are fathoms in length, and from four hundred and eighty to two hendred are fyread acrofs the river by four to fix fathoms in breadth. The nets to the fhore, and the other boats, a rope at one end being faftened tance; and they are draw end conveyed by the boat to a certain difother filh here but herrings by the help of a capftan. There is no very fmall quantities. The fhad-fifh; and the latter are found in thrown into large calks with moment the herrings are taken, they are nor take off the heads. The fifhermen do not clean them, days in thefe calks, they are the Potowinack. Having bent left five days in thefe calks, they are taken out, and packed in barrcls, which
at each end have a layer of falt; and then they are fit for falc. The fifheries, the curing the herring, and the packing them in barrels, emiploy from fourteen to fifteen men in each fifhery, who have each fifteen dollars per month, with their provifions. Every barrel contains about five hundred herrings, and requires a bufhel and a half of falt, which cofts five thillings per buthel; the barrel ittelf cofts five thillings' and fix pence : the nets laft three or four feafons, and coft from two hundred to three hundred dollars, according to their dimenfions. That part of the river where the fifhery is eftablifhed is taken of the proprietor of the adjoining land; and from thirty to fifty dollars annually are paid for a filhery, according to its fituation; for the difference of a point in the land, or of the nearneds of the current to the fhore, makes a great difference in the fize and quantity of the thoals. The feation for fifhing continues five or fix weeks, during which the ten filheries in the neighbourhood of Havre-de-Grace take about 12,000 barrels of herrings: they are fent as far as Baltimore: fome are fold frefh to the inhabitants, who cure them themfelves.' A barrel of cured herrings is fold for five dollars and a half: freth herrings are four dollars per thoufand, which is the fame price as on the Potowmack. Small veffels of about forty tons carry the cured herrings to Baltimore; they are generally built at Havre-de-Grace, and coft twenty dollars per ton for the hull, which makes them amount to thirty-five or thirty-fix dollars per ton when they are ready for fea.

While I was vifiting one of thefe fifheries I faw a net drawn, with an immenfe quantity of fifh; enough, it was computed, to fill two hundred barrels: the fifhermen calculate the medium quantity of a draught to be about forty barrels.

## JOURNEY FROM HAVRE-DE-GRACE TO ELK-TOWN.

I have fpoken in my journal of laft year of the beauty of the banks of the Sufquehannah at its mouth; thefe banks are lofty, diverffied in their appearance, well cultivated, and covered with dwellings. At the entrance of the bay the prolpect, extends as far as the fight can reach; ten miles higher up, on the fide of Philadelphia, noble mountains of various beautiful forms bound the profpect.

In this part of the Sufquehamah are immenfe flocks of wild ducks, known by the name of canvas-back ducks, and are efteemed delicious eating. This fowl, which in fummer haunts the more northern lakes of the Continent, vifits the Sufquehannah towards the month of December, and remaining there till the frofts fets in, at that feafon proceeds to the Potowmack; when the ice difappears, it returus again to the Sufquehannah for a week or two, and then departs for its fummer haunts.

Having croffed the Sufquehamah, I found myfelf in the county of Cecil, through the fouthern part of which I had travelled three weeks before from Warwick to a river called the Safafras. It was my intention to pay a vifit for a day to Pbilip Thomas, one of the richeft proprietors in this part of the country, and a partuer in the Havre-deGrace company. I was even on my road to his houfe, when I learned that he had been two days at Philadelphia; I therefore abandoned my defign, and took the road to Philadelphia, through a country a little more pleafant, better cultivated, and better inhabited, thain that between Baltimore and the Sufquehannah; but by no meaus either beor well peopled.

A fmall creek called Principio, which is no more than four toifes in breadth in one fpot, after a fall among rocks of about thirty feet, fpreads to a mile in breadth, and continues to widen till it falls into the bay. Juft below this fall is a cannon foundery belonging to Colonel routh, one of the partners of the Havre-de-Grace company ; this foundery is at prefent entirely employed in cafting cannon for the frigates building by the United States: anding cannori for the frievery twenty hundred weight of it a hundred and twenty dollars for for all camon that are proft of metal is the price the colonel receives dollars for a cannon of twent, which amounts to about three hundred cures his ore from the weinty-four pounds caliber. The colonel profides, at a little difa neighbourhood of the place where Webfter refides, at a little diftance from Bird-ereek; it is brought to Principio in boats,
beats. This ore docs not yield more when melted than two fifths of its .weight of iron; and the metal, on the mere infpection of it, did not appear to me to be good. The great number of cannon that burft in the proof, with the fragments of which the ground is covered, confirmed me in this opinion: the canmons however appear to be caft with confiderable fkill, and great care.

This is the fecond camon foundery in the United States: there is, as I have faid before, another fituated in the ftate of Rhode-Inand, and theie are the ouly ones. They have been eftablithed by French founders, fent by the French goverument for that purpofe about ten or twelve years ago: thus, for every thing that contributes to their fafety, the United States are indebted to France.

Colonel Youth's foundery contilts of a furnace with bellows, and a reverberating one. When he is not employed in cafting cannon he manufactures pots, chimney backs, and other large works. The number of workmen at prefent amounts to fifty, who are paid from ten to twenty dollars a month.

The view of the fall is extremely picturefque and beautiful. The finall vefiels of from forty to fifty tons, which bring the ore, approach it within fifty fathom.

From feveral elevated points of the road from Elk-Town the bay of Chefapeak may be feen: you approach it even at Cbarles-Tozen, and at Nordwaif, a little village built on Nordwaijf-River; which, like the others, is only a continuation of the bay. The fmall creeks, however, which we pafs at the ford are innumerable. It is probable, that in a dry feafon they are not to be perceived, but after the heavy rains, which have fallen for fome days paft, they are almoft all wide and deep.

## ELK-TOWN.

This fmall town is the capital of Cecil-County, and contains about 100 houfes, almoft all built in one freet, which leads to Philadelphia.
Elk-River is navigable only a mile below the town, and at which

Br THE DUKE DE LA Rochepovcavlit ifancourt. point there is alfo an affemblage of houfes and warchoufes, which may be confidered as a part of the town.
Elk-Town has a pretty good trade in corn with Philadelphia, which is brought particularly from the cattern part of Maryland. From ElkTown it is fent by land to Chriftiana-bridge, a village at the diftance of twelve miles; and from thence conveyed on the Cbriftiana to Brandywine and Ihiladelphia. It is allicrted that 300,000 buflels are fent annually from Elk-Town by this route. Thee price of carriage to Brandywine is nine pence per bufhel, and to Philadelphia eleven pence halfpenn:.
Oue of the plans for joining the Chefapeak and the Delaware, by inland navigation, is to join the Elk-River to that of the Chriftiana. Ancther has for its object to join the Bobemia to tlie Apoguimin. A third is to make a communication between the river Chefter and Duck-River; and the fourth would join the Choptank to Jones-River. Each of thefe plans is favoured by the inhebitants of the part of the county which it would pats through.
It is afferted that the fate of Delaware oppoles almont all, becaufe a great number of horfes belonging to the inhabitants are conftantly und ufefully employed in carrying corn from Elk-Tuwn to Chriftianabridge. I can hardly believe that fo trifling an intereft can millead the inhabitants, and efpecially the legiflature of Delaware, in oppofition to the important interefs of the flate.
The commercial interefts of Baltimore, as I have before faid, oppofe this junction. To judge which of thefe four plans ought to he preferred, we fhould know the plan of the engineers, and the nature of the ground and the obftacles. If the difficulties were equal, that which would join the Bohemia to the Apuquimini appears the beft, as being higher in the river Deaware. The fnall fpace of ground to be cut through to join the two rivers fhould likewife be of ground ennfideration, as rendering its execution quild likewite be taken into As the part to be cut through is ention quicker, and lefs expenfive. acguiefence of the leginature of Maryly in the flate of Delaware, the $\therefore$ Voc. II.

A general

A general obftacle exific againft all thefe projeCts;-which is, the difference in the height of the waters of the Delaware and of the Chefapeak.

This difference is occafioned by the rapid influx from the Gulph of Mcxico, which, on account of the direction of the currents, and the narrownefs of the bafon, ruthes with more force on the waters of the Delaware than on thofe of the Chefapeak, mixes with them fooner, and raites them higher; whilt on the other hand after having paffed the capes of the Chefapeak, it immediately turus into a valt batou, and thus lofing its force renders the reft of the bay from two to three feet lower than the Delaware.

But this variation in the height of the water of thefe two bays might be remedied by, auices at the points where the rivers would unitc. .

About a mile from Elk.Town is the boundary of the ftates of Maryland and Delaware. There are in the neighbourhood fome meadows, which are kept in good order; fituated in a good bottom, and fowed with clover and timothy-grafs, which yields in two crops from eighty to one hundred weight of hay an acre. Ten hundred weight of hay fells here for fix dollars and a half. Thefe excellent meadows do not, however, fell for more than thirty dollars per acre: the price of other land is from ten to fifteen dollars.

Labourers are paid here fix Millings a day, or eleven dollars a month; the greater part of them are negroes let out by their mafters. In harveft time they pay them a dollar a day.

Elk-River as well as the other rivers abounds in herrings and ducks: this abundance is a great refource for poor families, who may procure by, their own pains, or at a very low price, their food for almoft all the year in thefe two forts of provifion. Some hogs, whofe fead cofts them nothing, as they let them run in the woods, provide the reft ; but the confequence of this eafy method of procuring food in abundance is, that, qulefs they have the intention of emigrating, they become indolent. Three wecks' work in harveft time, and the tale of the. ducks which they kill, procure them as much money as they want: one or two acres of maize which they cultivate furnish them with bread; and a great number of them are therefore idle all the year.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON MARYLAND.

All that I have feen of the fate of Maryland-and I have travelled through the greateft part of it during this year and the laft-induces me to believe that its fituation in many parts is inferior to alnoft all the other ftates of America.

Slavery, which gives a very great advantage to the eaftern ftates over the fouthern, in refpect to the cultivation of the ground, and fuch manufactures as the ftate of population in this new world permits, produces ftill more evils in Maryland than in Virginia and the Carolinas, as Maryland is lefs extenfive than the three other ftates, and does not produce, like them, fine and rich crops of rice, cotton, and tobacco: added to which, the number of flaves in thofe ftates is greater in proportion than elfewhere. All the land, as I have before obferois exhaufted by the crops of tobacco whi I have before obferved, drawn from it fince this ftate has bee which have been continually lity of obtaining more crops, at leas been inhabited. The impoffibihas reduced the cultivation of teart from the greater part of the land, tien of maize, which is sarried plant to nothing; and the cultivaany more tobacco, completely on in thofe parts which cannot produce flaves, hewever, who apetely deftroys them. The great number of fome degren indifpenfable , to maintained renders the rultivation in has latter', been attacked, likewe Heffian fly with which the wheat the leaves of this plant are very encourages the cultivation of maize : tages of its cultivation ine very good food for horfes; thus the advanwhich it occafions to the foil alea the planter to forget the damages the portion of labour which it ready irreparably deftroyed, as well as of harvert.

He fees, however, his crops of maize diminifl annually; yet his negroes muft be provided with food; and if he feels the neceffity of improving his land by a proper cultivation, and particularly by manuring it abundantly, he is prevented fo doing by the prepouderating neceffity of providing food, and by the want of the moncy neceffiry for thefe improvements. On the other hand, the inhabitant whofe exiftence depends on his labour, bluthes to work as a negro. If he has a fmall property, which he might by induftry improve, he haftens, as 1 have before obferved, to difpofe of it, that he may purchafe a fettlement in fome part of the country where he may obtain it at a low price, and where, by labouring himfelf, he will not be liable to be confidered as an inferior being: This property is then bought by fome rich planter, who fuffers it to lie uncultivated, having already more land than he can cultivate. The white who has no property labours until he lias faved fufficient to enable him to fettle eifewhere, which he may toon accomplif, as he can eafily earn from a hundred to a hundred and twenty dollars a year, befides his food. Some quit the country ceen before they ha:e faved any property, and if they are good workmen,' find an' opportunity of cftablihing thenfelves with credit in a country where their feclings are not conftantly wounded by lowering themfelves to an equality with flaves. This is precifely the fate of things in the eaftern part of Maryland, and.even in fome of the wefterin parts.
There are a few places in the weft of this ftate where it is otherwife; fuch as in thic countics of Frederick, Walhington, and the Alleganys, where the proportion of flaves is very fmall: The land there is fertile, and has not yet heen drained; as they are new fettlements, and as the temperature of the air will not permit the cultivation of tobacco. Thefe three counties, where alfo the climate is healthful, are peoplect with emigrants from other fates as well as from Maryland. Some plantors on both fides of this frate have lately begun to improve their meadows, and alfo to cultivate large quantities of land. They manure tue ground: and this firft ftep towards improvement is doubtlefs ufe-

Sul, and well defigned, as preparatory to a more complete fytem; but their beafts are always, winter and fummer; in the woods, and are Jeaner than any I have feen; but the means of fattening them docs not appear to occupy their attention, nor do they take any pains to abolifh, cven at a future period, that fcourge-flavery-which, humanity and morality out of the queftion, is an infurmountable obitacle to the improvement of their lands, and confequently their fortunes; and which is a fource of imminent danger to themielives and to the general tranquillity of their country.

- I have faid that in Maryland and Virginia, and even in Carolina, many planters are conviuced of thofe dangers, and are delirous cs having their fields cultivated and their domeftic fervices performed by freemon rather than by flaves; but this conviction is not fufficienily ftrong to lead them to the refolution, which fhould operate as a preliminary to the deftruction of the evil:

There are publications iven in Virginia in favour of the cmancipation of the negroes; they have, however, prodiced no more effect there than in thoie ftates of the fouth, where the great number of naves and ${ }^{\text {i }}$ finall proportion of whites render every meafure againft favery ex-2 tremely difficult.

They talk here of tranfporting all the negroes out of the country at once, either to Africa or to the fouthern parts of America, in order to . found a colony. 'This meafire would be fo full of difficulties in its' execution, and woukl be attended with fo many unpleafant'confequences, that it cannot poffibly be carried into effect. The plan 'is' lupported by the fear which manifefts itfelf in thofe who efpoufe it," that a mixture in the blood would take place if the uegroes were emancipated; or fuffered to remain in the country': " in future generations," fay they, " there would not be a countenance to be feen ${ }^{2}$, without more or lefs of the black colour." This inconvenience would: doubtlets be great if it were certain; but it by no means appears fo to" me: wife laws might prevent this mixture, or render it very rare, without any further abridgment of the rights of individuals thar is already:
already made by many other laws, which, for the good of fociety, reAtrain the exercife of individual rights; nor would fuch a law be any cvil to the negre race. Choice alone would for a length of time give a decided fuperiority to the white colour, even in the cyes of the blacks; aind the preference would of itfelf prevent mixed marriages; the law, therefore, which !hould enforce this preference, would be eafily carried into execution.

But it appears to me to be an error, to propofe the emancipating all the flaves at one time. The refipect due to the property of the mafters of thefe flaves, hitherto acknowledged by the law, and to the maintenance of order in fociety, demands that this great work flould be progreffive. The objects of a law to free the ीaves, are the well being of fociety, and the happinefs of the llaves themfelves; and if thefe are not attained, the abolition of the flave trade is the dream of a miftaken philanthropy. The great danger a flave has to encounter after his emancipation is, that of not being able to provide for his wants; and it is the natural confequence of the averfion to labour contracted by every flave, and the habit he has of feeing himfelf fed and clothed, without directly occupying himfelf with that care. But would not both the danger to the flave, and the injury to the mafter, be avoided by a law with the following provifions: 1 ft , To fix a price, that fhould be moderate and equitable, on the liberty to be given to a llave: 2d, To enjoin the proprietors of haves to permit them to work two days in each week for their own emolument; and to furnifh them with land, to raife crops that fhould be their own property; or where the mafter fhould have occafion for their labour on the days fet afide for their own ufe, to pay them at the fame rate as other workmen: 3 d, To declare every flave, on paying the price at which he is valued by the law, inftantly free: $4^{\text {th, }}$, to declare all children of flaves, born after the date of the law, free; and all children exifting at the time of the law, free at the age of twentyone; with a claufe, to compel the mafers to provide for the education of the latter?

The emancipation of flaves being thus the refult of their own labour,
they will in fome degree have acquired the habit of labour; and will no konger be ftrangers, as they now are, to the prudence and forefight neceffary to their exiltence; nor will fociety have any thing to fear on that fide from their emancipation. Being treated as other labourers, having the privileges of white men, what particular inducement can they have to injure fociety? I am not aware that I deccive myfelf; yet I believe that a law of this nature would render the emancipation of Slaves a bencfit to every clafs of fociety, efpecially in a country where the population of white men exceeds that of flaves; and I do not think the proprietors of flaves would have any reafon to complain of fuch a law.

The population of the ftate of Maryland, according to a return made in 1790, amounted to 319,728 inhabitants; of which 103,036 were flaves. People here, who are the beft informed, affert that the population of white men is not increafed; but that the population of flaves is, on the contrary, greatly increafed.

It is impoffible to fee, without aftonifhment, and indeed fome degree of indignation, the ruinous ftate of the roads and bridges in Maryland. In the moft remote parts of America, roads and bridges are not worfe; and indeed in many of thofe parts of the country are even better. The negligence of the government of Maryland in this refpect is an unpardonable injury, not only to the convenience, but to the fecurity of the public. The canals feem to be a little more attended to; at leaft, companies and individuals engaged in carrying them on are more favoured by the legiflature. Befide which, the number of navigable rivers with which Maryland is interfected, renders the carriage from one to another extremsly fhort, and affords means of fale for the produce of this ftate that are at unce eafy and cheap; and an improvement in the general fyftem of culture would increafe the produce of this ftate to an iminenfe extent.

Maryland boafts of having a particular fpecies of white corn; and a particular kind of tobacco, known by the name of kite-foot; both of
which are originally natives of Anerica, and even of that part of this continent, which at prefent forms the fate of Maryland. The white corn grows in the more fouthern part of the eaftern fide of the ftate, where, however, it degenerates. The kite-foot is cultivated not far from: the Potapiko; and is in great requeft, it is faid, in Europe.

The religious fects of Maryland are as numerous as in the other ftates. of the union. There are more Roman Catholics in Maryland than in any other part of America, the firft fetters of this ftate being of that per fuafion; but the Prefbyterians, and ftill more the Methodifts, are in greater numbers. A Roman Catholic bifhop relides at Baltimore; in which city and its neighbourhood, and in Prince George's-Country, Queen'sCounty, and Charles's-County, it is that the Roman Catholics abound moft. The Catholic Religion is rigidly obferved by its profeflors here;; and makes very few profelytes. In general, the fpirit of religion is not more prevalent in Maryland than in any of the other ftates. The inhabitants are inild, obliging, and hofpitable. Wherever a traveller goes he is well received; and is always preffed to make a longer ftay in every houfe he vifits. I have met with many perfons of the upper clafs of excellent difpofitions; and alfo many of the inferior clafs, efpecially in parts remote from towns.

It is afferted that the inkabitants of Baltimore are as felfifh and inhofpitable as thofe of Philadelphia; and I think that is probably the cafe, as the fame caufes every-where produce the fame effect. I cannot, how-: cyer, feak of the truth of this affertion from my own experience; and; indeed I have reafon to lipeak with refpect of all thofe whom I had occafion to vifit.

The political fentiments that prevail in the upper claffes of Marylandare in favour of what is called federalifin; but they are by no nseansviolent. The former prefident of the united fates is in high eftinasion here ; notwithftanding which, the acts of his adminifration are not indifcriminately approved. There are fonse zealous partifans of the antifederalifts in Maryland; and they are to be met with even among the merchants
merchants of Baltimore. But politics do not feem much to occupy the country people of this ftate. Newfpapers are neither fo many in number, nor circulated to the fame extent, as in Pennfylvania or New-York.

## RETURN FROM FLK-TOWN TO PIILLADELPHIA.

A florm of rain and fnow, with violent gufts of wind, once more detained me a whole day at an inn in Elk-Town. I had the pleafure, however, of paffing a part of the time with Mr. Philip Thomas, whom I had not found at home when I went to pay him a vifit on the preceding evening, and who was then returning from Philadelphia. Mr. Thomas is one of thofe plain and kind people that a traveller is glad to meet with. I took my leave of him, with a promife that I would pafs fome time at his houfe as foon as it fhould be in my power; and perfectly convinced that he was defirous of my vifit.

The country that lies between Elk-Town and Chriftiana is nearly the fame as that through which I paffed on my route from Havre-deGrace to Elk-Town. Chriftiana-bridge is the only confiderable place on this road. It is at this place that the corn that comes by land-carriage is put on board veffels for Philadelphia. At the diftance of fix or feven miles is a fmall town called Newport, fituated alfo on the Chriftiana; which enjoys a comrnerce of the fame kind, but lefs confiderable, and merely to fupply that part of the fate of Delaware which lies nearer to Newport than Chriftiana bridge. At five miles further lics Wilmington. There are fome parts of this road rumning along the Delaware and Chriftiana (that falls into it after running through a finall plain tolerably well cultivated), which prefent a very fine profpect.

Having in the beginning of my account of this part of my journcy fyoken at length of Wilmington, and the road between that town and Philadelphia, I have not any thing to add on that fubject, except that the heavy rains which had fallen for feveral days had rendered thefe roads, that are always bad enough, almoft impaffable.

During this little excurfion, I obferved tranfitions from exceffive heat to cold, fometimes with the interval of a day, but very often in the courfe of the fame day.

## GBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE MINERALCGY OF THE COUNTRY.

In purfuance of the plan I laid down for myfelf, of concluding the account of each of my journeys with a general outline of the mincralogy of the countrics through which I paffed, as far as the little knowledge I have of that fubject extends; I have a few words to add on that topic.

The neighbourhood of Philadelphia to the fouth and weft prefents the fame fand and earth as on the eaft and north. Near the town, however, and on the fpot which feparates it from the Shuylkill, where that river falls into the Delaware, is found black earth of a great depth, and covered with vegetation; and which, it is evident, has been, recently left by the water. It has all the character of land perfectly new, and as yet fcarcely raifed from the bed of the river. It is conftantly moift ; and is frequently overflowed by the river. This land is ufed for meadows, and is in great eftimation. It is acknowledged, however, to be extremely unhealthy. Between that and Wilmington the quality of the ftone is quartzofe ; ochre is alio to be found in an imperfect fate; and iron-ore is perceptible in moft of the ftones that are found on the road.

Every appearance of the peninfula, that partly belongs to the fiaie of Delaware, and partly to the eaftern fide of Maryland, alfo proves that it is land left by the water; and that at a period not long paft : among thefe are the quality of the foil, its level, and its r:onftant and extreme humidity.

In this part of Maryland there are few ftones found on the fandy foil of the country. The trenching of the ground, or fome natural accident, has in places, however thrown up a feccies of frong gravel; in others
others a foft argillaceous fehiflus, and in others a fone mixed with ironore.

One of the moft remarkable features of this penimfula is, that the rivers are divided by a fucceffion of fwamps, from which the water runs toward the Delaware or the Chelapeak, although the ground does not appear to the eye to be inore elevated than the reft of the country. There is another fact flill inore extraordinary-the buthes and plants which grow lin thefe moraffes are of the fame kind as thofe which are found on the higheft mountains.

In the weftern part of Maryland, finall round iron-ftones are found in confiderable quantities. The foil is for the moft part fand, which covers a compact clay. As one approaches Federal-City the country is not fo flat, the hills are more diverfified, and are generally higher. On the fite of Federal-City the banks and beds of the fream are covered with granite, like the borders of the Potowmack. The rocks that occafion the falls of the Potowmack are free-ftone:

The banks of the Potowmack, below the falls, and efpecially from George-Town to a fpot near Alexandria, exhibit the fame appearance of fucceffive terraces as thofe in Connecticut, of which I have already fpoken; but not altogether fo remarkable. The environs of Alexandria are filled with beds of large oyfter-fhells, like thofe that are fo frequently found in Lower Virginia. Between Federal-City and Baltimore the ground is frequently full of iron-ore. Near the Snowden-works are rocks annong which are fometimes found pieces of granite and feld-fpath. In the neighbourhood of Baltimore the ground is fand with clay ; and gravel is found confiderably ftrong.

Between Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace is found argillaceous fchiftus, and the foil is of clay and of a red colour. On the banks of rivers and creeks and on the fides of mountains are maffes of ftone.

NATURE



## NATURE OF THE WOODS.

The woods in the ftates of Delaware and Maryland produce no other trees than thofe that are found in Pennfylvania and Virginia. Oaks of every fpecies abound in them, many of which are large and compact in the grain. They are ufed in carpenters' work, and furnifh a great article of exportation. The black walnut-tree, which alfo abounds in thefe woods, is much ufed by cabinet-makers; and makes beautiful furniture. Every other kind of walnut-tree is found in the country, the fruit of which, as well as the acorn, feeds an immenfe quantity of hogs that run in the woods, the fleih of which being falted forms one of the moft important articles of the exportation of thefe two ftates. The cyprefs and cedar cover the marfhy land; where they grow very large. Almoft all the different kinds of wood that are in great requelt in Europe are to be found in this latitude; but more efpecially in the weftern part of Maryland. I have in particular noticed the tulip-tree, of a great height near Federal-City; and remarably fine kalmia latiflora, from twenty to five-and-twenty feet in height, between Federal-City and Baltimore I alfo faw fome of the latter near the Patapiko, whofe bloom, of a beautiful pale red, was beginning to appear. The wood of the kalmia I have been told is ufed for the axle-trees of carts, for the handles of tools, and all other purpofes for which wood of the hardeft kind is preferred.

## RESIDENCE AT PHILADELPHIA.

## ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AS I am now on the eve of my departure from Philadelphia, and as it is not probable that I thall be here again before my departure for Europe, I hall fet down whatever information I have been able to collect, refpecting the city of Philadelphia and the ftate of Pennfylvania, in the feveral vifits I have paid to this part of the United States.

## ORIGIN OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This colony was founded 1081 , by the celebrated William Penn, from whom it derives its name; and to the genius with which that great man conceived the plan of its government, and the wifdom and juftice of his adminiftration, is to be afcribed the rapid progrefs it made to a happy and flourifhing condition.

The Englifh government had given Admiral Penn reafon to expect the ceffion of this country to him, in payment of a confiderable fum due to him from the public. The Admiral died before any thing was done in the affair ; and the petition prefented by William Penn, after his death, to claim the execution of the promife, was long oppofed by the agents of Lord Baltimone, proprictor of Maryland. It was not till towards the conclufion of the year 1681, that Charles the Second figned William Penn's charter.

At this time feveral fpots on the banks of the Delaware were inhabited. They were at firft part of the proyince of New York occupicd Vox. II.
by Dutch fettlers, and afterwards were in the poffeffion of the Swedes; till, in 1604, they were finally united to the crown of England.

The motives mentioned in the preamble of the patent granted to William Penn are, the fervices of Admiral Penn, and the laudable intentions of his fon to add to the grandeur of the Britifh empire, by cultivating fuch branches of commerce in the territories ceded to him as would enrich Great Britain, and by civilifing the favage nations of the country.

The limits of the lands ceded by Charles Second to William Penn, were, on the eaft, the Delaware, from a fpot twelve miles to the north of Newcaftle, to the fortieth degree of latitude, in cafe, the words of the patent are; the river fiall extend thus far to the north; from this point a ftraight line drawn to the weft, at right angles with the Delaware; and from that point, another line drawn to the fouth; and finally, a line drawn parallel to that of the north, and making the boundary on the fouth.

The patent gave William Penn, and his heirs, the entire property of the province, fubject to the fupreme authority of the crown of England; it ceded alfo the power of making laws, eftablifhing a government, granting lands, and raifing taxes.

The commerce of the new province was to be fubject to the regulations of the Britifh legiflature, and was to be carried on only with England. William Penn was obliged to appoint an agent in London; to anfwer to the crown for any violations of the laws regulating Britifh commerce; but it was provided, that in all difputes between William Penn, or his heirs, or the merchants of the colony, and the crown, the conftruction of the laws fhould be favourable to the former, and the King's ministers were enjoined to give them all poffible aid and protection.

William Penn arrived at the banks of the Delaware in 1082, having with him a great many families of the peoplc called Quakers. As he did not fuppofe, with the greater part of the founders of European colonies, that the place of his birth and the grant of his king were authorities for taking poffeffion of the territories of favage people, without their confent, he treated with the natives for the lands with fuch equity, that he
not only concluded his negociations without obftacles, and acquired the friendrhip and confidence of the Indians, but alfo conciliated the minds of the Dutch and Swedes already eftablifhed in the country. The con* duct of the Quakers, who accompanied Penn, was of the fame equitable character; fo that the new fettlers, far from being difturbed by the Indians, received every aid thofe poor people could give them. And fo decply rooted was the veneration of the Indian tribes for William Penn, that to this day, when thofe unhappy victims of European policy are daily driven from their habitations farther back into the wilds of the country, and have too often to complain of other acts of injuftice, they are accuftomed to quote the tradition handed down to them of William Penn's humane and equitable conduct. Nor do they ever place an entire confidence in any treaties with Pennfylvania, or any other ftate, or even the Union, unlefs fome Quakers are prefent at the conference; " the defcendants of William Penn," they fay, " will never permit us to be deceived."

In 1083, William Penn began to lay the foundations of Philadelphia, at which time he formed a plan for the building of that city, which has fince been followed with great exactnefs.

The country lying along the Delaware to the fouth of Newcaftle, was a little time afterwards granted by the crown to Willian Penn; and the county of Newcaftle was ceded to him by the Duke of York.

The inhabitants of this new colony amounted, in 1684, to no more than four thoufand. In 1685, ninety veffels arriving from Europe, with emigrants from France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Finland, Denmark, Scotland, Ireland, and England, the population was encreafed to fixty-fix thoufand, of which nearly the half were Englifh.

The wifdom of the adminiftration, but ftill more entire liberty in, civil and religious matters, brought a great influx of inhabitants, even from other parts of America, to Philadelphia; and the city was ftill farther increafed in growth, by conditional grants of ground, and other poli-, tical aids given to adventurers.

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In 1082, William Penn affembled the inhabitants of this new colonty at Chefter; with the concurrence of whom he framed a conftitution; that vefted the legiflation of the ftate in the governor, affifted with a provincial council and a general affembly. The council was compofed of feventy members, chofen by the people. The governor or his deputy prefided in the council, and had three voices. A third of the council was re-elected annually. The general affembly was at firft compofed of all the inhabitants, but was foon reduced to two hundred, and it was provided that it thould never exceed five hundred.

In the difcourfe pronounced by William Penn on this occafion, he laid down a maxim, whofe truth ought to be inceffantly in the contemplation of every free people;-" Whatever," he faid, "be the form of a government, the people always are free when they thare in the legiflative power, and are governed only by the laws. In thefe two circumftances is the fccurity of all freedom; without them, there can be nothing but defpotifm or anarchy. The legitimate objects of government are, the people's refpect for the laws, and their fecurity againt the abufe of power: On thefe principles it is, that the people are free, cven in obedience, and the magiftrates honoured and refpectable, for the impar: tiality of their adminiftration and their own fubmiffion to the laws.".

In 1083, William Penn offered a new conftitution to the inhabitants of Pennfylvania, of which they accepted. The number of reprefentatives was now diminifhed; and the prerogative of putting a negative upon laws paffed by the affembly, given to the governor.

Some difputes between Lord Baltimore and William Penn, concerning their refpective property, obliged the latter to go to England.in In his abfence, the adminiftration of the government was committed to a council, who abufed their power, and excited difcontents, that Penn, while he remained in Europe, could neither prevent nor allay. The crown therefore refumed the gevernment of the province, which was committed to the care of the governor of New York.

About this period a new conftitution was eftablifhed in Pennfylyania, differing
differing from the former chiefly in this-that the general affembly were now annually elected.
In 1000, William Penn arrived from England, and again took the reins of government; and it was in 1701, when he was about to embark once more for England, that the conftitution of this province was eftablifhed on the footing on which it refted till the revolution of America.

The three counties of Newcaftle, Kent, and Suffex, (which at that time were known by the name of the three lower comnties), refufing to accept this new conftitution, William Penn granted his right in them to Edmund Shippen, and five others, and thefe counties were erected into a feparate government. They had an affembly diftinct from that of Pennfylvania; in which; however, the governor of Pennfylvania prefided : and thefe threc counties at prefent form the State of Delaware.
William Penn purchafed from the Indians, by fucceffive treaties, the country as far as the Sufquehanna; and even beyond, and all that tract of land extending from Duck Creek to the mountains. He died in 1718, efteemed, beloved, and regretted, by every one who had occafion at any time to have dealings with him. After his death his heirs, the proprietors and governors of the province, endeavoured to extend their power, and foon began to claim exemptions from taxes for the lands the family of Penn had referved for itfelf. The houfe of reprefentatives oppofed thefe pretentions with unremitting fteadinefs; and the hiftory of Pennfylvania, from that period to the late revolution in America, is nothing more than a record of difputes between the governors and the houfe of reprefentatives." Every;queftion that came before the affembly was the occafion of a difpute; and the mutual jealoufy of thefe authorities prevented the eftablifhment of neceffary regulations, which the reprefentatives of the people had not leifure to propofe, or were unwilling to fuli: ject to the governor's negative.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

At the time of the revolution in America, the conftitution of Pennfylvania was changed. The proprietors were then abfent; and the pcople, by their reprefentatives, eftablifhed a conftitution, in the following manncr.

The legiflative authority was delegated to a houfe of reprefentatives, chofen annually by the feveral counties. To become an elector, it was neceffary to be an inhabitant, a defcendant of Europeans, and free-to have arrived at the age of twenty-one, and to have refided a year in Pennýlvania.

The number of the reprefentatives was to be proportioned to the population of each county; the only qualification to be a candidate for reprefentative was, a refidence for the two laft years in the fame county, but no reprefentative was eligible to be re-elected till after an interval of four years. Every reprefentative, before he took his feat, was obliged to read and fign the following declaration-That he believed in one. God, whe created the univerfe, and governs it by his providence, and who rewards the good and punijhes the wicked; and that he acknowledged the Old and New Teflaments to have been written by divine infpiration.

The houfe of reprefentatives had the power of making laws confiftent with the firit of the conftitution. All acts were to be paffed by a majority of at leaft two-thirds of the members prefent; and laws were not to be in force till the expiration of one year from the time of their paffing. During that interval they were to be publifhed in the gazettes, that the people might have opportunity to know their nature, and that the public opinion might be made known refpecting neceffary amendments.

The number of reprefentatives in 1789 were feventy-two.
The cxecutive power was placed in the fupreme council of Pennfylvania, compofed of a prefident, vice-prefident, and fifteen members chofen by the people, one in each county. This council was chofen for three years, and a third was renewed annually by an election. The prefident
fident and vice-prefident were annually chofen, by an affembly compofed of the houfe of reprefentatives and the fupreme council; but they were chofen among the members of the fupreme council.

Another council compleated the political body of this ftate; it was called the council of cenfors, and was compofed of two members from each county, chofen annually by the people. The members could not be reelected sill after an interval of feven years. Their functions were, to guard the rights of the conftitution; to enquire into ufurpations of the legiflature, or the fupreme council; to enquire whether the taxes were equitably impofed, faithfully levied, and expended with economy; in a word, to fee the laws juftly adminiftered. They had the power to fummon any individual before them; to fufpend the deliberations of the legiflature ; to examine its acts, and to recommend the annulling of fuch as appeared to them inconfiftent with the conftitution. They had, befide, the power of calling a convention to change the conftitution, to which they had authority to propofe fuch reforms as they hould deem neceffary. In the cafe of their calling a convention, they were enjoined to give notice of it in the gazettes, during fix months previous to its meeting. 1

As democratic as this conititution was, there were many who ftill wifhed for further innovation; and while it was in exiftence, the State of Pennfylvania was divided by two factions, one of which was called the conflitutionalifis; and the other republicans. The latter demanded two houfes, on the plan of the majoritv of the United States. The conteft for power was eager; and the $\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{t}: \mathrm{c}$ intereft, as is too often the cafe, was facrificed to the interefts of paries. Finally the republicans prevailed; and in 1790, the conftitution at prefent in force was framed by a convention.

## THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The conftitution of Pennfylvania, like thofe of all the other United States, feparates the executive from the legiflative power.

The legiflature is compofed of a houfe of reprefentatives and a fenate.
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The members of the houfe of reprefentatives are chofen in each county by the electors, with the exception of thofe who are returned by the citizens of Philadelphia.

The number of reprefentatives for a county is in proportion to the population, but each county returns at leaft onc. To keep the number in each county correfpondent with the population, an account of the inhabitants is taken every feven years, according to which the legiflature declares the number that each county fhall return.

The number of reprefentatives is never to exceed a hundred. The koufe of reprefentatives is elected annually. The qualifications for members are,-the arrival at the age of twenty-one; the right of citizenfhip, acquired three years previous to the election; and a previous refidence of three years in the county.

The fenate is elected for four ycars; but a fourth of the fenators is renovated annually.

The fenators are elected by diftricts, formed by feveral counties, according to their population; but no diftrict is permitted to return more than four fenators.

The number of the fenators is never to be lefs than the fourth part of the houfe of reprefentatives, nor ever exceed the third.

The qualifications for a fenator are,-the arrival at the age of twentyone; the right of citizenfhip; refidence for four years in the ftate; and a refidence of the year preceding the election in the diftrict.

The governor is elected for three years, and is not cligible to continue in office more than nine years in twelve. The qualifications for the candidate for the office of governor, are-the arrival at the age of thirty; and the right of citizenfhip of feven years ftanding, and feven years refidence in the ftate.

The qualification of refidence in the ftate is not neceffary to a candidate for the office of governor, or member of cither of the houfes of legiflature, when he has been abfent on the fervice of the Union or the State.

The fame clectors chufe the governor and the two houfes of the legif-
pature. The qualifications of an clector are,--the arrival at the age of twenty-one; two years refidence in the ftate previous to the election; and the payment of taxes for the laft fix months. The fons of inhabitants paying taxes are exempt from the laft qualification.

Laws for the impofition of taxes muft originate in the houfe of reprefentatives; but the fenate may make amendments in them.

The treafurer of the ftate is annually appointed by the legiflature.
All other places under the government, civil and military, are filled by the governor; who appoints alfo the fheriffs and coroner in each county, from two candidates prefented to him by the electors.

The governor has the prerogative of granting pardon to convicts, or of mitigating their fentence.

The acts of the legiflature muft receive his fignature, to have the force of a law, which fignature is to be affixed to the act within ten days of its being prefented to him; except in the cafe of his refufing his affent, when his refufal is to be accompanied with a declaration of his motives. The motives of refufal are to be taken into confideration by the two houfes; and if two-thirds of each perfift in paffing the act, the governor is to place his fignature to it, notwithftanding his objections. It thenceforth becomes law, and he is to provide for its execution.

The judicature is divided into five tribunals; 1. the Supreme Court, compofed of a chief-juftice and four other judges. This court holds its fittings at Philadelphia, in January, April, and September; in the firit of which months, the fittings laft for threc weeks, and in the two others For fifteen days.
2. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer, compofed of one of the judges of the fupreme court, and judges of the diftrict, the county being divided into five diftrects for the purpofes of this jurifdiction. The judges make the circuit of the diftrict, and take cognizance of both civil and criminal caufes.
3. The Court of Common Pleas, compofed of a prefident whe is one of the judges of the diftrict, and juftices of the peace in the county.

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This court is held in the county, and takes cognizance only of civil: caufes.
4. The Court of Quarter Seffions, compofed only of juftices of the peace, and held every three months in the county.
5. The Court of Errors and Appeal, compofed of a prefident who-has no other function, and the judges, who are prefidents of the feveral courts of common pleas. This court is held every year at Philadelphia,. beginning its fittings on the firft of July.
The Supreme Court, and the Courts of Circuit, have tho powers of the Court of Chancery vefted in them.

The refpective judges are appointed by the governor; and cannot be difplaced but by a fentence of the fenate, upon an accufation from tha houfe of reprefentatives; or, where the accufation is not of a criminal nature, by the governor, on the requifition of two-thirds of each of the two houfes of the legiflature:

The concluding chapter of the conftitution of Pennfylvamia contains a declaration of rights, eftablifhed on the pureft principles of civil and religious liberty.

No teft is required from perfons holding public offices, except a declaration to uphold and defend the conftitution. No profeffion relative to religion is demanded of them. The declaration is made upon oath; or fimple affirmation; according to the pleafure of the perfon making it; and this feems a neceffary provifion in a ftate in which Quakers are as numerous as in that of Pennfylvania.

Votes at an election are given in writing; and the judges who prefide, before they receive a vote, are to make an entry of the name and qualification of the voter, that the fame perfon may not vote twice, or vote without the right of fuffrage.

The tranquillity of Pennfylvania has been undifurbed fince the, eftar bilifhment of this conftitution, except in the inftance of a partial infurrection in 1794, of which I hall have occafion to fpeak hereafter.

This ftate is bleffed with a high degree of profperity. Population in; creafes.
creafes in an aftoniीhing progreffion. Commerce is more flourifhing than in any of the other ftates; and every corner of it is peopling with emigrations from Europe, or from the other ftates of the Union.

## THE LAWS IN GENERAL.

By the grant of Charles Second to William Penn, it was provided, that the laws of England relative to property, and alfo the laws relative to crimes, fhould be in forec in Pennfylvania, till others fhould be formally fubftituted by himelf, and the freemen of the niew province, or their deputies.

In the eftablifhment of this colony, the common law of England, and feveral of its ftatute laws, were naturally adopted; but many of thefe not being found in any written code of Pennfylvania, they are to be regarded indifcriminately as the common law of Pennfylvania:
When the revolution took place, thefe laws ceafed to be obligatory; by the conncetion with England being deftroyed. But they were confirmed in the firf independent legiflature by an exprefs law, till they fhould be repealed by fucceeding acts of the legiflature. This wife meafure was neceffary in the agitation of a revolution, that fearcely affords the coolnefs and leifure required for the formation of a new code of laws, or even the careful revifion of an ancient fyftem. Many of the laws fince that period have been repealed, or amended; thofe which are at prefent in force have been lately collected and publifhed by Mr. Dalla's, fecretary of the ftate of Pennfylvania, a lawyer of great eminence, and who is allowed, even by men of oppofite fentiments in politics, to poffefs a clear judgment, and a profound knowledge in the laws.

## THE CODE OF CIVIL LAWS, IN PARTICULAR.

I hall feak only of the moft interefting of the code of civil laws; and in the firft place, of that which regulates the property of perfons dying inteftate. This law, whiclr was paffed in 1.794, revokes all preceding laws on the fame fubject, the laft of which was paffed in $1 / 04$.

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By the cxifting law, the widow of a perfon dying inteftate takes a third of all his perfonal property and an intereft for life in the real eftete. The other two-thirds are divided equally among the legitimate children, already born or pofthumous; and after the death of the widow, the third of the real eftate in which the had a life-intereft, is equally divided among the children.

When the perfon dying inteftate leaves no widow, the whole of the property is equally divided among the children.

When a perfon dying inteftate leaves a widow without children, the widow takes half the perfonal property, and a life-intereft in half the real eitate ; the remainder is divided among the neareft relations of the deccafed ; to whom alfo defcends, at the death of the widow, the half of the real eftate enjoyed by her during her life.

This law determines the preference to be given to the degrees of relationhip; and regulates the mannez of valuing, felling, and dividing the property among the co-heirs.

The abolithed law of 1704, had given to the eldeft of the fons of the perfon dying inteftate, a fhare of the property equal $t$ two of the other children.

The common-law of England is followed in Penify ania, in the difpofition of the property of a woman dying inteftate; 1 c whole of the perfonal property belongs to the hurband, and alfo the njoyment of the real eftate during hiṣ life.

If there are children of the marriage, or their repref tatives, thiey divide the property of the mother after the death of the ther.

The liberty of difpofing of property by will, without leaving any part to chilciren, is entire in Pennfylvania, and is confidered as a fecurity for the good behaviour of children. It is very uncommon to find a parent making a bad ufe of this liberty; which appears, however, to be greater than a juft man would defire. It is not unufual for a parent to leave his eldeft fon a double fortion of his property, but public opinion condemns every difpofition in which the eldeft fon is favoured beyond that proportion.

By a law paffed in 1780, no divorce can be adjudged but in the following cafes;-1. For inability in the hufband, or incapacity of the wife to bear children.
2. For a preceding marriage of one of the partics, the former wife or hufband being ftill alive, when the fecond marriage took place.
3. For adultery, proved by one of the partics.
4. For the voluntary abfence of either of the parties, without reafonable caufe; from the houfe of the married parties, during four fucceeding years:

In each of thefecafes the fupreme court has the power of pronouncing a fentence of divorce. The forms of proceeding are prefcribed by the law;: and it is provided, that they cannot be reforted to, by any hubband or wife, except. where the parties have refided one year at leaft in the ftate.

When a married perion; on the report' of the death of the hufband or wife, after an abfence of two years; marries again, fuch perfon is not to be judged guilty of adultery.; but the hurband or wife who has been thus reported dead, may, on his or her return, claim the diffolution of the marriage made during his or her abfence, and the reftitution of the: wife or hufband; provided the claim is made within a ycar after the return of. fuch perfon.

A hufband who confents to his wife's adultery is not intitled to a divorce; and where a divorce is obtained for adultery, the party convicted of the crime is not at liberty to marry with the perfon who was his or her partner in the guilt.

The law grants a feparation, when the wife pro:es that: fhe has been ill-treated by her hufband; and compels the hufband to afford a maintenance to the wife after the feparation, not exceeding the third of his revenue; but every fentence of feparation is to be revifed by the high, court of errors and appeals, if either of the parties chufes to appeal.

By a law paffed in 1780 , the children of llaves born after that poriod; are declared free; but they are liable to ferve the mafters of their parents till the age of twenty-eight. The fame law ordained the regiftering, in
the public books of certain officers, the names of the haves then refiding in the ftate; and fuch flaves as were not fo regiftered were declared to be free. It provided that all naves fhould be tried by the fame tribunals, and with the fame forms, as other citizens of the ftate; but it prohibited the teftimony of a flave againft a frceman. The proprietors of flaves were compelled by this law to provide for their fubfittence, even in the cafe of their not being regiftered; and the manner was preferibed for the recovery of a flave who had efcaped from his mafter. It was forbidden to engage any negro or mulatto above the age of twenty-one to be bound for any longer term than feven years.

A law that was paffed in May 1;88 explained and amended the law of 1780 . Every flave brought into the State of Pennfylvania, either by an inhabitant of the ftate or any perfon coming to refide there, was declared free as foon as he entered on the territories of the ftate. No perfon could take with him, or fend away to another ftate, a flave engaged only for a term, without the confent of the flave officially declared before a juftice of the peace. A fine of one hundred and fixty dollars is to be paid for every offence againft this provifion of the law. The children of naves born after the firft of March 1780, who were fubject to fervi tude till the age of twenty-eight, were to be enregiftered in the books of the proper officers, in default of which they were declared free.

The trading in negroes was prohibited, under the penalty of the confifcation of the veffel employed in or deftined to that traffic, and a fine of two thoufand two hundred and fitty dollars. Every mafter of a flave, whether during his life or for a term of years, was prohibited, under the penalty of one hundred and twelve dollars, to remove hufband and wife, or parents and their children, to the diftance of more than twelve miles from each other, without their previous confent. Where violence is ufed by the mafter, or perfecutionor falfe pretences to effect the feparation contrary to this law, the fine is doubled, and the offender to be imprifoned for fix or twelve months. The granting liberty to a flave, whether he is fo for life or a term of years, requires no other formality than the fignature of the mafter declaring him to be free.

The common law of. England is ftill in force in Pennfylvania, relative : to the hiring of domeftics, and the taking of apprentices. Parents may therefore engage their children as apprentices and domeftics up to the age of twenty-one; and after that age young people may make agreements. for themfetves till they are twenty-eight. Provifions are made by the law merely ta prevent abuîes in thefe: engagements. Among the reft arethe declaration before juftices of the peace of the perfon engaged to be a fervant or apprentice, that he engages limfelf voluntarily; a prohibitions to every mafter to fend fervants or apprentices out of the ftate; and a fine: impofed upon all perfons offending againft that claufe, or retaining the perfons fo. engaged beyond the term of the contract.

The law alfo authorifes the engagement, for a limited period, of perfons arriving from Europe; who cannot otherwife difeharge the debts. they have contracted with the maiters of veffels for their paffage. .

The overfeers of the poor may make engagements for the children of the poor'as apprentices, but not for any term exceeding their arrival at the age of twenty-one; and provifions are made for the proper treatment of fuch apprentices and domeftics by their mafters.

It is under the fanction of the forms of this law that emigrants; arriving here from the French colonies fince the French Revolution, have been able to retain their flaves. Having conducted them before magiftrates; they engage them till the time when they fhall attain the age of twentyone, or twenty-cight ; but the confent of the negro to this effect is ner ceflary, without which they are declared free.

There is no law in Pennfylvania, directly enacted by the legiflature of the ftate, relative to bankruptcies; on this fubject the law of England .is followed. That which relates to the infolvent debtors is encumbered with the inconveniences which fuch laws feldom avoid: It provides that infolvent perfons, imprifoned for debt; fhall be difcharged and freed from: further purfuit, on a declaration made by them of the amount of their property and the relinquifhment of it to their creditors: But if the debtor afterwards acquires other property, he may be again fued. It will be felt, that the debtor, being once enlarged, may fecrete his new acquifitions from.
from his creditor, or that he may be difhoneft in his declaration concerning his property ; but it will alfo be felt, that it is lefs difficult to raile objections to this mild provifion of the law, than to fubftitute onc that would protect the honeft and unfortunate debtor, while it fecured the creditor from frauds. The decay of morals in Pennfylvania renders a provifion for this laft-mentioned object neceffary; and the legiflature is engaged in framing a law for that purpofe.

It was propofed in the laft feffion to abolifh arrefts for debt, and to ileave to the money-lender and the merchant the tafk of enquiring into the folidity of the funds for their repayment. The propofition was fupported by a great number of the members; but was oppofed by a majority, and thrown out.

Chicane will find means to prolong the term of nine months, which is the term confumed by the regular forms in the recovery of a debt; and it is not unufual to fee it thus employed in Pennfylvania.

By a law of Pennfylvania, cognizance is given to juftices of the peace of all actions for debt not exceeding fifty-three dollars. The object of the legillature in this law was, to fave expence in the moft frequent actions for debt, and in which the parties were the leart capable of defraying it ; but an appeal to the fuperior tribunals is given to the defendant. This law met with much oppofition before it paffed, and chicfly froms lawyers who imagined it would effect their practice; but experience has flewn the wifdom of the provifion. There is fcarcely an inftance of an appeal from the decifions of the juftices of the peace; and the expences of recovering debts before them are twenty times lefs than before the fuperior tribunals with the aid of advocates.

## THE CRIMINAL LAWS.-PRISONS.

It is on the fubject of criminal laws that philofophy has had the moft noble and ufeful influence in Pennfylvania; and in this refpect the government may juftly ferve for a model to the reft of the world.

I cannot procecd with this fubject without repeating part of what I have faid in mother work, publifhed with this title-On the Prifons of

Philadelphia; to which I will refer fuch of my readers as require a more particular detail on this interefting fubject.

Since the year 1703, no crime but wilful murder is punifhed with death. Other crimes are punifhed with imprifonment, for more or lefs time, and with circumftances of greater or lefs feverity, according to the nature of the offence; the Governor in all cafes having the prerogative to mitigate the punifiment; for although it has appeared to the wife legiflators of this ftate, that the certainty with which punifhment follows crimes will greatly diminifh them, the hope of obtaining pardon by fubfequent good conduct has no lefs appeared to them a motive of fubftantial reform in criminals. They very properly thought that all punifhment fhould have the amendment of the offender for its object, and ought even to furnifh him with the means of reform ; and this valuable maxim is the bafis of the policy of the prifons in Philadelphia.

The adminiftrators of the prifons have added this tru!y wife principle ; that the imprifonment of a criminal being a reparation to fociety, it ought as little as poffible to be a burden on its finances.

They have propofed, therefore, the following objects in their regulations:
ift. That the economy of tie prifons fiould, as nuch as poffible, tend to detach the prifoners from their former habits, and lead them to reflections on their condition, and confequently to amendment.

2d. That all arbitrary proceedings, and cruelty, and injuftice in the jailors, fhould be carcfully excluded, fince they difpofe the mind of the prifoner to malice and revenge, inftead of begetting fentiments of contrition.

3d. That the prifoner fhould be conftantly employed in fome profitable labour, to wean him from habits of idlenefs, to defray the expences of the prifon, and to provide fome refource for the time when he returns again to focicty.

The convicts in the prifons are divided into two claffes; the firft are fuch as are convicted of crimes formerly punifhed with death, and their fentence always includes folitary conifinement for part of the time of their Vol. II. $\mathrm{Uu}_{\mathrm{u}}$ imprifonment.
imprifonment. The quantity of folitary confinement is at the difcretion of the judge, within thefe bounds-that it thall not exceed half of the time of the imprifonment, nor be lefs than the twelfth part. The other clafs of convicts are fuch as are fentenced for inferior offences; and who are not confequently condemned to folitary confinement.

The cells for folitary confinement are eight feet by fix, and nine in height. They are always on the firft or fecond floor of the prifon, are vaulted, and detached from the reft of the building. They are warmed by a ftove which ftands in the corridor facing the cells. The convict, fhut in by two doors of iron and grated, reccives the benefit of the fire without being able to convert it to mifchevious purpofes. The cell is lighted by the doors leading to the corridor, and more immediately by a window. It has a water-clofet, through which frefh water can be always turned at the plcafure of the prifoner. No precaution for cleanlinefs or health is forgotten. The cells, as well as every part of the prifon, is white-waifhed twice a year. The prifoner flecps on a mattrafs, and is well furnifhed with covering.

Thus delivered over to folitude, and the bittenefs of reflection and remorfe, the convict has no communication with human beings; except that once a day the turnkey brings him a coarfe pudding made of Indian wheat.

It is not till after the convict has paffed fome time in this feclufion from fociety that he obtains permiffion to read, or to be furnifhed with fuch employment as his ftrict confinement will admit of.

The conviet never quits his cell during the term for which he is condemned to folitary confinement, not even to walk in the corridor, except in the cafe of ficknefs.

It is left to the infpectors of the prifons to fay in what part of the whole term of the imprifonment the time of the folitary confinement fhall take place; provided the prifoner actually fuffers the quantity of folitary confinement named in the fentence. It is ufually inflicted when the convict enters the prifon; becaufe the fevereft part of the fentence ought in juftice, as quickly as poffible, to follow the crime ; becaufe the
rigour of this feclufion would be unjuftly increafed if the prifoner had already enjoyed the common liberty of the prifon; becaufe the feclufion from fociety is defigned to lead the prifoner to reflection on the crimes whofe punifhment falls fo heavily on him; and, becaufe the fudden and abfolute change of food affects the temperament of the prifoner and inclines him to the difpofition that precedes repentance.

The infpectors of the prifons place great confidence in the abftinence they impofe on the convict condemned to folitary confinement ; regarding it as the fureft means of his amendment, by the change it effects in his ideas and temper. This notion feems to have influenced the founders of fuch religions as enjoin fafts and abftinence; and he who reflects on the power of our organs over the qualities of our mind will not fail to applaud the infpectors of the prifons in Philadelphia for the fagacity of their fyftem.

A convict who is not fentenced to folitary confinement is, on his entrance into the prifon, put into a common room with others. His clothes are taken off, and in fome cafes burnt; and a drefs common to all the prifoners given to him. He is inftructed in the regulations of the prifon, and examined refpecting the fpecies of labour he is capable of purfuing.

The civil officer who conducts the convict to prifon, delivers to the infpectors a paper containing an account of his offence; the circumftances by which it is heightened or extenuated; the facts that appeared on his trial; the crimes of which he has in any former time been accufed; in a word, the entire character and hiftory of the man as far as it can be gathered. The document is tranfmitted by the court that pronounced the fentence; and enables the infpectors to form an opirion of the prifoner, and to conduct themfelves toward him as the cafe requires.

The labour allotted to prifoners is proportioned to their ftrength, and proficiency in the employment. In the prifons there are looms; carpenters' benches; and fhops fitted up for Thoe-makers and taylors. Convicts that cannot avail themfelves of any of thefe, are employed in fawing, or polifhing marble; preparing the cedar for pencils; grinding plaifter
of Paris; combing wool; or beating hemp. The infpectors have lately added a manufacture of nails, which employs a great many hands, and produces a large profit to the prifon. Convicts that are unable to endure hard labour, and are little expert at any thing, are employed in forting wool, horfc-hair, and flax.

The bargain for the labour of the prifoners is made between the jailor and the tradefmen of the city, in the prefence of the convict. Out of his carnings, the convict pays for his board, his portion of the common expences of the houfe, and the ufe and wear of his tools; the rate of payment for thefe things, being neceffarily governed by circumftances, is fixed by the infpectors four times in every year; it is at prefent fifteen pence per day, and an old man, who can do nothing but pick hemp, is able to gain one and twenty or two and twenty pence per day. There are convicts who carn more than a dollar per day.

Befides the money which the convict pays to the prifon from his carnings, the law compells him to reimburfe the fate the expences of his trial, and to pay a fine which is always part of the fentence. The fine includes a fum to be paid into the treafury of the ftate; and in cafe of theft, a fum fufficient to pay for the ftolen property. The money to be paid into the treafury is frequenly remitted, but never the expences of the trial, nor the reftitution of the ftolen property. The county advances the moncy for the expences of the trial; and is repaid from the labour of the convict, if his family or friends do not pay it for him.

The women are employed in fpinning, fewing, combing wool, and wafhing for the prifon. They pay feven-pence per day for their board; and they can earn more than that if they are induftrious. As their labour is not fo hard as that of the men their food is lefs expenfive.

The jailor does not here, as is too frequently the practice in other places, levy contributions on misfortune and mifery. Nothing is demanded on the prifoner's entrance into prifon, or on his quitting it; nothing for particular indulgences to the individual.

The fmallinefs of the falary of certain fituations in Europe feems to authorife thofe who fill them in the exactions by which they increafe their
revenue; and it is difficult for perfons of higher rank, whofe office it is to fuperintend their conduct, to make rigid enquiries where they know the fubaltern has not the falary to provide the neceffaries of life.

The rapacious exactions to which I allude, are exercifed by perfons of the vileft condition in fociety; and they are often levied as an indemnity for the contempt and hatred which thofe perfons encounter.

But here, where no prifoner is cver put in irons; where blows and and even ill language is ftrictly forbidden to all perfons who approach them ; where the whole economy of the prifon tends to make it a fcene of reform ; the office of jailor never:wounds the delicay of the moft honourable characters. The falaries are very fufficient, even of the under jailors; the daily vifits of the infpectors are a complete check upon the jailors, and not only excludes all exaction, but produces conftant evidence that none can exift in the prifons.

Every prifoner has a fmall book in which are entered the bargains made in his prefence for his labour, and the amount of the produce; and againft this, his debts for the expences of his trial, the fine to which he is condemned, the fum to be paid for the ufe and deftruction of his tools; his clothes, and his board; and the account is audited and paffed every three months in the prefence of the infpectors. A copy of the account is entered in a general regifter; and is alfo paffed every three months.

The produce of the labour is paid into the treafury of the county, which thus becomes the banker of the prifoner, to prevent the fufpicions that would arife if the jailor held the money in his hands. The jailor, in fact, is no more than the agent between the convict and his employer; and the price of labour in the prifon is the fame as out of doors; and the infpectors take care that no fraud is practifed upon the conviets.
The jailor purchafes the provifions in the prefence of the infpectors. A certain quantity is allowed to each prifoner, and is weighed out before the cook, who is himfelf $a$ convict, and is paid by his fellow prifoners for his labour.
To thefe precautions of inceffant infpection, and of the ample falary of the jailors, which removes the temptation to fraud on their part, is
joined the powerful controul of public opinion. The humanity and inflexible probity of the infpectors is fo manifeft, their defire of the welfare of the convicts is fo unequivocal, and their care that no injuftice be done them fo conftant, that to rob them would appear in the public eye a more deteftable crime than any other feecies of robbery.

The rooms in which the prifoners fleep are on the firf floor; each room contains ten or twelve bedfteads, furnifhed with mattraffes, fheets, and a fufficiency of covering ; and cvery prifoner has a bed to himfelf. Each room is well aired and well lighted. The prifoners quit their chambers at day-break, and do not return till the hour of going to bed. They are then fhut up without light. When the weather is fevere, a little fire is allowed them; the whole of the building being vaulted, there is no danger of their burning it down ; and if they fhould be tempted to fet fire to their beds, they would do no more than fubject themfelves to perifh, and if they efcaped would be obliged to pay for the mifchief done.

- Every morning, before the convicts go to work, they are obliged to walh their hands and face. In fummer they bathe twice a month, in a bath made for that ufe in the middle of the court. They are regularly fhaved twice a week; and the barber, who is alfo a convict, is paid out of the fifteen pence per day deducted out of each prifoner's labour. Their linen is changed twice a week.

All heavy work is done in the courts; and light trades are followed in rooms on the fame floor with their chambers, but in a feperate part of the building. They are not thut in while they work; but each is under the fuperintendance of the reft. There are feldom more than five or fix in one of thefe fhops.
The under jailors, of whom there are four to each prifon, are obliged to be continually in the courts, chambers, or corridors; in fine, among the prifoners.

All converfation is prohited the prifoncrs, beyond what neceffarily arifes in the purfuit of their occupations. They are forbidden to reproach each other with their crimes, or even to fpeak of the caufe of their imprifonment. The fame filence is impofed upon them at table. Their brcakfait
breakfart and fupper is a pudding of flour made from Indian corn, with which they eat treacle. At dinner, each is ferved with half a pound of meat, half a pound of bread, and vegetables. Their drink is always water. Never, on any pretence, are they permitted to tafte fermented liquors, not even fmall beer. All fuch liquors are prohibited; and the prohibition is religioully obferved. The excitement produced by fermented liquors is momentary, and deceitful; and as it would heat the juices of the convict, would confequently interfere with the fyftem of temperance through which it is intended to effect a change in his difpofition. The healthy vigour which is neceffary for him, will be derived from the fubftantial but moderate food that is given him. Peals of laughter, fongs, and fhouts, are prohibited; not only as they would be inconvenient and difagreeable in the prifon, but becaufe they difturb the tranquillity which is to be cultivated and encreafed in the prifoncr's temper.

When a convict viofates a regulation of the prifon, he is admomined for the firft offence by the infpector, the jailor, or the under jailor. . If he repeats his offence, he is fent into folitary confinement. This is a puniflment which the jailor may himfelf inflict; but in every: fuch cafe he is obliged inftantly to fend an account of it to the infpector.

When a convict is idle, and will not work, he is fent into folitary confincment; and this punifhment is the greater, becaufe he muft redeens the time he has loft when he returns to labour, as the expences of the houfe are charged againf him. even for the time of his folitary confinement.

The four under jailors are all the night on duty; two of whom are in. the room fet apart for the infpectors, and the other two walk continually in the corridors. When there is any extraordinary noife, they waken the jailor, with whom they proceed to the chamber whence the noife comes, and conduct the offenders to the folitary cells. Such cafes are very rare. It perhaps does not happen four times a year that a prifoner is punifhed';: and no other punifmment is inflicted in the prifon but folitary confinement.

The jailors and under-jailors are not permitted to have either armis or dogs. They are cven forbidden to carry a fmall ftick, leaft in a moment of anger they fhould ftrike a prifoner, and the tranquillity fo much cultivated, and from which fo much is expected, be difturbed. An under jailor who is found drunk, or who treats a prifoner a fecond time with unprovoked rigour, is immediately difcharged:

The infpectors take occafion to converfe with the prifoners; they endeavour to become acquainted with them; they give them advice and confolation, and labour to reconcile them to their own confciences. Theie converiations are not too frequent, left they mould produce the lefs effect. The appearance of the prifoners is generally calm and ferious; it has nothing of that hard infolence, or the malignant foowl, or the mean fervility, that we find in the prifoners of Europe. A prifoner here is at once referved and refpectful:

The female convicts are in a wing feparated from the dwelling of the men. They are fuffered to mingle with women that are prifoners for debt -an indulgence that is never granted the men. It is fuppofed that the example of women of a better order will tend to correct the manners of the depraved; and this is true; for in that fex modefty and an honeft flame have always an influence which men, when they are once perverted, do not feel.

Wahing is the only labour carricd on in the court belonging to the women, of which they otherwife make ufe at their pleafure. The number of female convicts feldom excceds five or fix. Silence is lefs rigidly exacted from them; and they are not fo ftrictly guarded as the men. One of them cooks for the reft; and they wait on each other in ficknefs; but ficknefs is rare among them.

The new economy introduced into the prifons has made a material change relative to difeafes. Formerly there were from two hundred and fixty to three hundred and twenty patients, afflicted with the itch, in one quarter; and in the fame interval, under the new fyitem, they do not amount to forty. This aftonifhing difference is folely to be attributed to the change of economy. Formerly the licence that reigned in the
prifons was the conftant occafion of filthinefs, drunkennefs, quarrels, and difgufting difeafes. At prefent there are no patients in the prifons, but fome afflieted with the rheumatim, or the effect of accidents. In the four laft years, only two prifoners have died, and they died of the finallpox.

If the diforker is not contagious, the patient is attended in his chamber; but if contagion is apprehended, he is put in a room by himfelf.

Every Sunday morning the prifoners attend a fermon, preached by a minifter, whofe zeal leads him to the prifon; nor is it inguired to what fect he belongs. Liberty of confcience is as unreftricted in the prifons as it is throughout Pemfylvania. Yet as the inhabitants of the ftate are almoft all of them Cliriftians, a chapter is read to the prifoners from the Bible. The fermons in general turn more on morality than doefrinal points, and are applicable to the fituation of the convicts. All the.prifoners, of every kind and both fexes, attend the fervice, excepting thofe who are condemned to folitary confinement. In the evening there is another fermon; and pious books are given to thofe who requeft it.

The fuperintendance of the adminiftration of the prifon is committed to twelve infpectors. Six of thefe are replaced by a new election every fix months, and the election is made by the infpectors themfelves. The elections are thus frequent, that the duty, which is very painful in its nature, may not fall too heavily on individuals. But an infpector may be continued in office beyond his term, with his own confent.

The infpectors mect every week; and two of them, who have the additional title of vifitors, are obliged at leaft to make two vifits in eight days to the prifons. There is fcarcely a day paffes in which they do not make their vifit; and frequently fome who are not on that duty do the fame. The infpectors are for the moft part Quakers ; and it is not to be forgotten, that it is to the rociety of Quakers that the public is indebted for the eftablifhment, protection, and fuccefs of the new fytem.

To one of there people, whofe name is Caieb Lownes, is to be given the largeft fhare of the honour of this great reform. The opinions of Becearia and Howard eafily took root in his humane heart. It

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was he who animated his brethren with zeal for the enlightened fyftem of thefe great men; it was he who cxhorted a change in the prifonswho propofed to fubftitui: humanity, joined to firmnefs, for fetters and ftripes-who fuffered himfelf to be treated as a wild vifionary, without being turned afide from his purfuit, perfectly confiding in the fuecefs of' his labour. It was he whofe unwearied zeal gained over to his caufe whoever was neceffary to its protection; who obtained from the legiflature thofe laws, I will not only fay that humanity claimed, bat that juftice and an enlarged policy demanded. In a word, it is he who confents at every election to be an infpector, and is indeed the principal agent of that great work of reafon and humanity. May God hower his bleffings on the head of this bencfactor of the human race!

The judges at firt oppoied this reform ; except one among them, who, younger than the reft, and defpairing lefs of the human character, embraced the reform with ardour. He affociated himfelf to the labours of Caleb Lownes, aiding him with the advice of a man verfed in jurifprudence; and, having fhared the difficulties, he deferved to thare in the glories of the undertaking. The name of this judge was Wiliiam Bradford. He was at that time the attorney-general of Pennfylvania, and was afterwards the attorney-general of the United States. He died lately; honoured with the univerfal efteem and love of his fellowcitizens.

This is an homage which I render the more readily to his memory, as it includes no cenfure on the other judges. While they withheld their fanction from the reform, they were influenced by doubts of its efficacy; and they were prompt in aiding the plan when they were convinced of their miftake; nor were they to be deterred by the opinion they had previoufly given;-a conduct that will not be thought little of, by thofe who have had occafion to contemplate the operations of felf-lare.

The prifons, under the new regulations, are fubject to the fuperintendance of the mayor of Philadelphia, and judges appointed for that purpofe. They form a committee, whofe duty it is to vifit the prifons once in every quarter. The fame duty is impofed upon the governor of the
fate of Pennfylvania, the judges of the feveral fuperior courts, and the grand juries.

Thefe numerous vifits are ordained by the legiffature, to enfure the fuccefs of this humane plan, by watching over the interior cconomy of the prifons, if it were even paffible for the zeal of the infpectors to relax. They have proved, however, a recompence for the trouble they have occafioned; they demonftrated the value of the new fyftem; and induced the friends of humanity to overcome the obftacles, that in every country are thrown in the way of men who devote themfelves to the overthrowing of abufes.

The infpectors have the right to prefent petitions to the governor, for the pardon of criminals; which they never fail to ufe, when they are convinced of the amendment of the convict, and of his having acquired a capital by his labour, or of having means of fubfiftence among his friends.

The governor of Pennfydvania never refufes a pardon, on the petition of the infpectors; even a murdercr may hope to obtain it, although, in that cafe, it is never granted, unlefs the petition is figned by the relations and friends of the perfon murdered. The infpectors feldom prefent petitions in behalf of convicts of that clafs; they even ufe their prerogative with moderation for all others; but every prifoner knows that it may be employed for him, and his heart, warmed by hope, feels an intereft in his becoming a better man. Who that is without hope, and without fear, was ever happily influenced in his conduct ?

When prifoners are difcharged, they receive the amount of the favings of their labour in money, if the infpectors are perfuaded that they will make a good ufe of it, or in clothes, when the infpectors have not that confidence. Sometimes convicts difpofe of the favings of their labour, while they are ftill in prifon, in the maintaining their families. Such is the admirable effects of the new fyftem, that of a hundred convicts difcharged, either in confequence of pardons, or at the expiration of the term of their fentence, there are not two comnitted for new crimes; under the ancient fyftem, the prifons were filled with old and known of-

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X \times 2 \quad \text { fenders, }
$$

fenders, who, like the criminals in Europe, left their prifons cerery time with newly acquired vices, and availed themfelves of their liberty only to commit new depredations, and were again led back to prifon, till they terminated their wretched lives on the fcaffold.

I will here give a table of the number and claffes of convicts for the four laft years of the ancient fyftem, and the four firft of the new.

It would be a very defireable thing to add a table of the crimes committed, and the fentences paffed, in the four years immediately preceding. the amelioration of the penal code; but the regifters of the prifons were carried off by the perfon who at that tine had the cuftody of them.

It was not till the year 1790, that the law was paffed that gave the new fyftem to the prifons; and it was not till 1791, that it was put in. execution.



## OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOREGOING TABLE.

1. In the four firf of the eight years named in the table, criminals were committed to the prifons of Philadelphia, only from the county and city of Philadelphia; in the four laft years, criminals were fent from every part of Pennfylvania to the prifons of Philadelphia.
2. Of the three hundred and twenty-one convicts that were forcigners and white men in the firft period of four years, one hundred and thirtyone were Irih, and eighty-four Englifh or Scotch. In the laft period of four years, of one hundred and thirty-five convicts that were white men, ninety-two were Irinh, and nineteen Englifh or Scotch. The Irifh, therefore, in both periods, were more than two-thirds of the foreigners, and nearly the half of the whole number of prifoners; and part of the prifoners concealing the name of their country, it is reafonable to fappofe there were more Irilh than were entered as fuch in the regifter.
3. In the firft period of four years, feventy-three criminals were convicted of new crimes, after having been difcharged, and fome of thefe even for the fifth and fixth time; while five only, belonging to the laft period of four years, were convicted of new crimes after being difcharged.
4. Under both the old and the new fyftem, crimes have been multiplied in Philadelphia and its environs, in a proportion greatly exceeding that of all the reft of the ftate of Pennfylvania.

In the four years, therefore, of the new fyftem, more than two hundred have been reftored as ufeful perfons to fociety, who, under the old fyftem, and under a penal code of laws refembling that of almoft every ftate of Europe, were deftined either to be the fcourge of their fellow creatures, or to be kept fecluded from them, or to be delivered over to violent deaths.

Criminals were not only rendered more ufeful, but were in reality more fercrely punified. The greater part of them would have readily, in the firft inftance, preferred death to folitary confinement; and all were infinitely more fatisfied with the diforder and vice of the old prifons, than with
with the humane and juft, but uniform and fteady adminiftration of the new. It is in defpite of themfelves that they are reftored to fociety; but how much reafon have they and their families to be grateful to the legiflature that has fnatched them from their miferies? I refer fuch of my readers as would know more of this interefting fubject to my former work, from which I have been able at prefent to give a very incompetent extract.

## Laws relative TO THE POLICE.

The laft law relative to the regulation of the poor was paffed inr the year 1771. It appoints overfeers of the poor, both in Philadelphia and other cities of the ftate. It ordains the levying of taxes for their provifion; recommends the eftablimment of houfes of induftry; and regulates the manner of removing poor families who become burthenfome, and have not acquired the right of being relieved in the city: where they refide.

The right of being relieved is acquired by a year's refidence; and payment, during that time, of the poor rates. Domeftics and apprentices acquire the right fimply by a year's refiderice:- All perfons who have not acquired the right, and are declared by the overfeers of the poor to be in danger of becoming chargeable to the city, are conveyed to the place of their birth; the overfeers of the poor of which place are to reimburfe the city that has thus conveyed them the expences of the journcy. Every father or mother, grandfather or grandmo her, or child, of poor perfons not able to gain their liveliehood, is obli ed to provide for them, if they have the means, on the penalty of five dollars and a half for every month that they neglect this facred duty. An appeal is allowed to the court of juftices of the peace, from the fentence of the overfeer of the poor, who, in the firft inftance, decides in fuch cafes.

A law of Pennfylvania, paffed in 1789, gave every foreigner, although not a refident in America, the right of acquiring and poffeffing every fpecies of property, as if he were a member of the fate. This law, which was to be in force only for two years, was renewed at the end of that period, and no doubt will continue to be renewed till it is declared perma-
nent. This law deferves to be placed among the moft enlightened and politic of the ftate of Pennfylvania, and will, no doubt, induce foreigners to fettle in that fine country, in preference to every other.

The laws relative to the Indian natives, that were paffed by the affemblies of Pennfylvania, were characterifed by the forefight and equity which governed William Penn in all histranfactions with thofe people; but by the federal conftitution, the congrefs only can pafs laws relative to the commerce of the feveral ftates with foreign nations, in which defeription the Indians are comprifed. Pennfylvania, therefore, fince it was independent, has no particular law on that fubject.

Liberty of confcience is more compleat inPennfylvania than in any of the other ftates. It was fo in the birthof the colony; yet, by a law of 1705, the inhabitants were compelled to profefs a belief in Jefus Chrift, in the Holy Ghoft, and the Scriptures. "This profeffion was neceffary to place an inhabitant of the ftate out of the reach of perfecution. The conftitution adopted at the beginning of the revolution gave wider limits to liberty of confcience; and finally, the conftitution made in 1.700 declares, "that every man has a natural right, of which the cannot be juftly deprived, to worlhip God according to the dictates of his own confcience; that no man can juftly be compelled to obferve any form of worfhip, or to incur any expence for public worfip; that no human authority can, on any pretence, force the confciences of men; and that no preference can be given by law to any particular form of worhip." It adds, " that every man, acknowledging the exiftence of God, and a future ftate of rewards and punifhments, may hold any office in the republic of Pennfylvania."

In fact, there is no fate in the Union in which religion and its minifters have lefs influence than in this ftate; its minifters here, as every where elfe, are willing enough to crect themfelves into a body, and to influence the public opirtion, but the number that favour their pretenfions is fo fimall, that it can fcarcely be faid to exift.

The laws that enjoin the obfervation of Sunday, ar more regarded in Penifylvania than in any of the northern ftates, becufe they are moie reafonatle
reafonable and moderate. They prohibit merely the felling of goods in an open fhop, or in the markets; following the chace; or attending any public diverfion. The law which prohibits games of hazard, and the fighting of game-cocks, are punctually obeyed, becaufe it is agreeable to the manners and tafte of the people; but that which impores a penalty of three quarters of a dollar for drunkennefs is far from being fo ftrictly obferved.

## LAWS RELATIVE TO THE MILITARY.

The law regulating the militia was paffed in 1793. Every male, from the age of eighteen to that of forty-five, is in fact a foldier of the fate. The captain of the company in the diftriet enrolls every young man who attains the age of eighteen : a notice, which is ferved upon him by a fubaltern of the company, is the only form required to enter him in the militia, in which he remains till he is five and forty. The profeffions which exempt males from this fervice are ncarly the fame as thofe that give the fame exemption in the other ftates. White men who are domeftics hired for a term, and apprentices, are exempt during the term of their engagement, except in the cafe of an actual invafion. The militia is compofed of divifions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies. The brigades are formed of regiments, and never exceed eight, nor are lefs than two; regiments are compofed of two battalions; and each battalion of four companies, which, according to the population of the canton, may be compofed of any number, from forty to eighty men. Every battalion has a company of grenadiers, and another of rifle-men. A company of artillery, and a body of cavalry are attached to every divifion. A. divifion comprifes the militia of two or three counties, according to their population; and each county forms one brigade or more, as it is more or lefs populous. A divifion is commanded by majorgeneral; a brigade; by a brigadier-general; a regiment, by a lieutenantcolonel; a battalion, by a major; and a company, by a captain, lieuteuant, and enfign. Befide the ftaff-officers of the regiments, a brigadiergeneral infpects the divifions. The general officers are appointed by the

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governor; the lieutenant-colonels appoint their own majors; they are themfelves, as well as the captains, lieutenants, and enfigns, chofen by the foldiers, and non-commiffioned officers of the regiment, battalion, or company, in which the vacancy happens. The commiffion of the officers is only for feven years. Every man enrolled in the militia, officer or private, trooper or foot-foldier, muft provide himfelf with arms and equipage, under the penalty of a fine. When the commanding officer of a regiment declares a man not to be in a condition to comply with this requifition, he is fupplied with arms by the ftate. The militia afrembles twice in the year, either by companies or regiments.

The other articles of this voluminous law regulate the manner in which the rervice of the militia is to be performed; its pay, when employed by the ftate or the union, which pay is fix dollars per month for each foldier. They determine the fines for every fpecies of offence; the manner in which courts martial are to be compored and fummoned. They apportion relief to every officer and foldier wounded in the fervice, and to the widows and children of the flain. When the militia is employed in the fervice of the union, it is fubject to the laws of the Congrefs; but offences committed by individuals are taken cognifance of by courts martial compofed of its own body.
The ftate of Pennfylvania includes twenty-three counties, and the militia is computed at a hundred or a hundred and ten thoufand men.

## LAWS RELATIVE TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

Although the interior nivigation of the State of Pennfylvania has not made fuch progrefs as that of New York, it is not: for want of wifdom and forefight in the government. A law of 1778 declares the rivers Sufquchannah and Delaware, and all the rivers and creeks falling into them, to be public and free navigations, and places them under the guardianfhip and protection of the government. It prohibits the creating any new obftacle to navigation, and enjoins the removal of all old ones. The fame regulations were made fucceffively for the rivers Monongahela and Youghiogany, and all others in the State of Pennfylvania. Commiffioners
were appointed to enquire and make reports concerning the means of removing all obftructions to the interior navigation, and to make communication by canals between the great rivers or lakes. The feveral companies who undertook to facilitate the navigation on the rivers, or to cut canals, were raifed into corporations, and aided either by premiums from the ftate, or by an authoricy to eftablifh tolls on the navigations or canals they formed; fometimes the ftate even gave them permiffion to raife money by lottery. In many of thefe undertakings the fums granted by the legiflature were expended with utility to the ftate, by compleating the work. In others, they were mifemployed; fchemes being adopted without a fufficient examination of their obftacles. But the legiflature caufes an annual return to be made to them of the condition and progrefs of thefe works; and it is not to be doubted that in a few years the interior navigation of Pennfylvania will be carried to the higheft degree of perfection. We may reafonably expect to fee Lake Erie and the River Ohio communicate with the Sufquehannah and the Delaware. The number of land-carriages that would ftill, from invincible obftacles to navigation, in fome parts be neceffary would in fact be few, and their length greatly diminifhed. The numberlefs creeks of Pennfylvania, cleared of the obftacles to navigation, would afford for all the productions of the interior part of the country a fure, fpeedy, and cheap conveyance to the great rivers and lakes of the ftate.

The roads are made and kept in repair by a levy on the townhips. A furveyor of the roads is chofen by the townfhip. When a new road is to be made, the furveyors of the feveral townhips, through which it is to be carried, fuperintend its completion, and they have authority to levy a tax for this purpofe on the lands. The tax muft not exceed fix fhillings and fix-pence in the pound of the annual income of the land, according to the valuation made for the levying of other taxes. Before the taxes for the roads can be raifed, they are to receive the fanction of two juftices of the peace of the county; and the general court of juftices of the peace take cognizance of all difputes that arife on the fubject of this tax.
The furveyors are chofen annually; and receive five per cent on the

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tax, and are paid befides eighteen dollars per day when they are actuallyemployed in the duties of their office. They hire labourers for the roads; for the law which regulates this matter difpenfed with all pers: fonal fervice on the high roads. They buy all the matcrials for making and repairing the roads; and their accounts are audited and figned every year by four commiffioners chofen by the clectors of the townhip.

This law, the principal provifions of which took place in 1772, was made only for feven years, but has fince been conftantly renewed at its. expiration. Some of the claufes have from time to time been altered; the modifications however are included in the above ftatement.

The roads of Pennfylvania are in general better than thofe of the other ftates; efpecially the roads between the moft populous towns. The bridges are alfo conftructed in a more folid manner. The road from Philadelphia to Lancafter, made iy an incorporated company, is not indeed fo good as the turnpike roads of England, but it is in very good condition; and, although the tolls are fo high that a broad-wheeled waggon pays nearly two dollars and a half between thefe two cities, which is a diftance of fixty-fix miles, no complaint is made, becaufe the waggons require only half the horfes they did before the road was made a turnpike, and perform the journey in half the time. The compaay that confructed this road is very flourifing; the hares, which at the firt fubfcription coft three hundred dollars cach, produce between eight and nine per cent, and bear a premium in their price.

## LAWS RELATIVE TO FINANCE.

The law which regulates taxes was puffed in 1795. Since the year 1789 no new taxes have been raifed in Pennfylvania for the ftate, there being no other than taxes levied for the interior ufes of the counties and cities; but the principles on which the county rates are determined and levied, would in all probability be followed in any tax that it might be neceffary to levy for the ftate.

The inhabitants of every county elect three cornmiffioners, who remain three ycars in office, except that one goes out every year by intation,
and a new commiffioher fucceeds him. The inhabitants of every townthip elect, every three years, an affeffor and two affiftants, to apportion the rates impofed on the townihip. The affeffors make a return every three years to the commiffioners of the county, of the names and dwellings (where it is poffible) of the proprietors of lands, occupied or not occupied, and of the lands not yet cleared, and of the houfes and fpots of ground belonging to the town; of all the inhabitants of the townfhip, marking their feveral employments, profeffons, or conditions; and alfo a lift of all horfes and horned cattle above four years old, with a valuation of them; and finally, an eftimate of the proportion of the tax that may be laid refpectively on all owners of perfonal and real property The commiffioners of the county examine and compare all the lifts; and have authority to make alterations in the taxes, provided they do not alter the relative valuations of the feveral properties in the fame townhip. The affeffment made in confequence of thefe returns by the commiffioners, forms the rule for the levying the taxes for the three fucceeding years. The commiffioners arc never to lay more on the land than one per cent of their computed value. When they are obliged to carry the tax on land to the full extent of one per cent, they are to levy the following taxes:-on every freeman, without apparent employment, from half a dollar to ten dollars; on every labourer, a fum not exceeding two dollars; on every vintner, Phopkeeper, or retailer of goods, from half a dollar to five dollars; on every broker, banker, merchant, lawyer, and phyfician, from one dollar to ten; on all other profeffions, from one quarter of a dollar to eight dollars ; on every proprietor of flaves, a dollar for each llave. All the taxes that are not laid on land are regulated by that tax, and confequently diminifh in proportion as the tax on land falls fhort of one per cent, which is its maximum.

The quantity of taxes being determined, the commiffioners iffue an order to the affeffors to apportion and levy them on the individuals; but an appeal lies to the commiffioners from their afleffment. The tenants of the land are refponifible for the tax on land, but are authorifed to deduct it from the rent. Lands not cleared are fubject to the tax; and if
the proprictor is not to be found, or does not pay the tax during three fucceflive years, the commiffioners may order as much of the land to be fold as is neceffary for the payment of the urears.

The commiffioncrs of the county appoust the reccivers of the county, and the collectors of the townhips. Each commiffroner is paid one dollar and a third for every day that he is actually employed in his office ; the affeffors one dollar.

The expence of the affeffment and collection for the whole ftate is eftimated at ten thoufand dollars. The collectors are generally paid five per cent on the collection. The treafurer of the committee is paid a dollar for every hundred pounds which he receives and pays.

The law has provifions for the exact levying of the taxes; and impofes refponfibility on the collectors and other officers; and impofes fines for neglect or fraud in the difcharge of their duty.

The ftate, as I have obferved, levies no new taxes. Its old duties areon marriages, taverns, and public fales by authority, amounting annually from twelve to thirteen thoufand dollars. The legiflature fuppreffed, in 1795, the tax on carriages, and fome other taxes, which were formerly impofed for the fervice of the fate.

The annual expenditure of the ftate amounts to about an hundred and thirty thoufand dollars; it confifts of the falary of the governor, the fecretary and other officers of fate, and of the judges; the expence of the courts of circuit; the falary of the treafurer and his clerks; the expence of the office for the fale of lands; the appointments of the members of the fenate, and the houfe of reprefentatives; the falaries of fome other civil officers; and the pay of fome militia officers.

The revenues which, with the old duties, enable the fate to provide for its expenditure without additional taxes, confift in the intereft of a capital accruing from the fale of lands, for the moft part placed in the banks. This capital amouns at prefent to one million five hundred thoufand dollars; a million of which is in the bank of Pennfylvania, and five hundred thoufand in that of the United States. Thefe fums bear an intereft according to the dividends of the refpective banks;
banks; but it may be fated to be from nine to ten per cent. Arrears of duties, and arrears of purchafe-money for the public lands, form another branch of the revenue of the ftate. The arrears of every kind come in very flowly. Several contradictory laws ferve as an excuic to the creditors of the ftate for default of payment. Thefe are alfo protected by members of the legillature, who have a perfonal intereft in the delay. The government of Pennfylvania is indeed unwilling to employ its force, efpecially for the recovery of arrears. There are two inftances which will fufficiently fhow the backwardnefs of the government to compel the payment of the impofts. There are ten auctioncers eftablifhed at Philadelphia for public fales. Siz of thefe have punctually paid the duties impofed upon fuch fales; the other four have not even condefcended to give an account of their fales. The law enjoins every man of eighteen years of age to ferve as a militia-man; and impofes a fine of a dollar every time that he is abfent from the meeting of his regiment, and a fine of twelve dollars per month for all the time that he is abfent when his regiment is on fervice. The defaulters are fo numerous, that no other fund but the fines due for offences are fet afide for the expence of the militia; and the fines are fo ill paid, that at prefent there is a deficiency of more than one hundred thoufand dollars. It is to be expected, however, that the ftate will in future be more rigorous in the collection of its revenues; the neceffity of this rigour begins to be felt, and circumfances are more favourable than heretofore for its exercife.

The debts due to the ftate, from individuals, for arrears, and from the Union for certain fums advanced, and for which the Union is refponfible, amounted, in the beginning of 1797 , by the ftatement of the treafury, to nine hundred and twenty-four thoufand five hundred and forty-four dollars feven-tenths. Pennfylvania has alfo feveral other claims on the treafury of the United States, for expences incurred on behalf of the Union.
By the balance ftruck by the commiffioners of the congrefs, the ftate of Pennfylvania is debtor for the fum of feven thoufand feven hundred and nine dollars.

Certain duties, that were formerly the perquifite of the fecretary of ftate and other public officers, have been purchafed by the legillature, and are become part of the public revenue. There are other duties attached as perquifites to other officers, which the legiflature will gradually, and by the fame means, reftore to the public treafury.

## Laws respecting the sale of public lands.

The laws that regulate the fale of public lands are deemed better in Pennfylvania than in any other of the ftates.

Before the revolution, the property of the lands belonged to the governor; that is to fay, to the family of William Penn. The congrefs of Pennfylvania paffed a law in 1779, which transferred the property to the ftate, giving the family of Penn, for indemnity, the fum of a hundred and thirty thoufand pounds fterling, and leaving them in poffeffion of the lands they poffeffed as their own proper eftates. The lands which became the property of the fate were immenfe. They were various enormous tracts that William Penn and his heirs had purchafed of the Indians; parcels of which they fold for their own profit. A law in 1781, which eftablifhed an office called the land-office, enjoined the noffefiors of warrants (which were orders from the furveyor-general of the ftate to his deputy, to meafure out a certain tract of land, and were a kind of evidence of the purchafe of the eftate), obtained under the old government, to bring them to the land-office, where they were annulled, if the purchafe-money had not been paid. In 1783, the affembly fet afide a large tract of land in the weft of its territory, and to the north of the Ohio, to be difpofed of, for certain billets which the troops of Pennfylvania had received during the war for their pay, and whofe current value was greatly below the fums for which they were iffued. The billets were to be taken in payment for the lands at their nominal value; and thefe lands were called, and indeed continue to be known by the name of, depreciation lands. The affembly alfo fet afide another tract of land, to the nortin of thofe I have juft named, called donation lands, becaufe they
were to be given as a reward to the officers and foldiers of the militia of Pennfylvania, in certain portions, according to their rank. It was not, however, till 1785 , that thefe lands were actually put up to fale; and then they were put up fucceffively, in various parcels, at different prices, and on different conditions. The acquifitions made from the Indians in 1788 were, by the nature of the lands, divided into two claffes-thofe to the weft of the Allegany mountains were offered to fale for ten pounds for a hundred acres; thofe to the eaft of the mountains, being inferior in quality, for three pounds ten fhillings.
The quantity of lands offered to fale, and the fcarcity or plenty of moncy, taken relatively, caufed the price the affembly of Pennfylvania put upon the land and even the conditions of fale to fluctuate, independently of the quality of the land. Lots at one time amounted only to two hundred acres, while a prohibition exifted to demand a warrant for more than two fuch lots; afterwards lots were extended to a thoufand acres, without any reftriction on the number that an individual might acquire. The price has varied, from fourteen dollars for an hundred acres to twenty-fix and fifty-thrce. In certain purchafes, the billets of the ftate were received in payment; in others, and particularly fince the year 1703, they were not fo. The laft fales to the north of the Ohio, and to the Weft of the Allegany Mountains, were clogged with a condition, that the purchafer fhould clear the land, and enclofe and cultivate it, in the proportion of one acre for a hundred ; erect a dwelling-houfe, and eftablifh a family, who fhould refide five fucceeding years there; and the quantity to be purchafed by an individual was reftricted to four hundred acres.

If, on fpots of the vaft tracts of lands bought of the Indians, there happened to be inhabitants, the law gave them the option of purchafing the lots on which they dwelt.

It was not till 1792, that the fate concluded the purchafe of all the lands within its boundaries. In 1786 , the ftate purchafed the country extending from the Mountains of Allegany to the Ohio, reaching as far as the forty-firft degree. It t:ill remained to acquire the lands on its northern boundary; and that purchate was concluded in 1502.

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In 1704, the legiflature finding that immenfe portions of the public lands had been fold without their precife boundaries being defcribed, and that the lands which remained in the hands of the fate were not accurately known, fufpended the fales. And this law reflects great honour on the affembly of Pennfylvania; becaufe it guarantees individuals from the injury which the avidity for the acquifition of land made too common; becaufe the uncertainty of the bounds of the lands that remained undifpofed of, often gave an opportunity of felling the lands of the ftate twice, and thereby increafed its revenue; and it is known, that the legillatures of the other ftates have not acted with the fame delicacy in the fame circumftances.

Although the laws of Pennfylvania refpecting the fale of lands have been in general framed with equity and wifdom, abufes relative to that fubject have neverthelefs been great and numerous, perhaps indeed more fo than in any of the other ftates, on account of the immenfe quantity of lands on fale. Speculations on the fales of land bought from the public afford a fubject of gaming, common in almoft all the fates. The wealth. and rapacity of many of the inhabitants of Philadelphia inflamed this diforder in a particular manner in this fate. Men of fortune and influence, acquainted with the proceedings of Congrefs for the payment of the paper currency, confpired to diminifh the value of that paper, and afterwards bought it up and gave it in payment for public lands, at a profit of ten hundred and fometimes thirty hundred per cent. The depreciation and the donation lands were fertile fubjects of their fpeculation.

The titles of individuals to lands bought from the public, are more fecure in Pennfylvania than in any other of the ftates, both becaufe the:firft purchafes have been carefully recognifed, and becaufe the land-office has developed all that relates to the titles to the public lands, with a degree of care, and a fpirit of equity, no where elfe to be found.

Complaints have been made within thefe laft two or three years, that the affairs of the land-office are not conducted with fo much attention and regularity as formerly; but the members of the legifature have never
been reproached, as fome other of the fates have been, for laws relative to the fale of lands and their confequent mifchiefs.

In the courfe of my journal, I have fpoken of difputes that long exifted between the ftates of Pennfylvania and Connecticut, concerning the property of confiderable tracts of land on the Sufquehannah, between Wilkfbarre and Tioga. Thefe lands were finally adjudged to the ftate of Pennfylvania; and all appeal prohibited the ftate of Connecticut. Bui thefe lands are filled with inhabitants who hold them by titles from Connecticut, either by purchafe, or fimply by poffeffion; notwithftanding which they are fold like the other public lands by the ftate of Pennfylvania. Among the perfons who hold thefe lands from Connecticut, many acquired them regularly, have been long in poffeffion, and, by the fums given for them, and the labour expended on them, have made good their title, at leaft in equity; but a much greater number hold thefe lands by lefs favourable titles. For three years paft, the legillature of Pennfylvania has been backward to execute the judgments of the courts, ejecting the poffeffors of thefe lands; and every day the number of ufurpations augments; ancient claims are multiplicd, till the judgments of the courts can no longer be enforced withnut military aid. In the laft feffion, the houfe of reprefentatives paffed a vote, authorifing the governor to employ the militia in that fervice; but the fenate negatived the propofition: The mistives of their negative are not very apparent, fince, in the end, this meafure muft be adopted; and although, no doubt, it will create many difcontents, yet, carried into execution with the juftice and moderation from which the legillature will not depart, it will remove a leaven that continually affects the ftate.

The difputes in that quarter are not the only difputes of the kind that have difturbed Pennfylvania. There are others on the borders of the Ohio, which may occafion confiderable diforders, without the prudent and timely interference of the legillature. In 1702, the ftate of Pennfylvania paffed a law, to put up to fale the lands to the north-weft of the Ohio, in confequence of which they were divided into lots of four hundred acres. Patents neceffary to give a title to theie lots, were to be
obtained in two different ways;-firft, by an engagement to fettie immediately on the lot-and in this manner many poor families acquircd lots; and fecondly, by an obligation to clear eight acres of the lot in two years; and many lots were bought by fpeculators on thefe laft terms. The price of the lot was eighty dollars in both cafes. In che firt, it was to be paid in ten years, with intereft, at the rate of fix per cent, after the firft year; in the fecond, it was to be paid within two ycars. In default of clearing cight acres within two years, the purchafers on thofe terms forfeited their title, and their lots werc declared vacant, except in the cafe where the Indians, who were not in amity with the United States, prevented the clearing of the lands. The majority of fpeculators who bought lots on thefe terms did not clear the lands; and three thoufand. poor families eftablifhed themfelves at different periods upon thefe lands. which the law had declared vacant. The fpeculators, availing themfelves of the war which took place with the Indians, although no incurfions were made on the lands in queftion, at prefent affert their right to them, and fue for the ejectment of the poor families who took poffeffion on the faith of the law. Thefe poor people have come to a refolution to maintain the poffeffion by force. This is in itfelf an important circumftance; and I fpeak of it befide, as a proof of the opinion I have frequently given in this journal, that the increare of the population in the United States renders it every day more difficult to the fecculators in land to preferve their titles to the immenfe tracts they poffefs, without clearing and cultivating them.

## THE GENERAL COMMERCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND THAT OF PHILADELPHIA IN PARTICULAR.

There is no fate in the union that has fo extenfive a commerce as that of Pennfylvania. This fate furnifhes productions for exportation in greater abundance than any other ; and its exports, moreover, part of the productions of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Jerfey, and New York. There are, however, fome of the productions of Pennfylvania which
which are exported through Baltimore, by the Sufquehannah; but the canal that will unite the Chefapcak and the Delaware, and which cannot fail to be compleated, will reftore that commerce to Philadelphia, and with it a great portion of the produce of the eaft part of Maryland.

The exportation of Philadelphia, which is the only port of this ftate, derived from Pennfylvania and the adjoining ftates, are--charcoal, potafh, beer, cyder, falt-meat and fifh, butter, cheefe, Indian corn, flour made from Indian corn, wheat flour, bifcuits, tallow, candles, linfeed, linfeed oil, foap, potatoes, timber for building, faves, hides, the tkins of deers and beavers, bark, and pigs of iron.

Moft of thefe articles are brought to Philadelphia, down the Delaware, or by land-carriage. There are very few brought down the Sufquehannah; for the fettlements on its banks are very recent, and confume nearly the whole of their produce; but when that country, and the lands lying behind it, are more generally inhabited and cultivated, that large river, freed from obftacles which at prefent injure its navigation, will greatly increafe the commerce of Philadelphia; and there is no doubt this important change will fpecdily be effected.

The produce of the country, however, forms a very fmall part of the exportation of Philadelphia; which, trading with the whole world, reexports, in immenfe quantities, the produce and merchandize of foreign countries.

The following is a table of the amount of the exports from Philadelphia, for the years $1791,1792,1793,1794,1795$, and 1706.

Dollars.
1791,-3,430,092.
1792 ,- 3,820,652.
1793,-6,058;336.
1794,—6,643,890.
1795,-11,518,260. 1796,-17,549,141.

1 fercely think it neceffary to repeat, that the immenfe increafe in the value of the exportation is principally owing to the increafed valuc
of the articles; and to the war in Europe, which has caufed a muck greater portion of the productions of the colonies to be pafs through America, than formerly.

The difference in the value of the barrels of flour, one of the principal articles of the exportation of Philadelphia during the laft fix years, will fhew how fallacious it is to judge of the quantity of the article exported by the amount of its value. The price of the barrel of fuperfine flour in 1790 , was fix dollars twelve-thirteenths; in 1791, five dollars twothirteenths; in 1792, five dollars two-thirteenths; in 1793, fix dollars two-thirteenths; in 1794, fix dollars ten tl. :teenths; in 1795, twelve dollars; and in 1796, ten dollars. The price of the fecond flour is two fhillings or half a crown lefs per barrel.

It is to be obferved, that the price of the fuperfine flour varied in the fame year as much as two and three dollars. I have given the medium price of the year.

Philadelphia, which in 1796 exported one hundred and ninety-five thoufand, one hundred and fifty-feven barrels of flour, (that is to fay; nearly the fourth part of the exportation of the whole union); exported two hundred and ninety-four thoufand and eleven barrels, in 1795 ; two hundred and ninety-nine thoufand two hundred and eighty-feven barrels, in 1794 ; four hundred and fixteen thoufand fix hundred and twenty-one barrels, in 1793 ; four hundred and thirty-three thoufand nine hundred and fixty-eight bartels, in 1792 ; three hundred and fifteen thoufand feven hundred and eighty-five barrels, in 1791 . Thefe were barrels of fuperfine flour; the exportation of the fecond flour never exceeded five thoufand barrels; in 1796, the exportation of fecond flour amounted only to one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-eight barrels. I have taken thefe details from the books of the furveyor.

In 1705, the exportation of fuperfine flour was one hundred and fortyeight thoufand eight hundred and eighty-feven barrels; two hundred and fifty-two thoufand feven hundred and fourty-four barrels, in 1:71; two hundred and eighty-four thoufand eight hundred and feventy-two barrels, in 1772 ; two hundred and fixty-five thoufand nine hundred and fixty-feven barrels, in 1773 ; two hundred and one thoufand three hundred
hundred and five barrels, in 1784 ; one hundred and ninety-three thoufand feven hundred and twenty barrels, in 1787 ;-from which fatement it will be feen, that the exportation of flour was not greatly increafed during twenty-two years. The exportation of wheat has even greatly diminifhed, owing to the number of mills erected in Pennfylvania and the neighbouring ftates, and there has been no material increafe of the exportation of Indian-corn or bifcuits, bringing it down even to the two laft years.

To give a more compleat idea of the commerce of Philadelphia, I will here fubjoin a table of the principal articles, both foreign and the produce of the country, of its exportation in 1796, and the different ports to which they were configned. This fatement is taken from the cuf-tom-houfe books: I would gladly have given the computed value of every article; but that would have required the examination of a multitude of entries, and more time than could be fpared by the perfon towhom I am indebted for thefe details.

Table of the principal Articles exported from Philadelphia in 1796.



Names of the Places to which the Articles exported from Philadelphia in 1796 were configned, together with the Value in Dollars of the whole Expartation for the Year to each Place.


The following is a ftatement of the duties paid at the cuftom-houfe of Philadelphia, during five years preceding the date of the table.

| $1791,-780,141$ dollars. |  |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | $1792,-1,139,613$ ditto. |
|  | $1793,-1,928,052$ ditto. |
|  | $1794,-2,001,220$ ditto. |
|  | $1795,-2,961,204$ ditto. |
| And for the two firft quarters of |  |
| $1790,-1,880,691$ ditto. |  |

This ftatement will not give a perfect idea of the value of the importations, becaufe the duties vary in every fpecies of merchandize; but when we find in the report of the fecretary of the treafury of the United States, that the total receipt of the duties on tonnage, and the taxes on importation and exportation, for the ycar 1795, amounted to five million fix hundred and feventy-nine thoufand four hundred and eighteen. dollars; and fee that thofe of the port of Philadelphia alone, for thie fame year, amounted to two million nine hundred and fixty-one thoufand two hundred and four dollars, an idea may be formed of the immenfe fhare Philadelphia has in the commerce of the United States..

The following is a ftatement of the veffels that arrived at, and failed from the port of Philadelphia, for the laft year- 1790 .

| Arrived at Philadelphia. |  |  |  | Sailed from Philadelphia. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Veffels of three mafts |  |  | 190 | - | 184 |
| Brigs | - | - | 430 | - | 484 |
| Shalops |  |  | 594 | - | 633 |
| Sloops | - | - | 396. | - | 382 |
|  |  |  | 1025 |  | 1683 |

The number of veffels that arrived at-Philadelphia in 1795 , was lefs by fifty than in 1.706 ; but the number that failed from that port in 1795, was more by fixty-fix. This difference was owing to the capture of American veffels by privateers from the Weft India Iflands.

In 1788, the veffels that arrived at Philadelphia were no more than fix hundred and fifty-three, of which only ninety-three were veffels of three mafts.

The articles of importation at Philadelphia are fpread, not only through Pennfylvania, and the ftates which furnifh the articles of its exportation, but alfo through Kentucky, the back fettlements of Virginia, and North Carolina, although thefe countries do not fend any of their produce to Philadelphia. I refer my reader to what I have faid on this fubject in the account of my journey through the Southern States.

Freights at Philadelphia are from eighteen to twenty-two dollars per ton, for mott of the articles fent to Europe. They are from one to two dollars higher for coffee, fugar, and cotton. Freights to India are from twenty-t wo to forty-four dollars, becaufe the cargo is chiefly fpecie; from India, they are from eighty-fix to eighty-eight dollars. Freights to and from the Ifle of France are forty dollars. Thefe are the prices of the current year; and vary as freights are more or lefs plentiful. At prefent they are from two to three per cent higher than they were three years fince, becaufe there has been a decreafe in the fhipping. I fhall conclude what I have to fay relative to the commerce of Philadelphia, by the following table of the rate of infurance at that port for the years 1795, 1790, and 1797.

Rate of Infisrance, in the Port of Philadelphia, for the Years 1705, 1790, and 1707.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Hamburg, Bremen, and |  |  |  |  |  |
| other neutral Ports, not |  |  |  | $\cdots$. |  |
| being in the Baltic, or |  |  |  |  |  |
| the Mediterrancan ; alfo |  |  |  |  |  |
| to Holland. | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 to 5 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 6 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |
| Englifh Portsin theChanncl | 10 to $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 to 5 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto Weftern Ports, on |  |  |  |  |  |
| the Route to the North of Ireland |  |  |  |  |  |
| of Ireland . . . . . . . . . |  | 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 | 3 | 2 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| Ports in the South-Eait of Ireland. | 10 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 | 3 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto Weft and North, on |  |  |  |  |  |
| the Route to the North. | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to 8 | 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 | 3 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| French Ports in the Atlantic | 6 to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 to 6 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto in the Mediterrancan | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to 10 | 4 to 5 | 6 to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 3 |
| Portuguefe and Spanifh |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ports, in the Atlantic . . | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to 10 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 | 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 |
| Ines of France and Bourbon | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to 10 |  | 5 to 6 | 4 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 10 | 4 to |  | 4 |  |
| Batavia | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ to 10 | 5 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ to 5 | 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Canton, in China |  | 5 |  |  | 4 to $4 \frac{5}{2}$ |
| Calcutta | 10 to 15 |  |  | 5 | 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Jamaica... | 15 to 20 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 31 | 3 |
| Other Englifh Ports in the Wer India Ifles . . . . . . | 10 to 15 | 3 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 to 4 | 3 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| French Ports in the Weft- <br> Indics. | 7 | 4 | 5 to 6 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 |
| Neutral Ports in the Weft |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iudics. . . . . . . . . . . . | 5 t o 6 | 3 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3 to $4 \frac{3}{2}$ | 3 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 |
| Havanuah | 6 | 4 | 3 to 4 | 31 |  |
| New Orleans | 10 | 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $3 \frac{5}{2}$ |  |
| Nova Scotia | 0 | 4 | 4 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ports of the United States; according to their diftance, and the difficulties of the paltige. ... | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 | 1 to 2 |

There

Thefe rates of infurance are for neutral veffels, bound from Philadelphia. and configned only to one port. They are calculated for the voyage out merely, and are generally the fame for the voyage home; except when the veffel is infured at the fame time both going and returning, when fome abatement is made. The rate is higher, of courfe, when the veffel has to touch at feveral ports, becaufe of the additional rik. It is higher alfo in voyages to the Baltic, and ports of the north, during winter; and, for the fame reafon, in voyages to the Weft India Inands, from the firt of Auguft to the firft of November. It is higher alfo tor veffels which would not, on a ferutiny, by their papers, and the nature of their cargoes, prove to be neutral.

Towards the end of 1793 , and in 1704, the rate of infurance was higher than in 1795 and 1796, becaufe American veffels were at that time captured by the Englifh. It was lowered by the fubfequent treaty with England; and has again rifen, fince the French in their turn captured American veffels; and particularly in voyages to the Weft Indies, becaute captures there are frequent, and are authorifed by the governments of the feveral illands, while it is believed that the few American veffels captured by the French in European feas, are taken without the authority of the French Government.

The rate of infurance is nearly the fame in the different ports of the United States.

The building of a veffel at Philadelphia cofts, according to its tonnage, from eighteen to twenty-two dollars per ton at the time the is launched. The price is increafed in proportion as there is more holm-oak or cedar put into the veffel. The fails and rigging of a veffel of three hundred tons will coft about forty dollars per ton. Thefe prices, however, have rifen thirty per cent within the laft three years. It is univerfally acknowledged, that vefiels built at Philadelphia are better than thofe of any other port of the United States. They are more found, better finifhed, and the ornaments are handiomer; and they will laft, upon an average, from four to five years longer than the veffels of the north. Moft of
the large veffels built at Philadelphia have their principal timbertof holmoak.

The quality of flour, pot-afh, and in fact of all articles defigned for exportation, is here more carefully attended to than at any other port. In a word, although Philadelphia is at the diftance of one hundred and fifty miles from the fea, and the navigation of the Delaware interrupted for one month or two months, and fometimes more, in every year, it may be reckoned as the moft confiderable port of the United States. It contains the greateft number of wealthy merchants, and affords the moft ready market ior the fale of productions.

As to the mamer in which commerce is conducted by the merchants of Philadelphia, what I have to fay of the general commerce of the United States will be applicable to it, and perhaps in a particular manner, becaufe the commerce of Philadelphia is on a larger fcale, fpeculations are more extenfive, the mode of living more extravagant, and the paffion for acquiring fudden wealth greater there than in any other of the American markets.

## BANKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

There are three banks at Philadelphia; the firft is the bank of the United States, which, by its conftitution, is obliged to follow the feat of government. I fhall enter into fome detail on this bank when I come to fpeak generally of the United States. The other two are-the bank of Pennfylvania, and that of North America.

The bank of Pennfylvania was incorporated in 1793, by a law of the ftate. Its capital is three millions of dollars, divided into feven thoufand five hundred fhares of four hundred dollars each. The fhares were bought by individuals, or companies, the ftate not referving any fhare; or the power of acquiring any, except by fubfeription in the manner of individuals. This bank receives depofits; and difcounts at one-half per cent per month. It cannot fell any thing but the public funds, or effects that have fallen into its hands for advances. It cannot buy any thing but gold
or filver in bullion; or the fhares of its own corporation, which it muft never buy below par, nor in a greater quantity than fifty at a time. It cannot lend to the government of the United States more than fifty thoufand dollars. No greater loan can be made but in confequence of an exprefs law. It cannot circulate, either by its own notes, or by difcount, or otherwife, more than three millions of dollars.

The law incorporating this bank, enjoins all the reccipts of the fate to be depofited in it. Of twenty-five directors that form its adminiftration, fix are nominated by the legilature, and the other nineteen by the proprietors of its ftock. Eleven go out annually by rotation. A return of the general fituation of the bank is to be made annually to the legiflature, to be fubmitted to its examination ; but the legiflature cannot demand an infpection of the accounts of individuals; and the little dependence this bank has on the government, and the fidelity of its tranfactions, have placed it high in the public confidence. Its dividends are from eight to nine per cent, although a confiderable furplus is prudently accumulated. Shares in this bank bear at prefent a premium of twentyfive and thirty per cent.

The bank of North America is of an older date, the act under which, it was incorporated having paffed in 1787 . It was at firft eftablifhed in 1782, but was diffolved in 1784. This bank may extend its capital to two millions of dollars ; and has the privilege of making laws, by a court of its own proprietors and its twelve directors, for its adminiftration. But it is bound by the fame rules in its fales and purchafes as the bank of Pennfylvania. As the legifature, however, has placed no other reftriction on this bank, and it is ftill more independent of the government than the Bank of Pennfylvania, its character is very great. It is called The Quakers Bank, becaufe the greater part of its original fubferibers were Quakers; its directors are in general of the fame body; and it is the bank at which thofe people generally keep their cafh. Its dividends are from feven to eight per cent. The price of original thares, which was a hundred dollars for each, bears a premium of forty-five por cent; and it is very feldom that a thare is to be fold. In 1791, this bank lent one
hundred
hundred and fixty thoufand dollars to the ftate of Pennfylvania, on the fecurity of its public funds, and for one year only; the fum was punctually repaid.

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA-ITS HOSPITALS, MARKETS, \&c.
Philadelphia is not only the fineft city of the United States, but may indeed be decmed one of the moft beautiful cities in the world. It certainly is not ornamented with noble and antique edifices, like many of the citics of Europe; nor are the public buildings, with the exception of the ftate-houfe, remarkable either for the beauty of their architecture or their magnitude; but the houfes are all built of fine brick, and have a pleafing appearance of fimplicity and neatnefs. Many of them are dccorated at their bafe, and round their windows, with a white marble lightly veined, which is found a few miles from the city, near the Schuylkill, and have flights of ftcps of the fame marble. The ftreets are wide, and are generally planted with trees, and have very commodious paveneents. The fountains that fupply the city with water are in great numbers, and indeed exceed any think of that nature in Europe. We have nothing to regret here but the want of noble fquares; nor any confiderable nuifance to complain of but the burial places, which are often in the molt crowded parts of the city.

This nuifance is indeed a very fcrious evil; and it cannot be doubted, is the caufe of much ficknefs in a city, where the heat of the fummer is fo great for three months as at Philadelphia. It has been in agitation to prohibit burial places in the city; but the matter has never been treated with the decifion that the importance of the fubject requires. The narrownefs of the quays is another caufe of the unhealthinefs of this city, and is one which it will be more difficult to remove than the formcr. . This defect cannot be remedied, but at the expence of an entire ftrect exteriding along the river, and crowded with the counting-houles and warchoufes ot the merchants. This ftreet is not to be found in the plan traced by Penn, which was esaclly followed as far as it extended. But the city is increafed on the borders of the Delaware, both to the right and left.
left. The buildings at firft extended beyond the ground which he markcd out between the Delaware and the Schuylkill; but the increafe of commerce gave a new dircetion to buildings of late years; fo that the city, although large, does not occupy half the ground between the two rivers, and it is not probable that it will extend farther towards the Schuylkill. The prefent population of Philadelphia amounts to feventy thoufand inhabitants.

I fhall endeavour to avoid the repeating of circumftances relative to this city that are known to every one. Its prifons are the only public eftablifhments which are fuperior to the fame kind in France and England; its hofpitals, libraries, colleges, literary and philofophical focictics, are inferior to thofe of the old world, and indeed muft long continue to be fo; but if we confider how few years have paffed fince this city was founded, and how itill fhorter the fpare of time is fince Pennfylvania, with the other ftates, became frec, and was therefore able to employ all its refources, we fhall be furprifed at the degree of improvement we find in Philadelphia; and it ought not to be concealed, that the difpofition of the inhabitants tends to fucilitate the progrefs of the arts and feiences; which, however, with every advantage, demand time to bing them to perfection. Neither ought it to be overlorked, that the Quakers are, in every part of the ftate, the moft fteady and zealous promoters of every plan for the public happinefs. Their influence at Philadelphia is greater than in other parts, becaufe of their numbers. They are calculated to amount from one thoufand fix hundred to one thoufand feren hundred familics in that city.

The majority of the governors of the hofpital of Pennfylvania are Quakers. The economy of this hofpital is not, however, fo perfect as we fhould expect. The patients are too much mingled together. There are fix of the phyficians of Philadelphia who attend the hofpital gratuitouily. Two of thefe attend together, and make but two vifits in the week. They talle this office by turns, two being changed cvery two months. There are two pupils refiling in the houfe, who fee the pre-

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fcriptions adminiftered; and it is very fellom that any of the fick hate the aid of the phyficians, except on the vifiting days. 1 fpeak of poor patients, who are admitted gratis; for the funds of this hofpital are fo finall, that many of the patients are obliged to pay the phyfician, and theie the phyfieians vifit when fent for.

In 1775, the hofpital received feventy patients gratis; but, although its revenues are not diminiflied fince that period, the increafe of the price. of provifions, and of the wages of the perfons employed in the hofpital, is fo great, that at prefent it can take no more than thirty. patients gratis. The reft, to the number of fixty-one, pay to be admitted in the following proportions-from three to four dollars per week for a place in the common room; fix dollars for a room with more than one bed; and eight dollars for a room apart from others; the two laft claffes moreover. pay the phyfician.

Infane perfons are taken into this hofpital. They were formerly kept in apartments under ground; but at prefent they are in a new building, which is fpacious and airy. The degree of liberty they are allowed, and the cleanlinefs of their apartments, daily increafes the number of thofe who leave the hofipital cured. The economy of this part of the hoipital is indeed admirable; two years fince it was a fubject of difguft.

Dr. Rusif, one of the phyficians of whom I made inquiries concerning the caufes which brought patients of this kind to the hofpital, attributed one half to the exceffive drinking of fpiritous liquors; a fourth to devotion; and a fmaller portion to love. It is to be fuppofed that thefe obfervations were accurate, as they were made from an examination of the books of the hofpital. That part which concerns the exceffive drinking of fpiritous liquors is confirmed by daily experience. It is a common cafe, for a man, after fuch an excefs, to be feveral days fucceffively in a ftate of infanity; which very rarely happens from exceffive drinking of winc. The madnefs occafioned by religion is moft frequent amongit fects whofe dogmas are extravagant, and who affect their difciples more with terror than with hope. The derangement proceeding from love is
more frequent with the women than the men; and tive patients of that clafs are chiefly girls betrayed or deferted by their lovers. The number of infane patients, the laft time I vifited the hofpital, was forty-five.

Dr. Ruilh is one of the moft celebrated phyficians in Philadelphia. He is reproached with an extreme partiality for bleeding; and it is certain that he is by no means fparing of the practice. He is alfo accufed of being wedded to fyftern; but this reproach is more likely to proceed from the envy common in lhiladelphia, as in other places, than any other caufe. Dr. Rufh has certainly more practice than any other phyfician in Philadelphia; he is a man of talent, and one of the beft informed men in America. Both his writings and actions prove that he has the welfare of the human race at heart. His zeal and courage during the prevalence of the yellow fever, were not to be fubdued by danger or difficulty. In 1792, he nearly fell a victim to that terrible fcourge. A work which he wrote on that difeafe met with many opponents, efpecially among perfons of his own profeffion. Dr. Rufh publifhed a letter in 1790 , recommending the fuppreffing of the punifhment of death; and the happy refult of the change in that refpect in the criminal code of Pennfylvania, is fufficient proof of the wifdom of his fpeculation. There are other political papers of Dr. Rufh, abounding with beneficent and valuable fentiments.

The alms houfe is as little to be commended for the nature of its management as the hofpital. lts economy is not influenced by thofe extenfive views, which in a great fate ought to have a principal fare in the aid given to the poor.

The principal market of Philadelphia excites the attention of every foreigner. It is a long building, conftructed of brick, and fupported $\mathrm{b}_{\mathrm{j}}$; pillars of brick. The alleys are paved. It ftands in the large flreet whichfeparates the north and fouth quarter of the city. Here are to be feound all forts of provifions; butcher-meat, poultry, vegetables, \&c.-fluwers, roots, and trees are alfo fold in this market. As provifions are fold no where but in this, and three or four markets in othicr parts of the city, this: market is greatly. crowded for three or four hours in the morning; but. anout 3 K a although
although the paffages fometimes are almoft choked up with people, the noife is very inconfiderable. Every one makes his market with little or no difpute; provifions are fo abundant, and the venders fo numerous, that the purchafer who is diffatisfied has but a ffep or two to make to confult his caprice, or to cndeavour to make a better bargain. The prodigious quantity of provifions of all forts in this market begets no offendive fimell; the tables are fcraped and wathed every day, and the paflages are kept thoroughly clean. Onc is at firtt aftonifhed to fee fuch perfect cleanlinefs, where there are fo many almoft unavoidable caufes of filth.

A great quantity of the provifions fold at Philadelphia is brought fixty miles ; it is conveyed in covered waggons that arrive in the night. The horfes are unharneffed, and fand round the carts, with hay before them, which the farmer always brings with him, to fave expences at the inns. Sometimes there are more than a hundred of thefe waggons ftanding at the upper part of the ftreet in which the great market is fituated. Sometimes the farmers retail their provifions themfelves, from their carts, which bring veal, pork, poultry, game, butter, and cheefe, as well as articles of agriculture, and even the products of induftry.

Jerfey furnifhes the markets of Philadelphia with many articles, particularly hams, poultry, butter, and vegetables. It is a pleafing object, to fee the perfect order that prevails in the markets; and it is worthy of regard, that the whole proceeds from the difpofition of the people, for the public police never has occafion to interfere in thefe places. I am compelied to own, however, that having paffed three winters in Philadelphia, I have perceived a gradual change taking place in this refpect, and alfo in the tranquillity that formerly reigned at night in the ftreets. In 1794, it was uncommon to encounter any body at night, and ftill more to hear any noife after cleven o'clock. The noife in the ftrects continues now till a much later hour. Philadelphia is, indeed, departing very widely from fimplicity of manners.

This city, being at a great diftance from the fea, is ill provided with fifh. Rock. fifh, which is a long fifh with very white fleih, and does not refemble any filh of Europe that I know, is the only one that is to be
fiennd throughout the year at Philadelpia. The epicures, however, caufe a varicty of fifh to be brought from New York.

The rent of the thops in the market-place is one of the revenues of the city, and produces about cight thoufand dollars. The other revenues of the city are-a tax upon taverns, a tax upon quays, and a tax on property of the fame kind as that laid in the counties.

The amount of thefe taxes varies with circumfances; the principal fource of their increafe is the confruction of public buildings. The taxes of the city of Philadelphia in 1790, amounted to fixteen thoufand cight hundred dollars; in 1793, to twenty thoufand three hundred and thirtytwo dollars; in $1 \% 94$, to twenty-nine thoufand five hundred dollars; in 1795, to twenty-cight thoufand fix hundred dollars. They were lefs in 1796 and in 1797; but I do not know the exact amount of thefe years.

Some judgment may be formed of the immenfe increafe of wexith in Philadelphia by the rapid increafe of the computed value of articles fubject to taxation. In 1700, it amounted to nincty-eight million fix hundred and feventy-four thoufind and fixty dollars; and in 179.5 , to one hundred million five hundred and thirty thoufand feven hundred and thirteen dollars. In 1797, it exceeded that computation by more than two millions of dollars;-the computation being throughout made upon the fame principles. The quantity of articles fubject to taxation increafing rapidly in this city, as it alfo does throughout the whole ftate, and the expences of the city continually decreafing, becaufe they have been heretofore greatly augmented by the conftruction of public edifices, bridges, \&c. the impofts, already low, muft neceffarily decreafi.

There is no city of the United States where articles of confiumption are to be found in fuch great abundance as at Philadelphia, even to atmont all articles of luxury. Many fhops are as well furnifhed as thofe of Paris or London. The tradefmen are polite and obliging ; and not at all prefiing for their moncy, when they are afliured of the folvency of their cuftomers, at leaft I have found it fo. The workmen are expert; but, as they can earn a great deal, they do not labour with the fame conftancy as workmen in Europe, and fiequently make a purchafer wait long
for the exccution of an order. Every thing in America, more particularly at Philadelphia, is much dearer than in Europe. A workman, hired by the day, reccives a dollar per day, befides his board; the wages of ordinary domeftics, who are for the moft part negrocs, are from ten to twelve dollars per month, befides board and wahhing. A female ferrant, of the moft ordinary kind, has a dollar per week. Board is from eight to twelve dollars per week, withcut wine, fire, or candles. The rent of the fmalleft houfe, in a remote part of the city, is three hundred dollars pcr annum ; the rent of large houfes, in good fituations, is from two thoufand five hundred to three thoufand dollars. Beef cofts from ten to thirteen pence per pound; and a couple of fowls often more than a dollar. Other things are in the fame proportion. The value of the ground in Philadelphia differs according to its fituation; it is fold by the fect in front, according to its depth. A piece of ground of one hundred and fifty feet depth, in the moft frequented part of the city, brings from one hundred and eighty dollars to two hundred and fixty per foot. At the end of frreets not compleated, they ank only from twentyfour to thirty dollars per foot; and betwen thefe extreme fituations the medium price is from onc hundred to one hundred and twenty dollars.

Of the lands in the vicinity of Philadelphia, thofe in the plain are fandy and fecril, the hills near the Schuylkill are fandy and full of ftones, although a little ftronger. But the badnefs of the lands docs not prevent their felling for a high price, as they are almoft entirely engroffed for country houfes by the wealthy inhabitants of the city. Their price is from one hundred and fifty to one thoufand two hundred dollars per acre, including the buildings, according to their fituation and other circumftances. To the fouth of the city the land, lying. between the Dclaware and the Schuylkill, having been formerly covered with water, is a fine foil from twenty to twenty-five feet in depth, but always very wet. It produces a natural grafs of the beft quality in great abundance, being enriched by the mud left from the overflowing.
overflowing of the rivers; and might be greatly improved by being drained, but this is not done for the want of hands. It is feldom that eftates are to be fold in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, the proprictors being tempted to keep them in their hands by their conftant encreafe in value; and they are very rarely let to tenants for more than a year or two years. The grafs-lands are generally ufed to fatten oxen; their rent is from twenty-four to twenty-eight dollars per acre. Lands that bear Indian corn, grain, and potatoes, are let at the fame price.

## MANNERS OF THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia is univerfally accufcd of poffeffing lefs hofpitality than any other city in the United States; and it may be allowed to deferve this reproach. The excufe of the inhabitants is, the great concourfe there is always here of ftrangers, who would too greatly occupy the time of their hofts if too much encouragement were given to vifits. The true reafon is, the inceffant attention that is paid in Philadelphia, more than in any other part of the world, to the accumulation of wealth; which paffion is not diminifhed even by the poffeffion of the greateft fortune. To mend his circumftances is the predominant idea of every man in this country. This mercantile notion, of neceflity, confunes within himfelf the man whom it influences; and gives him no time nor tafte for the pleafures of fociety. What is juftly called focicty does not exift in this city. The vanity of wealth is common enough. The rich man loves to Thew the ftranger his fplendid furniture, his fine Englifh giafs, and exquifite china. But when the ftranger has once viewed the parade in a ceremonious dinner, he is difmiffed for fome other newcomer, who has not yet feen the magnificence of the houfe nor tafted the old madeira that has been twice or thrice to the Eaft Indies. And then, a new face is always more welcome than an old one to him who has little to fay to either.

Thic real fate of focicty at Philadelphia is included in invitations to,
great dinners, and tea, to all who arrive from Europe-Englifh, French, inhabitants of every country, men of every clafs and of every kind of character, philofophers, pricfts, literati, princes, dentifts, wits, and idiots. And the next day the idolized ftranger is not known in the ftreet, except he be wealthy, efpecially in money; when, indeed, the politenefs of the citizens of Philadelphia continues to exift as long as the ftranger can purchafe eftates, and cven beyond that term, for the homage paid to wealth is a workhip in which all feets unite.

To the ordinary defects of fociety in Philadelphia, is to be added the intemperance of politics. The Englifh influence prevails in the firft circles; and prevails with great intolerance.

Perfons of wealth here, who carefied the agents of Robefpierre, when that monfter extirpated all the worth his power could reach, are the avowed enemies of France, now that her government inclines to mildnefs and humanity. It is not to be denied that the American commerce has fuffered greatly from French privateers; and we cannot thercfore be furprized, either at the ill humour of the merchants of Philadelphia, or their mode of expreffing it.

Having given this $\mathbf{~ k e t c h}$ of the temper of the people of Philadelphia, I am compelled to fay, however correct it may be, that many families are to be found who form exceptions, and are neither tainted with the general vices of this place nor inflamed with the prefent firit of party. What I have faid is without ill will. I have no perfonal complaint to make. But I fpeak without referve : for why fhould I write, if it were not to communicate truth ?

Before all thofe to whom I feel myfelf indebted for their kindnefs, I have to place the family of Chew. Bensanin Chew, the head of this refpectable family, who is a man in years, unites to an underftanding, naturally penetrating and lively, great information, an amiable temper, a noble generofity, and the fimpleft of manners. His large family is univerfally efteemed; and in no quarter of the world is there any one more eftimable. I was received by him as a brothcr; and my heart is filled with fentiments of efteem, gratitude, and love for him, that will go with
me to the grave ; and I hope he will pardon my expreffion of thofe fentiments in this place.
To name every one from whom I have received offices of kindnefs would be to trefpals too much on my reader; and I muft be fatisfied with indulging myfelf with a remembrance of their friendihip.
Notwithftanding the defective ftate of fociety in Philadelphia, this city is perhaps the moft agreeable of the United States for a foreigner. The refidence of the members of Congrefs will enable him to gather information on the different parts of this interefting country; and, in fact, to travel through its different ftates with great advantage to his enquiries. Although in Philadelphia, as throughout America, no one is fufficiently free from employment to give himfelf wholly to letters or the fciences, this city contains, more than any other, perfons who cultivate them, and whofe fociety is extremely interefting when thofe fubjects are difcuffed. There is a philofophical fociety here, and a large and valuable library. There is alfo a mufeum which has an almoft complete collection of the minerals and animals of North Amcrica. This fine collection is the property of Mr. Peale. His intelligence, and indefatigable induftry for twenty years in the forming this collection, have fupplied the want of means that a more ample fortune would have readily furnifhed, and entitle him to aid in his undertaking from the government.

The profufion and luxury of Philadelphia, on great days, at the tables of the wealthy, in their equipages, and the dreffes of their wives and daughters, are, as I have obferved, extreme. I have feen balls on the Prefident's birth-day where the fplendor of the rooms, and the varicty and richnefs of the dreffes did not fuffer in comparifon with Europe; and it muft be acknowledged, that the beauty of the American ladies has the advantage in the comparifon. The young women of Philadelphia are accomplifhed in different degrecs, but beauty is general with them. They want the eafe and fafhion of French women; but the brilliancy of their complexion is infinitely fuperior. Even when they grow old they are ftill handfome ; and it would be no exaggeration to fay, in the nu-
merous affemblies of Philadelphia it is impoffible to mect with what is called a plain woman. As to the young men, they for the moft part feem to belong to another ipecies.

Wealth makes all the diftinction of claffes in Philadelphia. The great merchants, and the lawyers who are at the head of their profeflion, hold the firt rank. Different claffes very rarely mingle together. The Quakers live among themfelves, and in a retired manner. But gay colours pleafe the young Quaker-ladies; and are indeed great enemies of the fect. The toilette is the fubject of much uneafinefs to the old people, whether prohibited or tolerated by them. But whether prohibited or not, the young and handfome Quaker-girls will facrifice to the toilette, and call themefelves Half-quakers; and, it mult be confeffed, they are the greateft favourites with our fex. The young men among the Quakers, who would make themfelves agreeable to the female deferters, powder and thape their drefs accordingly; and the feet is continually lofing fome of thofe that thould be its pillars by the cffect of a ribband or gown.

Profufion is not confined to the higher ranks. It fpreads among the fervants; and even reaches the negroes. Both one and the other give their balls, which are deftitute of the charming fimplicity of the fetes of our peafants. Variety of refrefhments, good fuppers, and fine dreffes, diftinguifh them. A female negro fervant, whofe wages are one dollar per week, will, at thefe balls, have a drefs that cofts fixty dollars. They never go but in coaches to thefe balls, which are very frequent. On Sundays the public-houfes in the environs of the city are crouded with labourers and little mopkecpers, who frequently come in a chair, with their whole family, and will expend from three to four dollars for the day's entertainment. It 'is, not to hoard that the Americans are rapacious; their improvidence has ftill all the character of colonifts.

There is a theatre at Philadelphia, in defpight of the many and vehement petitions prefented againft it by the Quakers and diffenting minifters. It is generally crouded ; not that the actors are good, but it is a place where people can afemble and exhibit themfelves. There are
from twenty to twenty-five ftage-coaches, that cither go from or arrive at Philadelphia every day. They are mean and incommodious carriages; but are light, and travel very quickly. The horfes are good in Pennfylvania; and there are fets belonging to fome of the ftage-coaches that are not furpafied by any in Europe.

The inhabitants of Philadelphia, like thofe of the whole State of Pennfylvania, are a mixture of all the nations of Europe. The Englifh are in the greateft number. The countics of Pennfylvania, beyond the Sufquehannah, and at a greater diftance from Philadelphia than the reft, are little influenced by the political opinions of the capital, which, as I have faid, are in favor of England.

There are a great many newfpapers publifhed in Philadelphia; whence they are fpread through all the ftate.

Twenty-eight places of worfhip hold the different feets of Philadelphia. The Quakers have fix. Onc of thefc belongs to the Frie-quakers; a body expelled from the reft, for having carried arms, and accepted offices under the government of the State, or that of the Union, during the ftruggle for Independence. This body does not differ from the fect, except in a relaxation of ecclefiaftical difciplinc. There is a place of worhip called the African Church, fet apart for the negroes; who go, notwithftanding, to the other churches at their pleafure. The clergyman of the African church is himfelf a negroe. He is joined to the clergy on all occafions where they aficmble in a body.

The Quakers have eftablimed here two charity fchools for the negroes, where they are taught to read, write, and caft accounts. But among the wife and beneficent laws of the State of Pennfylvania, one fecs with pain that no provifion is yet made for the erecting of fchools for the education of children at the public expence, like thofe of New England. The legifature, indeed, is engaged on a plan of this nature. The Quakers; it is faid, oppofe thefe foundations, becaufe they have fehools of their own, being unwilling to mingle their children with the children of other pertuafions; and becaufe they would either be compelled to abandon this
policy or maintain their own fchools at an exclufive expence, while they would pay a general tax to thofe of the public. I cannot fuppofe this oppofition to be real ; of, if fo, that it can continue long. The fate that feels the importance of public fehools will, in the end, gain the victory ; and, no doubt, the Quakers themfelves will not be backward in acknowledging the injuftice and mifchievous effects of their pretenfions.

I cannot conclude what I have to fay of Philadelphia without obferving, that here, and almoft in every other part of Amcrica through which I have paffed, I have frequently heard the name of M. de la Rocnefoucatle pronounced, with a profound veneration for his memory, and fincere forrow for his fate. Although he never vifited the United States, he was known as a Frenchman who fhewed the ftrongeft attachment to their independence. They named him their friend; and my connection with him by blood procured me in more than one family the kindeft and moft diftinguifhed reception.

Having no other paffion than that of doing good, and poffeffing at once the private virtues, as well as thofe that fit us to ferve the public, he had a modefty. approaching to a diffidence of himfelf; that increafed the luftre of ali his great qualities. His mind was noble, and independent; and he worfhipped liberty long before her name was openly pronounced in France. Without mixture in his views, as without fain in his conduct, he is perhaps the only example of an eminent man in the French Revolution whofe character calumny did not impeach. Yet was this man murdered!-murdered in the prefence of the tendereft of mothers, and the moft amiable of wives; by wretches calling themfelves patriots, hired by monfters more deteftable than thofe, and who alfo called themfelves patriots! France fhuddered at this crime, when it was committed; and, even in thofe fatal times, when terror compelled men to belic their confciences, no one was found to fay, that his death was not a public misfortune. I have no doubt, when the reprefentatives of the French nation thall be at liberty to decree the homage
homage of public regret to the memory of juft citizens that intrigue and cruelty fnatched from their country, the name of M. de la Rochefoucault will be among the firft that will be heard. Such a decree will do honour to the French nation; and I hall be pardoned, I hope, for pouring forth my foul on this fubject. To be proud of my near connection, by blood, and by the tics of an intimate friendfhip, with one of the moft virtuous men of the age, will not give offence to thofe who: know what it is to love virtue.

## THE ROAD TO GERMANTOWN.

Ionce more quitted Philadelphia with pleafure, the oppreffive and burning heat rendering that city difagrecable at this fcafon; and as the fittings of Congrefs, which had induced me to remain there till now, prefented nothing to fatisfy curiofity, I proceeded towards Bethlehem.

On leaving the city, I went a little out of the way to take leave of my friend Mr. Nicklen, a good and worthy Englifhman, from whom I had, during my ftay in America, received many teftimonies of attention, and who had married one of the daughters of the refpectable family of Chew. He occupics, during the fummer, one of the handfomeft coun-try-feats in the environs of Philadelphia, built on one of the hills of Schuylkill. This villa, which is called Hill, enjoys one of the moft de. lightful profpects in the world. Mr. Nicklin purchafed this houfe, and nineteen acres of ground attached to it, at the price of twenty-two thoufand dollars, which price may give an idea of the value of fuch feats in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia.

The road to Germantown is upon the afeent, the fummit of the hill on which that little town is built being two hundred feet higher than the bed of the Delaware, although the diftance is only feven miles. The lands, though not of the firft quality, are fufficiently productive; the vicinity to Philadelphia making it eafy to get manure, while the high price of provifions in that city encourages the farmer to lay out fuch expences as may infure the beft and moft abundant returns.

All the way to Germantown the houfes are very clofe together, the properties being io valuable as to prevent them from being very extenfive: there are few of the farms which exceed two hundred acres. Stone abounds in this diftriet, and is found at a very fimall depth; it is uniformly micacious free ftone. Of this all the houfes are built. Thefe buildings would not be reckoned handfome in Europe. They are good fmall houfes, without elegance and without ornament ; but in point of fize, as well as diftribution of the apartments, they afford their proprietors every thing that comes under the denomination of convenience and comfort. Moft of them are country houfes for the relaxation of the inhabitants of Philadelphia.

## GERMANTOWN.

Germantown is a long village, $n$ r two miles and an hadf in extent. The houfes, to the number of about three hundred, are all built on the fide of the highway, and are crected pretty clofe to each other. The lands in all this diftrict coft from an hundred and fixty to iwo handied dollars the acre in whole farms; fome particular acres, fituated on the road fide, fell for from four to five hundred dollars. I was even told that it is not eafy to procure it at that price; and I was fhewn a field of a dozen of acres, the proprietor of which eftimates it at eight hundred dollars the acre. The culture of this part of the country is better attended to, than in thofe parts which are at a diftance from large towns; but it is far from being in that fate of cultivation which it vould be in Europe, near fo good a market as that of Philadelphia. They raife a good deal of wheat, and fill more lindian-corn, but very little rye or oats. All the produce which is not confumed in the farmer's family, is carried to the market at Philadelphia, in confequence of which provifions are as dear at Germantown as in the city, to thofe who are obliged to purchafe them: Nay, they are often even dearer; as the farmers who go to Philadelphia, where they are fure of getting quit of all their commodities, frequently refufe to fell any part of them on the road. Becf, for example, which is feldom higher at Philadelphia than eleven pence, cofts fifteen 1 ence at German-

Germantown. All this country, and for a confiderable way farther, is inhabited principally by Germans, and defcendants of Germans. The inhabitants are by no means intelligent, and they are particularly averfe to leave their old cuftoms for a new method which might be better; but they are induftrious, and their affiduity to labour counteracts, in fame meafure, their repugnance to all improvement.

They manufacture in their families at Germantown a great quantity of wollen, cotton, and thread ftockings, which the farmers carry to market at Philadelphia with thcir provifions, and which are reckoned very durable. There are alfo fome tan-works at Germantown. We find here a Lutheran and a Prefloyterian church, befides a third for the Quakers; an academy, and two other fchools of confiderable repute.

I ftopped at the houfe of my excellent and refpected friend Mr. Chew. This houfe is celebrated as an important feene of action in the battle of Germantown in 1777. Two hundred Englifh of the advance-guard of the army, repulfed by the Amcricans, were inclofed in this place; and refifted the efforts of Gencral Wafhington, who endeavoured to get the vetter of them with the affiftence of his artillery, and who, after the lofs of four or five hundred men killed or wounded, was obliged to retreat, not being able to follow up the advantage which his right had obtaincd, in penetrating to the middle of this village. General Wathington was blamed at the time for perfifting fo much in carrying this $h$ wie, which did not contain fuch a number of Englifh as could at all have difconcerted him had he left it behind, and which would have fallen into his hands without a blow, had he joined the troops with which he made this unfuccefsful attack to thofe who were before him, and fucceeded in driving the enemy out of the village. This houfe, entirely built of the country ftone, bears on its walls marks of the American camon balls and muket bullets, a great number of which had penetrated into the chambers by the windows. Thefe bullets and balls are ftill fticking in the partitions, the holes which contain them being only corered with plafter. Mr. Chew was as at that time proprictor of this houfe, which was built by him. He fold it in 1779, with forty acres of land belonging to it, for
about nine thoufand dollars, and laft fpring he repurchafed it, at the price of twenty-five thoufand dollars, without any improvement having been made on it. Labourcrs receive, in the environs of Germantown, a dollar a day of wages, during hay-making and harveft. The women employed to turn the hay are paid half a dollar a day, all befides their diet, which is equal to half a dollar more. This dict confifts of coffee or chocolate, with ham to breakfaft; frefh meat and vegetables to dinncr; tea and ham for fupper, and a pint of rum during the day. This is the manner in which labourers are fed in America; and if this diet appear expenfive to thofe who employ them, if this expence prevent them from being able to employ a great number, it is gratifying to fee how well a clafs of men, reckoned the lowett in Europe, is treated in this country, the only one where a man, whatever be his profeffion, is treated with refpect; where all ranks are confidered as men. We may be told, that were our European labourcrs fed with coffec and frefh meat, they would not work better, or be better content. It is, in the firlt place, not true, that they would not work better and be more happy, if they were better fed; and it is ftill more certain, that were they treated with more refpeet, and more attention, they would confider themfelves lefs debafed; they would become better, they would feel with pride that they were a more noble branch of fociety, and confequently would be more interefted in its prefervation. Let us hope that the French revolution may, in this refpect, operate a happy change in the lot of the laborious clafs of mankind. Without this, liberty would be only a word without meaning, a pretext for diforder.

A cord of oak wood cofts fix, and a cord of hickory from eight to ten doliars, at Germantown. Thus the lands covered with wood, which in the more diftant parts are of much lefs value than other grounds, are here the moft valuable. The wood from hence is carricd to Philadelphia principally in the winter time; the river nct being navigable, it could not be conveyed by it.

## THE ROAD TO CLEMENT"s TAVERN.-SPRINGHOUSE.

Germantown is in the county of Philadelphia, which the Bethlehem road does not get out of till five or fix miles farther on, at Chefnut-hill, a pretty village, where there are eftablifhed a number of butchers, who carry to the market at Philadelphia the beef which they kill, and alio fupply the neighbourhood. A little beyond Chefnut-hill we enter Montgomery county. The road, all the way to Clement's Tavern, is a fucceffion of little hills and valleys, more or lefs extenfive, all in a good ftate of cultivation. The lands at Springhoufe are worth from forty to forty-five dollars the acre; the labourers receive here one or two Phillings lefs than at Germantown. The country abounds in oak; and the great confumption of wood in lime-kilns keeps always up the price of a cord of oak to three dollars, and of hickory to five, although the lands under culture are here lefs in proportion to the wood-lands than near Philadelphia. Springhoufe is diftant from thence eighteen miles.

Stone becoming lefs abundant, and every where deeper in the earth, after leaving Springhoufe houfes of ftone are lefs numernus, and thofe of wood confequently more common. The country to Clement's Tavern continues to be of the fame defcription. This tavern, feven miles from Springhoufe, is fituated exactly on the boundaries of Montgomery and Buck's counties. The lands here fell for from thirty-two to fixty dollars the acre. Labourcrs' wages are the fame as at Springhoufe. Farm horfes coft from a hundred to a hundred and twenty dollars; cattle eighty dollars the pair ; cows thirty dollars. As there is no oak in this neighbourhood, although the woods are ftill more numerous than at Springhoufe, the cord of hickory cofts here only four dollars. The country is all along peopled in a great meafure with German and Dutch families. Clements is of Dutch defeent. His grandfather, who was a rich merchant, engaged in the Eaft India trade, came to America in 1707. The lofs of feveral veffels having ruined his fortune, he collected the wreck of it to carry to Pennfylvania. His grandfon, the tavern-
keeper, is one of the beft men I have met with. He fhews, with a kind of fatistaction, an old andiron, which his grandfather brought from Holland, and which, a hundred years before that time, had made part of the furniture of his father's houfe. Clements fees in this old piece of furni ture, which is difplayed in his kitchen, a family monument, which makes him trace two hundred years of his genealogy, and in dilating upon that he exhibits a confiderable fire, quite the reverfe of his amiable fimplicity.

## QUAKERSTOWN, AND THE ROAD TO BETHLEHEM.

The country becomes more mountainous as we proceed on from Clement's houfe; the valieys confequently are extenfive, and we find no longer granite but free-ftone, at leaft in the courfe of twenty miles. The country is moftly covered with wood, although in feveral places the houfes are pretty clofe, and the lands well cultivated.

Quakerfown is a fmall village, the chief place of a fettlement of Quakers fpread through the townhips of Upper and Lower Milford. Thefe townhips were given to the Quakers about eighty years ago by William Penn. All the inhabitants, however, are not Quakers; feveral of the families which were firft fettled having quitted it, and been fucceeded by others. The number of thefe at prefent is about three hundred; and a number of other families alfo people the two rownhips, which are inhabited and well cultivated.

If one may judge by the converfation of the Quaker who keeps the tavern where I ftopped, the religion of that feet is the article which leaft occupies the Quakers cftablifhed in this townhip. Their farm is the conftant object of their thought.

They are faid to be very good farmers. They lay out the greateft part of their grounds in meadow, and they carry their butter, cheefe, calves, poultry, and the articles manufactured in their familics, fuch as ftockings, linen, \&c. to Philadelphia, near forty miles diftant. The frequency of their journies to Philadelphia is regulated by the extent of their farms, and the confequent quantity of their provifions.

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Some of them go only once a fortnight, others every ten days; others, again, once a weck; and there is one individual who goes every marketday, that is twice a week. The quantity of provifions they carry alfo determines the manner of carriage, namely, whether on horfeback, in a cart with two horfes, or in a waggon with four horfes. They fet out on the evening, to reach Philadelphia by break of day, and return when they have fold all their goods; which they never fail to do, even if they are obliged to lower their price as the day advances. Their horfes ftand unyoked near the carts all the market time, the oats with which they feed them being brought from the farm with the provifions. This is the practice of all the farmers from Germantown to Quakerfown, and confiderably farther. They reckon that one cow yields five pounds of butter a week, that is to fay, to carry to market ; for they only fell what is over the confumption of their own families, and none of them deny themfelves either butter, milk, cream, or fowls. I met on the road fome girls of cighteen on horfeback, travelling to Philadelphia, and carrying forty pounds weight of butter, with fome checfe and poultry. Some of them traved alone; and their youth and beauty; for the greater part of them are very pretty, gives them no difturbance in a journcy fo long, fo often repeated, and the greateft part of which is made in the night time: no perfon thinks of injuring them. This particular of American morals is truly admizble.

The lands about Quakerfown are worth from thirty-two to fixty dollars; the wages of the labourers the fame as at Clement's Tavern. The culture of grain is here the fame as elfewhere in America, a good deal of maize, corn, and rye ; but the lands are either not at all or very badly manured: the dung is laid upon the grafs grounds. From Quareerfown to Bethlehem the country is ftill more mountainous; we meet however frequently with extremely fertile valleys. Moft of the houfes are built of ftone; a good many of them, however, are conftructed of iquare beams of wood, and the interftices filled up with ftone. The barns e large, and moftly of wood.
All this country, from Philadelphia to within a mile of Wilkßarre, formed
formed part of the firft purchafe made from the Indians by William Penn, and has been long cultivated and inhabited. We fee here few of thofe trunks of trees which remain ofter under foot fo long atter the commencement of the operation of grubbing, and the country is almoft throughout as much cleared of wood as the generality of Europe.

The mountains known under the name of the Lechigh Mountains, are, properly fpeaking, the firft chain which we mect from Philadelphia, the preceding ones being rather detached hills than mountains. This chain, which croffes the Sufquehannah near Harrifburg, lofes its name at the Delaware near Eafton, and continues through Jerfey under another name. On the other fide of that mountain ftands Bethlehem, built on the conflux of the river Lehigh, which falls into the Delaware near Eatton, and of the creek Manokify, which falls immediately at Bethlehem into the river Lehigh.

## BETHLEHEM.-DETAILS RESPECTING THE MORAVIANS.

Bethlehem is inhabited by the Moravian brethren. It is the firft and moft confiderable of their fettlements in America, and has thence acquired much celebrity. I have read in books of travels fo many different recitals refpecting the internal government of their fociety, their community of goods, their children being cven taken away from the authority and fuperintendance of their parents, as belonging to the fociety at large, and refpecting feveral other points of their government, that I was defirous. to judge myfelf of the truth of thefe affertions; and I have found at Bethlehem frefh reafon not to credit, without proof, the recitals of travellers. This indifputable truth is, however, rather delicate, to be avowed by one who is writing travels.

I hall not go back to the origin of the Moravians, which their hiftorians fix at the year 1424 ; to their perfecution in Europe; to the almoft total diffolution of their fociety at the commencement of the fiverteenth century; nor to their reunion in 1722, under the aufpices of CO: ¿in zendorff. I thall fay nothing of their doctrines; all thefe facts are unconnected with their temporal government at Bethlehem, which is the
only point I wifled to know, and which I think is at this time interefting.

In 1740, the Count Zinzendorff purchafed from Mr. Allan, who held it of Willam Penn, the difrict now called Bethlehem, with the view of there forming an eftablihment for the focicty of the Moravians. Although fome trees were cut down in 1741 , it was not till 1742 that the fettlement was begun. One hundred and forty Moravian brethren and fifters arrived from Germany, and fettled there. Thefe families were poor, had no other dependence than their labour, and every thing was to be done to form a fettlement in this defert. They lived then in one gencral community, contrary to the rules and ufage of their fociety, but only from the neceffity of circumftances, which would have rendered the general progrefs of their fociety more flow, and the fituation of the individual familics more inconvenicnt, if their labours and productions had been divided. This deviation from the conftitution of the Unity (for thus they call their whole fociety) was prefcribed by the fynod, which makes and alters the laws of all the Moravian people. Thus, under the order of the chiefs of the congregation eftablifhed at Bethlehem, they cleared the woods, made roads, and cultivated the lands; the women fpan, wove, made their cloaths, and prepared their vietuals. One fingle will animated the whole, and the product of each individuals' labour ferved indiferiminately to the fupport of the whole brother and fifterhood. The fathers and mothers being conftantly employed in labour, could not, without inconvenience to the community, give their attentions to their children. The fociety therefore appointed fome of the fifters to take care of the whole; the authority, however, and the fuperintendence of the parents, was neither taken away nor diminifhed. At that time even, notwithfeanding their community of goods, the brethren who received any moncy from their familics or friends had the free difpofal of it. If any of them velted their property in the common ftock it was voluntarily, and the criecet of a ceal and ditintereftednefs of which there were but few examples. The brethien poffefled of any private property, had frequently their children with them; they clothed them
better;
better; and the care which they took of them in infancy, a charge confidered a relief to the focicty, was a proof that at Bethlehem the children were not, as has been alleged, the property of the community, and that it was no pare of the inftitution to make the members renounce all private property. In proportion as the fettlement advanced, and their labour became lefs urgent, the fociety of Bethlehem faw the inconveniences attending a community of labour, produce, and enjoyment. The paffions, the vices, and the virtues of man, have every where nearly the fame character. The active brethren killed themfelves with work, whik: the idle took little trouble. Thofe who reflected difcovered, that whatever fatigue they endured, their fituation was nowife ameliorated; and that induftry, the indifputable property of every man, afforded them not a fingle advantage. Reffection then had the fame effect on the indurtrious, as their natural difpofition had on the idle; the ardour for labour no longer continued ; the fociety did not profper, and the moft of its members were difcontented.

Thefe joint confiderations induced them, in 1702 , to change the fyftem of the community. The fociety of Bethlehem was now cftablifhed on the rules of the focieties in Europe, and recalled to the truc conftitution of the fociety at large ; it is under this fyftem that it has been regulated fince that epoch, as well as all the other Moravian congregations eftablifhed elfewhere in America.

By the prefent ordonnances, the communion of property is done away in favour of the individuals; it only continues as to the government of the fociety, and it exifts partially. The territorial property, as well as the profits of the tavern, the fore, the farm, the faw-mills, oil-mills, corn-mills, and fulling-mills, the tannery, and the dyeing manufactory, belong to the fuciety, which from thefe funds is enabled to provide for the poor, for the payment of debts, and of the public taxes. In all other refpects every brother enjoys the abfolute property of whatever he can sarn by his labour, be it what it may, and of the gifts which he may reccive.

The government of the fociety is vefted in the bifliop, the minifter,
the intendant, and the infpectors, male and female, of the difierent divifions of the fociety, which are five in number;-the young men unmarried; the unmarried fifters; the widows; the married biethren and fifters, and the fchools. The intendant has the exchelditiniftration of the property of the fociety; but he muft advife tich committec, compofed of from eight to ten members, and chofen by the brethren at large. In the name of the intendant they carry on all their tranfactions; grant leafes of houfes and lands, feemrities for borrowed money, difcharges, \&ec. All the houfes, however, erected in the town of Bethlehem, and the four thoufand acres belonging to it, are not the property of the fociety, nor even the greater part of them; they belong to brethren, who have built upon land for which they pay rent to the focicty: The amount of this rent is twoupence the foot in front, by twenty fect in depth. The houfe buile by the brother is his abfolute property; he can leave it to his wite or his children, in the fame way as he can his other effects, or he can fell it; only he cannot convey it but to a brother, who hac obtained from the directory permiffion to purchafe it, with the burthen of the rent attached to it, and which perpetually remains.

The directors having the government of the fociety, mult admit into their territory thofe only who they think will not difturb the fociety. In the contracts of leafe made by the intendant, with the advice of the committee, to thofe intending to build a houfe, or to thofe who purchafe a houfe, it is always ftipulated, that if the proprictor fhall be defirous of quitting it, and cannot find a purchafer who may be agrecable to the fociety, the fociety is to purchafe it at a price declared by a law, which alfo fixes the terms of payment. Garden ground, or land in the country, is let at fix fhillings the acre. Befides the government farm appropriated to the bencfit of the fociety, there are fix or feven fmaller farms belonging to it. Thefe are let to tenants who pay a third part of their produce, and who alfo pay fix thillings of rent for their garden grounds. Thefe tenants are all at prefent Moravians; but this condition is nowife indifpenfable. Sometimes the farms are let to other perfons, only the fociety muft be fatisfied as to their character and behari-
wur; and they will not receive as tenants thofe of whon they have not received a fatisfactory account.

The fociety could eafily procure a higher price, and might at once clear two thoufand five hundred acres, which itill remain in wood, if they would admit ftrangers, or at leaft not referve to themfelves this choice of thofe who offer to take their firms; but they are defirous beyond every thing of preferving what they call good order, union, and morality ; and to this they facrifice the augmentation of their revenues.

The town of Bethledem is inhabited by between five and fix hundred perfons, all of the brother or fifterhood. They have workmen of every kind; but thefe cannot fettle there without the permifion of the directors, who fuffer no workmen of the fame bufinefs, but as far as they are neceffiry for the inhabitants. If more were to be permitted, they could not live by their trade. At the fame time, the price of all kinds of work is fixed, to prevent the want of rivalihip from putting it in the power of the workmen to make exorbitant demands; but the prices of the country around regulate thofe of the town. Beyond that the workmen are independent of the fociety in conducting their bufinefs. They purchafe with their money what articles they have occafion for; they fell them as they think proper; the profits belong to them, without their accounting to the fociety, or even paying any tax. The only tax indeed which is levied, and which is common to all the inhabitants of the town, is for keeping up the roads, lamps, feats in the church, pumps, and refervoirs. This tax is every four or five years impofed upon each family by name, according to the opinion of the committce of his means; but it is fo moderate, that the families confidered the richeft in the town do not pay above thirty hillings or four dollars a year. This tax is paid every fix months; and if it happen that, at the end of the year, the committee find that the money raifed is not fufficient to cover the expences, they demand double or treble of the laft payment; and on the other hand. they demand nothing, when the expence is not fo great as the tax fixed.

As to the public taxes, which in Pennfylvania, as I have already repeatedly obferved, are only the taxes of the county, the fociety pays thefe out
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of its funds. There funds proceed from the lands, and the profits of the referved branches of manufactures or commerce. Each of the brethren put at the head of thefe different eftablifhments receives a falary from the fociety, to which he pays in the profits, after the expence of his own and family's living and cloathing. The committee requires no detailed account of his management : he has received fo much money-there remains fo much in his hands. Such is the account given in by the tavernkecper, the farmer, the miller, the ftore-keeper, \&ec. When the directors are told of the poffibility of fuch perfons cheating the fociety, they will not admit it; becaufe, fay they, all their characters are known to us; their actions are fo public, that if they were dimoneft they could not be fo long without being difcovered, and they would then be difmiffed. They confider that unlimited confidence as benevolence, brotherly charity, \&sc. They add to the defence of this motive-that a man narrowly watched is more excufable in robbing, than one in whom confidence is placed; and they affirm, that they never have had reafon to repent of this rule of confidence. It appears, however, that their different branches bring them in very little. The fociety does not draw a dollar an acre free from their farms. The fore, extremely well fipplied, which fells a great deal in the neighbourhood, does not preduce annually above eight hundred dollars. The tavern, although it has a great deal of cuftom, does not clear more than fourfore dollars; and the fame is the cafe with refpect to all the other branches in their hands. Induftry is naturally flackened, when it is not excited by intereft. The whole of the revenues of the fociety of Bethlehem does not amount to eight thoufand dollars a year upon an average, and their expences are nearly equal to that income. In the firft place, they have to pay to the direction of the Unity refident in America, one-fixteenth part of their revenues, to contribute to the expenees of the miffionaries employed by the Unity among the Indians of North America, and a penfion to them when fitperannuated. Five other fixteenths pay the intereft of the fums borrowed for the purchafe of lands and improvements; finally; their falarics are to be paid. The fociety accounts to a general college, which tranf-
aets the bufinefs of the Unity, the neat fums remaining, after payment of all expeaces; and the college have the power of deternaning what part of it fhall be fent to them, in order to contribute to the raifing of a fiund of feventy-two thoufand dollars, which the Unity has granted to the three daughters of Count Zinzendorff, and of which they pay the intereft, matil they fhall be able to difeharge the principal to them or their defeendants.

That part of the revenues of the particular focietics fent to the general college, is alfo meant to contribute to the other general expences of the Unity. The college has power to call for what portion of the serenue they think proper, but they never demand above a fmall part, becaufe the particular focieties have each of them debts, which it is neceffary for them to liquidate; befides, thefe focieties, and particularly that of Bethlehem, fettle in mortmain fome part of their revenues every year. It likewife fometimes happens, that the revenues of the year are not equal to the neceffary expenditure; in which cafe the intemonant is authorifed by the committee to make a loan. A great part of the: fum borrowed is lent by the brethren, who receive interelt generally at the rate of five per: cent, and are repaid their principal at any time upon fix months previous demand. The fociety's treafurer is therefore at the fame time the bank of the brethren, but who may place their moncy otherwife at their pleafure. Sometimes the intendant borrowis from ftrangers: in that cafe he is obliged to pay the legal intereft of the ftate, which jn Pennfylvania is fix per cent.

Before going farther into this account of the eftablifmment of Bethlehem, it may be neceffary to explain the nature of the general college, the fynod, and the general directory of the Moravians, of which I have occafion to fpeak.

The fosiety of the Moravians is au oligarchical republic. Each of the eftablifhments in Europe and America names one or more deputies to the fynod, fuch deputy or deputies being elected by the brethren at large. The particular directury of each fociety is alfo entitled to appoint one deputy. The great expence of travelling, which is defrayed by the fo-
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cicties who fend the deputies, induces the directories of the American locieties to delegate their powers to thofe named by the brethren. The bifhops are entitled, if they think proper, to attend the fynod, independent of the other depputies of the fociety to which they belong. In the fynod, when affembled, is vefted the fovereignty. They alone have a right to alter the regulations, as well firitual as temporal; they confirm or amnul the appointment of the principal officers made during their recefs; and finally, they receive the accounts of all the general concerns, and decide thercon ultimately;-they are convened every feven years, and remain affembled for two or three months; they name a college, compofed of thirteen members, who, during their recefs, manage the gencral affairs of the Unity, appoint the principal officers, direct the miffions, regulate the affairs, intereft, difcipline, \&c. The fittings of the college are held a league from Hernutt in Upper Lufatia; their functions continue during the recefs of the fynod. On the meeting of the fynod their powers ceafe, and they are re-eftablifhed by the fynod at theend of their feffion, either from among the former members, or new ones are appointed, according to the will of the fynod.

As to the general directory of America, their functions are to watchover the interefts of the Unity in North America, and particularly to direct the miffions in that part of the world. It is compofed of two agents of the general college, fent to fuperintend the management of the property belonging to the Unity, fuch as certain farms or tracts of land in different parts of America, and particularly the fifteen thoufand acres granted by the United States, beyond the Ohio, on the Mufkingum, to the Moravian miffionaries. The bifhops of America, the preacher of Nazareth, and the minifter of Bethlehem, are alfo members. The directory names to certain funtions in the American congregations, whic!s urgency requires to be filied up betore the general college can be confulted, as the intendant, the bithop, the minifters, \&e. Excopt this, the directory has no authority as a body over the aftiars of the focieties, which, as I have mentioned above, have each its directory and comenittec. The bighop ordains the bifhops, preachers, and priets; thefe
laft may alfo be ordained by each other. The bifhops have very inconfiderable falaries, as may be judged from the bilhop of Bethlehem, Mr. Ernheim, a man of fourfcore, who has no other domeftic fervant than his own daughter, and who I found baking cakes, which he fells to inereafe his living. His falary is two hundred and thirty dollars, befides being fupplied with wood and lodging. The higheft falaries paid by the Unity do not exceed three hundred dollars.

I have already mentioned, that the Bethlehem fociety is divided into five departments, each under the direction of an infpector or infpectrefs; and in this office we find the temporal adminiltration of the fociety in fome degree mixed with its difcipline. The unmarried brethren live together in a feparate houfe, that is, they cat and fleep there, but they do not work there, if they can find work elfewhere. Moft of them are apprentices or journeymen in the fhops of the fociety, or to the artificers. in the town. The money which they earn is their own, only they muft pay for their board, and for keeping up the building where they lodge, as well as their portion of the tax impofed upon that houfe for the public. expences of the town. All thefe expences, including their cloathing, may amount at prefent to forty-five dollars, while their carnings may be from a hundred to a hundred and ten. Thofe who, for want of work out of doors, are employed in the houfe, are paid for their labour by the infpector, who employs them, the amount of their board; and their other contributions to the common expences being firlt deducted. Thus. the brethren of this houfe coft the fuciety nothing. The fame is the cafe with regard to the unmarried fifters, fome of whom are employed in the houfes of the town as fervants and cook-maids. The fe have theiti board and lodging in the families where they ane employed, and pay toae houfe four or five doliars a year towards the commen expences. This contribution preferves to them the right of entering into that houte when they pleafe The greater part of them, however, are employed in the houfe in fewing and embroidery; they are paid for their work by the infpectrefs, who fells it for the benefit of the houfe. The profit of thefe works contributes to maintain the poor, who are not numerous.

The girls, from the price they receive for their work from the inipecurefs, pay their board and their portion of the charges of the houfe, which amounts to the fame fum as that paid by the brethren. Thus this department is no longer an expence upon the fociety; on the contrary, it relieves the fociety from the maintenance of a great part, and often the whole of the poor. The unmarried fifters tic their flat bonnets under their chin with a red ribbon; the married women tie theirs with a blue, and the widows theirs with a white ribbon.

It is not however compulfory, upon either the young men or women, to refide in thefe common houfes; their relations may take the entire difpofal of them-keep them at home, or fend them to other fchools, as they think proper. The brethren of eafy fortunes, for example, feldom fend their daughters to the fifters houfe; and there are alfo fifters at the houfe of Bethlehem who belong to Moravian families not refident in the town, and who often come from very diftant parts.

As to the widows houre, it is fupported by the faciety; and all the work they can do goes to the benefit of the houre, when it is not fufficient to defray their expences.

There has, for about fifteen years, been inftituted among the Moravian brethren a fort of voluntary fociety in favour of widows. The members contribute each fifteen or twenty pounds, or from forty to fifty dollars. The intereft of that fum is fettled upon the widows of the contributors, and betters their living if they refide in the widows houfe, or is paid to them to affift their own houfe-kecping, if they live by themfelves. This fociety is not confined to Bethlebem. The brethren of any of the eftablifhments in America may become members ; and the capital being depofited at Bethlehem, the intereft is paid at the sefpective places of refidence of the widows of the contributors. This fociety has alfo its particular regulations; one, for example, by which a brother in a dangerous taute of health cannot be admitted to fubferibe.

The fehools are under the direction of an infpector and infpectrefs. There is an academy for the reception of young ladies from other parts, who receive there the ufual education of females, even mufic. The daughters
daughters of the brethren are likewife received there. This eftablifhment fupports itfelf in refpect to its private expences, the keeping up the buildings, and the contribution to the public charges. The board is forty-five dollars a year, and fix dollars more for fuch of them as are taught mufic. The daughters of the fociety may be fent to this fchool, but their board muft be paid by their relations. The fociety pays for the daughters of thofe who receive a falary from them, and alfo for the children of the poor. The daughters of the brethren not being boarders, the expence of their education is lefs. There are at this day fixty-fix of the boarders, who are ftrangers, from different parts of the United States and the Antilles. This academy is in great reputation. The governeffes appear to me to be attentive, and fome of the fcholars have made confiderable proficiency in drawing, writing, and embroidery, and play tolerably upon the piano. At the fame time, as the miftreffes are never chofen but from among the fifterhood, and as few of them have had any education other than at this fchool, it is not to be expected that all of them can be always of fufficient ability. A new building, added four or five years ago to the eftablifhment, has been crected, by means of a fum of moncy borrowed for that pr ipofe, the intereft of which is paid by the fchool.

There is alfo, at Bethlehem, under the direction of the minifter, a fmall fchool for boys, where they are taught merely to read :nd write, and the firt rules of arithmetic.
The laft department, namely, that of the brethren and fifters, is wholly a department of difcipline. The married people refide in their own houfes, and the infpectors and infpectreffes have no concern with them, but to give advice when their ronduct has been improper, as friends, as neighbours, and as divines. They have no farther influence or fuperintendance of their actions or their concerns.

The Moravian is a religious focicty. Religion, the exact maintenance of the creed of their doctrines, their worthip, and their manners and cuftoms, which they confider neceffary to the exact obfervance of that creed, and which they believe to be alone prefribed by the gofpel,
is the fole end of their regulations, their difeipline, and eren their relations in point of tenuporal intereft. With this religious iutention is eftablihed the exact fiperintendance of the directory of the fociety over the conduct of its members, and the care not to allow ftrangers to fettle among them. They are in this refpect monks, but tolerant and mild monks, although feveral articles of their difcipline would be thought fevere, and even ridiculous, according to the received ideas in other countries.

For example, there is no communication allowed between the young men and women. When a young man means to marry, he fignifies his wifh to the infpector, and mentions the girl he is defirous of making his wife, but to whom he has never fipoken. The infpector applies, to the infpectrets of the girls, who, if fhe judges that the character of the young woman is not incompatible with the character given of the youth by the infpector, propofes it to her; the girl may refufe, but is not allowed to fily whom the would prefer. The parents are confulted; and the directory give their fanction, or reject the propofal of the marriage thus far advanced, if they think that the youth will not be able, by his labour, to maintain his wife and children, or if they fee in it any other danger likely to accruc to the good order of the fociety ; -but thefe refifals are rare. The regulation by which the man is not allowed to converfe with the woman before his having atked and obtained her in marriage, has, in the opinion of the Moravians, the advantage of preventing all kind of feduction, and confequently, fay they, all danger of improper conduct. Marriage is, according to them, a fpiritual union: the brethren and fifters being filled with the Holy Spirit, live more cordially together; their union is more durable, than if it were founded on a choice of their hearts, which might deceive them. They even regard the affection which precedes marriage as a difpofition contrary to the finetity of marriage; and they carry this opinion fo far, that when it happens, which is not without examples, though they are extremely rare, that a brother and a fifter had privately a too intimate connection, thefe cannot afterwards be married thgether. The crime is kept private with the infpectors and the direc-
tory. The girl is reprimanded, but with mildaefs; kept with the reft if ihe feem to repent; and married to another young man, if afked by any one, but never to her favourite, at leaft unlefs both of them renounce the fociety.
Marringe takes place, not only between the youth of the fame focioty, but between thofe of different Moravian focietics. When a man or a woman withes to marry a perfon of another religion, they are not prevented, if they perfift in their refolution, in fuite of the advice of their infpectors and the directory, it being the principle of the Moravian fociety, never to compel any perfons to continue in it againft their inclination ; but they are then confidered to belong no longer to the fociety, and mutt quit it. Examples of this fometimes happen, as the girls, whofe relatives live at a diftance, have permiffion to vifit their family, and occationally meet young men whom they prefer to the Moravian brethren propofed to them by their infpectrefics.

The girls in the houfe of the fifters are not kept thut up ; they have liberty to go out; but, as the fociety is fmall, the practice of watching them is fo univerfal, that all their actions are known; and the fpirit of the religion in which they are educated and kept, prevents them from cvery act, however innocent, which the fociety confiders irregular-as, for example, to fpeak to a young man. This fpirit of watchfulnefs and of religion is alike extended to thofe of the fifters who are employed as domeftics in families, and are thus lefs under the immediate and conflant eyc of the infpectrefs; and this fyftem extends :owards the young men and women of other religions, employed in the uifferent eftablifhments of the fociety. The flighteft converfation with an unmerime? woman is a ground to expel the offender from the precinets of the fociety; and as this rigid law is known to ftrangers before they enter neto the fervice, it is very rarcly infringed.

The directors informed me, that this lew to prevent all commerce between the unmarried of the two fexes, originated in the fervour of the young females, at the time of the reftoration of the fociety in Vol. II.

1722;

1722 ; that they eftablifhed it among themfelves, and it thence became an effential article of difcipline of the fociety.

The fociety, however, is defirous of encouraging marriage ; and with juftice, if they wifh their perpetuity, as they would receive little addition from ftrangers, were they even willing to admit them. But, as I have already faid, their grand object is to preferve their doetrines, their difcipline, and their fundamental cuftoms, which prefent confiderable obtaacies to marriage. A young man will not marry, who does not fec how he is to gain his bread, and maintain his family comfortably. He can only be an artizan; and the number of thefe is circumferibed in Bethlehem ${ }_{\star}$ as well as in all the other Moravian focieties. The beft fhoemaker, fmith, or other perfon, cannot fet up in his trade, while the very confined number of artifans of the fame bufinefs is full. The fociety have a fufficient quantity of land in wood to clear, which a number of young people would be difpofed to rent; but ftill they would not be fo immediately, as is wifhed, under the eye of the directory ; they might perhaps relax in their religion, in the feverity of manners exacted as the means of keeping it up, and on thefe grounds the fociety have refufed them ; whence it follows, that marriages are by no means frequent, and that there are to be found in the houfe of the fifters, unmarried women as far advanced in life as among the widows. Thus, notwithftanding the American fecundity, of which the married fifters have their fhare, the fociety diminifhes rather than increares.

The Moravian brethren and fifters receive no dowry from the fociety on their marriage, but they enjoy the favings which they may have made in a ftate of celibacy. Befides, every brother may poffefs property out of the precincts of the fociety. There is one of them who has fpeculated largely in land, and is proprictor of feveral thoufand acres; not only in different parts of Pennfylvania, but alfo in the other ftates. However, this occupation of augmenting his fortune is confidered as a kind of relaxation of principle. It is not contrary to any of the ftatutes of the fociety, but it is contrary to their fpirit; they do not forbid it, but it is
not approved of by rigid Moravians. A Moravian brother has erected a wooden bridge over the river Lehigh, built by a fubfeription, to which a number of the other brethren have contributed.

I have already obferved, that ftangers may be received into the Moravian focicty as brethren : the condition of their admiffion is-that they Thall live for fome months under the cye of the fuciety, conformably to its firit, doctrines, and principles; and finally, their confent to follow the rules of the fociety is declared by their fignature. Every Moravian brother alfo, upon his marriage, or fetting up houfekeeping, muft fubfcribe to the ftatutes. One of their rules is, that they fhall not apply to courts of law to fettle any difputes among them, whether of a civil or criminal nature; the committec, which is the intendant's council, is the tribunal appointed to fettle their differences, by way of arbitration. Their judgment has no force, except as it is given by the confent of parties, who ftill have it in their power to appeal to the courts of juftice of the country ; but their doing fo excludes them from the fociety. The difputes between the brethren and ftrangers are determined by the ordinary tribunals, without the fpirit of the fociety being thereby affected. It is the fame with any difputes which the fociety itfelf, as a proprictor, may have with neighbours, merchants, or others.

As to the practice of worfhip, it confifts in prayers and fermons twi:c a week, which all the members of the fociety muft attend, unlefs they have very good reafons for abfence ; and prayers every morning and evening, at which the young brethren and fifters affift, the two fexes being feated in different fides of the church.

The Moravian brethren and fifters are all Germans, or defcendants of Germans, and thus German is the common language at Bethlehem, many of the inhabitants not fpeaking any other. They have all a fimple, agreeable, and tranquil mein. The directors fay that they are very happy; but fo fay alfo the heads of convents in refpect of their monks and nuns. It would be neceffary to remain fome time with them to difcover the truth. Nothing thews itfelf in their countenances, either of great fatiffaction or difcontent ; they are cold, llow, and want external expreffion.

The Bethlehem fociety is independent of the others in refpest to matters of intereft and property, as the others are of it; but all are under the fame fyttem, and all depend alike upon the general college and the fynod. When the college wihes to make a new eftablifhment in America, they intruft it to the gencral directory of the Unity in America, who communicate the matter to the different focicties. Thefe lend money for the undertaking, and propofe to the brethren to go and become members of the new eftablifhment. The brethren may refufe, but they rarely do ; and on thefe occafions it is that marriages are moft numerous. An citablifhnent is at prefent propofed near the river Mufkingum, beyond the Ohio. In this manner was formed the eftablifhment of Salem in North Carolina, in 1754, where the prefent bihop of Bethlehem, then a fimple minitter, told me he cut the firft tree; another near Lancafter, in Pennfylvania, and another, twenty years ago, in the county of Suffex in Jerfey, at Mount Hope.

I here conclude this long detail of the fociety of Bethlehem. I ows my acknowledgments to the Bilhop, to the Intendant, to Mr. Hospield, the poftmafter, a man of fenie, and much efteemed in the fociety; and to Mr. Cunow, one of the members of the general directory of the Unity in America, fent about a year ago from Europe to fill this office, after being a member of the fynod, and for feven years fecretary to the general college. He is an enlightened and fenfible man, and one whofe converfation difcovers great fincerity and purity of heart.

NAZARETH, CHRISTIAN-BROWN, AND GNADENTHAL.

Mr. Cunow wifhed to conduct me to Nazareth, another Minvia fociety, fix miles diffant from Bethlehem, which was eftablifhed fo 'rte is 1771, and is peopled with about two hundred perfons, including the academy, where the brethren are inftructef in arithmetic, drawing, mufic, mathematics, and the French and Englifh languages. A confiderable number of pupils come from other parts to this feminary, which bas fome reputation; but the mafters appear to me very indifferent, at leaft
in refpect of drawing, mufic, and French, which they cannot fpeak, and which they appear to able only to read, but not to pronounce. They feem to be much inferior to the fifters academy at Beth!chem. Hence the ftrangers who come to ftudy here, are not from the United States, but mofly from the iflands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and Antigua, where the Moravian brethren have miffionaries. The board, including the expence of cloathing, amounts to near two hundred dollars a year. The brethren pay for their children, and the different Moravian focieties in America pay for the young brethren whom they fend, when their parents cannot afford it, and for thofe whom the directory confider of diftinguifhed talents. In other refpects the fyftem of the fociety of Nazareth is the fame as that of Bethlehem, and all the others.

Near Nazarcth there is another little Moravian fociety, confifting of thirty houfes. Independent of thefe, there are alfo a number of Moravians fpread through among the environs of Bethtehem r.nd Nazareth, as well as in other parts of America; but thefe are only admitted to what they call the communion, and are not members of the fociety. Nazareth is fituated in a bcautiful valley, of greater extent than that of Bethlehem, and more pleafant; but the river Lehigh and Manokify-creck give to the appearance and fituation of Bethlehem an agrecable richnefs, which is altogether wanting at Nazareth.

Before arriving at this place, we paffed two farms, Cliriftian-brown and Gnadenthal, belonging to the Moravian Unity, and thus out of the direction of the focieties of Bethlehem and Nazareth. They are under the fuperintendance of two directors appointed by the general college, and of thefe Mr. Cunow, with whom I was, is one. Thefe farms comprehend two thoufand five hundred acres, of which only eight hundred and ten are cleared. They are very well fituated, and the lands excel-lent-they bear from twenty-five to thirty-five bufhels of corn the acre: thofe in meadow yield in proportion, and get they do not bring the revenue a clear profit of fix fhillings the acre; 1 fpeak of the lands cleared. The want of hands, and the great expence of thofe that can be got, is made an excufe for this bad order of things, but it appears to me rather the

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Photographic Sciences


Corporation
the fruit of ignorance and negligence. Some farms are let to tenants, who pay as rent one-half of their winter, and one-third of their fummer produce; and thefe bring more profit to the Unity.

Mr. Cunow appeared fenfible of the impropriety of the prefent bad management of thefe farms, and was employed in reforming it.

In commending, with him, the zeal of the Moravians to propagatc the gofpel among the Indians, I fpoke to him of the benefit it would be to propagate in America a good method of culture, which would be eafy to them in the eftablifhment of their farms. They might employ fome Englifh Moravian farmers, and form in their farms a fchool of agriculture, where a number of young American farmers might be inftrueted at once. Such an eftablifhment would undoubtedly, from the high price of labour, increafe their expences for fome years; but that inconvenience, which might probably be an invincible obftacle to an individual, could not be fo to a fociety. It would foon be repaid an hundred fold by their produce, and the benefit which fuch an eftablifhment would render to the country, would be an everlafting honour to this benevolent and beneficent fociety. Mr. Cunow appeared to me not to be infenfible of this idea, the realifation of which would produce innumerable happy confequences to the United States.

## THE ROAD TO EASTON.-EASTON.

The country from Bethlehem to Nazareth, and from Nazareth to Eafton, is a fucceffion of little hills and vallies more or lefs extenfive. Many fituations on this road afford very agrecable profpects. The houfes are numerous, and have the air of comfort. The price of land in all this tract is from twenty-four to forty-eight dollars the acre.

Eafton is built on the conflux of the rivers Lehigh and Delaware. It is the capital of the county of Northampton, which has twenty-fix thoufand inhabitants. The land which is the fite of the town is about two hundred acres in extent, lying compactly between the river and the mountains; it is nothing but fand and pebbles, and the mountains which
furround it are compofed of calcareovis ftone. The fituation of this ground, its compofition, and a comparifon of it with other lands around, leave no doubt that it muft have formerly been the bed of the rivers, which have changed their courfe. This city, confifting of one hundred and fifty houfes, moftly of ftone, contains the public buildings of the county. The inhabitants are moftly Germans, or their defcendents. The city was begun to be built in 1750 , and has gradually increafed. Almoft the whole of the land, as well as a great part of the land in the neighbourhood, belonged to the family of Penn. At the time of the revolution, a great number of perfons feized upon it unlawfully; and it was not till 1704 that the Penn family were reftored io their right, upon a fettlement with the poffeffors, and received from them a price not equal to the prefent value, but confiderably more than it was worth at the time of the ufurpation. Thofe who refufed were compelled by law:

Eafton has a confiderable trade in corn with Philadelphia. There belong to this city, and ftand within feven miles round it, eleven good mills, upon the fame conftruction as thofe of Brandywine. They fend annually thirty-five thoufand barrels of flour to the Philadelphia market. A part of Jerfey, in the neighbourhood of the Delaware, and which enjoys no creek capable of turning mills, fend their corn to the mills about Eafton, as do all the county of Northampton. The Delaware is navigable for veffels of a confiderable burthen a hundred miles higher than Eafton. The veffels from Eafton to Philadelphia carry feven hundred barrels of flour.

The town lots, which are twenty feet in front and two hundred in depth, are fold at from two hundred and forty to five hundred dollars, according to their fituation. The lands in the neighbourhood are worth from twenty-five to an hundred dollars the acre. This country, like all the reft of Pennfylvania, is covered with fine orchards. They feem to begin to know fomething of the difference: of the kinds of trees; and the advantage of grafting. The labourers are paid from four to five fhillings a day in the country about Eafton. Marons and carpenters receive in.
the town a dollar and a quarter: Meat cofts five pence a pound, and is in great abundance. 1 Board cofts here three dollars a week; and houfes let at forty-five dollars.

## THE ROAD TO BELVIDERE-BELVIDERE

The river Delaware is throughout the boundary between the ftate of Pennfylvania and that of New Jerfey. It is narrow at Eafton, and there are now collecting wood: to erect a bridge over it, the abutments of which on each fide are already built: until it be finifhed, the river is croffed in a very good ferry-boat: Being defirous of viewing the banks of this river, I went fo far out of my road to follow them. The road to Belvidere, which I took, is all along through the Scotch Mountains, and the little hills, which in this tract almoft uniformly border the river, amidft an agreeable fucceffion of large vallies, from three to fix or feven miles in extent. The country is filled with well built houres, pretty clofe together. The lands are of a good quality, and in a ftate of high cultivation; even fome of the declivities of the mountains are cleared, and are very productive. The whole of this road prefents a fucceffion of profpects, not extenfive, but rich and agreeable. In three or four places we lofe intirely the little hills which border the Delaware; and enjoy a view towards Philadelphia, through vallies much more extenfive, ftill better cultivated and inhabited than thofe of Jerfey, and which is terminated by the Blue Mountains. Thefe profpects are rich, varied, and delightful. The Pifquefi-creek, which empties itfelf into the Delaware at Belvidere, is the only water to be found in the tract from Eafton, which is more than fourteen miles; and the corn of all that diftriet is carried to the Earton mills. This creek, which has a courfe of thirty miles, is at Betvidere broad and rapid. Two fucceffive falls, of from fifteen to twenty feet each, turn corn ard faw-mills. . The corn-mills fend their flour to Philadelphia, and are fupplied with grain in the neighbourhood, where it is produced in great quantities. This traffic is carried on by the Delaware; but the navigation of that river, akhough it is open
for an hundred and fifty miles higher, is rendered difficult and dangerous, from the very ftrong currents, and the number of rocks in feveral parts of it. There are two or three of thefe rapids between Belvidere and Eafton, two of them two miles from Belvidere, called the Little and Great Falls:: at the latter, in three quarters of a mile of its courfe, the river has a fall of twenty-nine feet. The navigable canal is near the fhore of Philadelphia, and is aot above fix toifes or fathoms broad. Beyond that thie river is full of rocks, a very little depth under water, and fumetimes appearing above its furface. I was informed, that notwithftanding the rapidity of this current, which carries veffels at the rate of a mile in two minutes, and the number of rocks in its courfe, the boats are in no danger when the boatmen are attentive; but it often happens that they are not fo, but get drunk, which produces frequent accidents; for if the boat be allowed to go the leaft to one fide, and be not kept carefully in the ftream, it is inevitably driven either againft the rocks or the bank. The rifing and falling of the waters increafe the danger; and befides this, the ice uniformly ftops the navigation during the winter: it is often impracticable in the fpring, and even to the middle of fummer. The navigation from Belvidere to Philadelphia is made in twentyfour hours, and it takes five or fix days to go up the river from Philadelphia to Belvidere. Hence a hundred-weight, which cofts only the fifth of a dollar to be carried to Philadelphia, cofts three quarter dollars to be fent to Belvidere. The fame applies to the whole navigation of the Delaware, with the difference of the freight, according to their diftance. The batteaux, which come down from Belvidere, carry feventy barrels of flour. . By thefe the ftores at Belvidere are fupplied with dry goods and liquors from Philadelphia, with which they, in their turn, fupply that part of the country which furnimes the corn to the mills. The price of goods at Belvidere is about thirty per cent. higher than at Philadelphia. There are at prefent two ftores at Belvidere, which are faid to be in a profperous fituation.

Belvidere confifts of about twenty houfes, but the number of inhabitants is annually increafing, and the ncighbourhood is very populous. It

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is one of the pleafanteft fituations which I have hitherto feen in America. The view is not very extenfive, but it embraces a great number of gentle elevations on both fides of the river, and filled with houfes. It follows the Delaware for two miles and to the head of the Great Falls, and is bounded, at the diftance of three or four miles, by the chain of the Scotch mountains, along the fide of which the road runs towards Eafton. The lands in the neighbourhood of Belvidere are fold at from forty to fortyeight dollars the acre. The town-lots, which are a quarter of an acre, bring at prefent from a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five dollars. The lands fome miles farther are fold for from thirty to thirty-five dollars the acre, and thofe in Pennfylvania at the fame diffance arc always three or four dollars dearer, although not of better quality than thofe in Jerfey. This proceeds from the fuperior excellence of the Pennfylvania laws, the more flourihing fate of the finances, which requires lefs taxes than in Jerfey for the expences of government; and, finally, from the dependence of that part of the ftate of Jerfey upon Philadelphia for its fales and returns.

Thefe motives, howevcr, do not appear fufficient to occafion fo great a difference of price between lands of the fame quality, and in the fame fituation. This difference however does exift, and the Pennfylvania fide is by far the more populous.

Although negro flavery be countenanced hy the laws of Jerfey, the number of flaves is not there fo confiderable as to prevent the neceffity of the labour of whites. Labourers are fcarce : the free negroes, who hire themfelves out, reccive, like other labourers, half a dollar a day and their board.
I had a letter from Mr. Drayton, fpcaker of the Houfe of Reprefentatives of Congrefs, to Major Hope, one of the inhabitants of Belviderc. He was formerly proprietor of all the land on which the town is now built, and of fourteen or fifteen hundred acres around it, which he purchafed thirty years ago, for four dollais an acre. At that time it was in a defert ftate. He has retained only three hundred acres, on which is built a pretty but very fmall houfe that he occupies. He received me
with that cordial politenefs and fimplicity which I have found all through America, and would have had me ftay with him a week, affuring me that it would put him to no trouble or inconvenience. I departed however after having paffed half a day with him.

This country, as well as all the way I travelled from Philadelphia, is full of little birds of the fize and kind of a blackbird; they are black, but their head is of the moft brilliant plumage. They fly from branch to branch, and on the inclofures round the fields, and do not feem to be frightened at the approach of travellers.

The moft common trees in the woods are the cephalantus, the black and white walnut, the Canada beech, the fumach, the rhus toxicodendrum, the laurel, the benjamin and the faffafras.

## HACKETSTOOWN.

A fucceffion of hills, preceding the chain of the Scotch mountains, leads to Hacketftown, where I flept the 25th of June. We meet then conftantly mountains and defcents through a very rocky country; although, fometimes, the road runs for a mile or two through valleys. This road prefents nothing agreeable to the view. Except thefe firft hills neareft the Delaware, all the reft is thinly inhabited, and of courfe poorly cultivated. The houfes are rudely built of trunks of trees, and have a miferable appearance. Occafionally we meet with buildings fomewhat better, but thefe are few. We fee alfo meadows of confiderable extent. This indeed is the moft ufual kind of agriculture in thefe mountains; where, however, we find alfo fome rye, corn, and maize, which is little cultivated on the Jerfey fide of the banks of the Delaware. Apple orchards are likewife very common.

Five miles from Belvidere is Oxford-forge, fo called from the name of the townihip in which it is fituated. This work had been given up for fome years, and was lately renewed by Mr. Roberdeau, and Mr. Campbell, with whom I dined at the houfe of Major Hope: it is not yet carried on with fpirit. Five miles farther is Mintfmill, fo
called from the name of the proprietor. The river is crofed by the bank of the mill, which is very narrow, and a foot deep of water when the mill is not going : the water then falls about twelve feet, and is twenty fathoms wide. A little canoe, which was lying by the bank, frightened my horfe, who, to fave himfclf, leaped into the canoe, which he overfet; but, although I run a great rifk, he carried me out fafely, and better than he would have been able to do from the cafcade into which we muft have fallen, but for this ridiculous leap. This is the fame Creek Pifqueffi which I paffed before on a bridge four milcs higher. The lands are indifferent in all this tract; they fell for fix or feven dollars an acre. The generality of the inhabitants are Germans or fons of Germans; there are alfo a number of Irifh, and people from New England. Hacketftown is a long paltry village, thinly and badly inhabited. It lies half a mile from the Scotch mountains, which are called Cooly, or the Mufkinigunk Mountains. The water is brackifh and very bad. Fevers are alfo frequent here in autumn, which is the cafe in all parts of Jerfey, particularly thofe to the north and the middle of the ftate. The lands at and about Hacketftown are fold at from fix to nine dollars an acre, and are generally kept in meadow. The produce which is not confumed in the country, and all the articles of iron manufactured at the farge, are carried to New York, or rather to Elizabethtown, from whence they are fhipped for New York. Four thoufand pounds of hay is the general produce of an acre, and eighteen or twenty bufhels of ryc, or Indian corm, in the lands under that culture. Labourers are found rather eafier this year than in the two preceding ones, trade being lefs quick at New York. They are paid at Hacketftown three quarter-dollars a day, if they board themfelves, or the half of that fum with their board. The country abounds in iron mines, which are faid to be very rich, and are found at a very fmall depth.

Three miles from Hacketftown there is a fpring of ferruginous mineral water, pretty much frequented in fummer, and it would be fill more fo if better fitted up, but the fpring is fearcely covered. An old cafk, ftanding in the open air, and covered with a bunch of willows, is the com-
mon

In trav which fall
mon bathing place; there is no other : and as there is no houfe built at the place, thofe who come to drink the waters are obliged to lodge in the neighbouring farm-houfes, and if they wioh to drink wine they muft carry it with them. The property of the ground in which the fpring is fituated being under difpute between two perfons, there is no faying when this place, which would produce great profits to one that would arrange it conven ently, will receive any melioration.

About two miles before reaching Hacketfown, at the foot of a mountain which I afcended on foot, I perceived in the wood, fixty or feventy feet from the road, fomething of confiderable fize, the form of which I could not diftinguin, but it fecmed to hang on a tree : this was towards evening. I went up to it, and it appeared to be a dead animal, but having touched it with my whip, it leaped to the ground ; it went flowly into the wood, emitting a foetid fmell. It was an opoffum, of which I had feen a great many at Philadelphia, but had not before found them in the woods. This one muft have been a foot and an half long, including the tail, which was about half a foot. The tail is flat and covered with a kind of rough fcales, which enables it to fufpend itfelf from the trees. They are very common in Jerfey, Pennfylvania, and Maryland. The remarkable peculiarity of this animal is a kind of bag, which the females have under their belly, where they keep their young from the time they are brought forth, and where they remain till they are able to run. Thefe animals live on fruit; flem, and on birds, when they can catch them. There are alfo in Jerfey rats and racoons. The fkin c the racoon fells at Phir ladelphia for two or three fhillings. The hattu : : nix the hair of it with beaver and rabbits hair to make hats. Some perfons confider a racoon a delicate morfel; to me it was execrable, although. I ate it more readily: than $I$ did young bear, which $I$ found excellent.

## THE ROAD TO MORRISTOWN.-REYNHARD.

In travelling from Hacketftown we crofs the Creek Mufkinigunk, which falls into the Delaware five or fix miles below, and thefe are the-
laft waters that take this courfe; the Scotch, Cooly, or Mufkinigunk mountains, throwing them the other way. This chain of mountains, as I have already mentioned, is a continuation of the Lehigh mountains. The crecks beyond them run either into the Bay of New York or the North River; but thofe only that are in the northern part of the ftate take this courfe. Thefe mountains are not very high, but are the higheft in Jerfey. They are about a mile broad. The lands are very indifferent and thinly inhabited; and the few inhabitants are talking of emigrating towards the weftern territory, or to Teneflee. Great part of them are Germans. At the foot of thefe mountains we crofs one of the fources of the Rariton, a river by which is carried on the navigation between Brunfwick and New York. Here we quitted the county of Suffex, which contains nincteen thoufand frec inhabitants, and a hundred and fifty flaves. My horfe was fo hurt with the faddle that I was obliged to ftop at the firft tavern I found. I happily fell upon the houfe of one of the worthieft and moft obliging men living, Reynhard, of German extraction, who took charge of my horfe till it fhould be healed, which might take a fortnight, and who lent me one to go to Morriftown, where I could find the means of getting to New York. .He is proprietor of a farm of three hundred and forty acres, for which he paid, two years ago, five dollars an acre, being the common price in the country. The fate of culture and the prices are pretty much the fame as on the other fide of the mountains; the lands are however better. They have fown no corn fince four or five years ago, when the Heffian fly deftroyed two fucceffive crops. They propofe to recommence that culture next year, thefe flies appearing to have quitted Jerfey. The townhip where Mr. Reynhard's tavern is fituated is called Flanders. It is in a great meafure peopled with Irifh, or emigrants from New England.

There are two churches in the neighbourhood, one of Mcthodifts, and the other Prefbyterians.

In Jerfey, as well as Pennfylvania, the expence of worfhip is defrayed by voluntary fubfeription. No perfon pays who does not chufe, and there are many who contribute nothing.

Mr. Reynhard alfo keeps a ftore. The price of carriage from his houte to Elizabethtown, thirty-two miles diftance, is three dollars and three quarters the thoufand weight. The price of fores is here five and twenty per cent dearer than at New York; but a perfon muft be both ikilful and fortunate to clear half the profit of what fo high a price feems to promife. The greateft fale is of liquors, and the number of neighbours who come to drink without paying is confiderably greater than of thofe who do pay. It is, therefore, neceffary to follow the practice of courts; the one half of the money of thofe who pay remains here, as clfewhere, in the hands of juftice. A ftore-keeper, who fhould refufe to give credit, would here fell nothing : fo at leaft I was told by the worthy Rcynhard. Other articles pay better, but do not make a quick return. Although the legal currency of the ftate of Jerfey is the fame with that of Pennfylvania, namely, feven fhillings and fixpence the dollar, the great traffic with New York makes the New York currency (eight fhillings the dollar) more common in that part of Jerfey, where this commerce is carried on ; and in that currency they make their markets and ftate their accounts.

## THE ROAD FROM REYNHARD'S TAVERN TO MORRISTOWNMORRISTOWN.

The country, after leaving Flanders, is every where mountainous; they become lower and lower as we proceed, but we do not entirely lofe them till within a few miles of Morriftown. All this way the houfes are very indifferent, and very thinly fcattered. The lands feem to be fomewhat better. The moft common crops are grafs, rye, and Indian corn. The bread ufed in this part of Jerfey is moftly of rye, as bread of Indian corn is moft common in New England.

Morriftown, the capital of Morris county, which we enter on croffing a branch of the Rariton, is a pretty village, confifting of a hundred houfes, difperfed over the hillocks around. Here is the court of juftice, a Prefbyterian church, and the great fquare laid out for the centre of the town, but which can never be regular from the fituation of the grounds.

Befides the Prefbyterian church, which is tolerably handfome, there is another belonging to the Anabaptifts, and an academy; well built and refpectably conducted. The feholars fent away from this are fit for the fecond clars in the college of Princetown.

All the houfes in Morriftown are of wood, neat and well painted. The town-lots coft from eighty to a hundred and twenty dollars. Here, as in all this part of Jerfey, moft of the ground is in grafs and Indiancorn. They rear a good many cattle, which they fend to Philadelphia and Now York. The fear of the Heflian fly has prevented the farmers here from refuming the culture of corn; fome of them, however, mean to attempt it next year. There is at Morriftown a fmall "Society for the encouragement of Agriculture and ufeful Arts." From what 1 could learn of fome of the moft zealous of its members, it has only the titleit does nothing: the fubfeription of the members furnifhes a library, which at prefent confifts of no more than two hundred volumes, and in which, according to the fenfible inftitution of the founders, there are to be no books either of law or divinity.

## CHATHAM AND NEWARK.

Chatham, lying eight miles from Morriftown, is the firft village we find on the New York road. Here the plain commences, and afterwards the ground becomes uneven as far as Newark. The agriculture and vent for the produce, all the way to Newark, is nearly the fame as at Morriftown. The country is ftill more covered with orchards of apples, cherries, and peaches. They complain in Jerfey of a fmall worm, which infinuates itfelf into the roots of the peach trees, and kills the tree in a ycar or two after it has attacked it. They have not been able to difcover cither the caufe of this worm, or a method to deftroy it. Peach-brandy is neverthelefs nearly as confiderable an article of commerce in Jerfey as cyder-brandy.

The inhabitants of Jerfey, beft informed upon that fubject, told me, that they export more of thefe two kinds of brandy than they export of rum, wine-brandy, gin, and winc. Their export muft theretore be great,
as the confumption of foreign fpirits is not lefs confiderable in Jerfey than elfewherc.

The red fruit, of which there are feveral kinds unknown in Europe, abounds in the county of Effex; bounded by the river Paffaik, a mile from Chatham, which contains feventeen thoufand free inhabitants, and thirteen hundred flaves.
v Lands fell at Chatham, and at Springfield (four miles beyond Newark), at from thirty to forty-five dollars the acre. The foil is good; the houfes increafe in number and become better as we approach Newark, which is itfelf one of the fineft villages in America, in point of extent, plan, the great number of good houfes, and the widenefs of the ftreets, which are covered generally with turf, and planted with trees.

The people of Jerfey feem to be very much divided in their political opinions. No body, or at leaft very few, now fpeaks of Gcorge Wafhington. The new Prefident feems not to infpire the fame confidence as his predeceffor did. They dread a war with France. They conftantly afk any traveller coming from Philadelphia whom they mect, and who appears to be a Frenchman, whether they are to have a war with France; and this queftion is generally accompanied with evident marks of difapprobation of the party which is thought to incline to that war. I fincerely hope no fuch event will take place. It would be a great miffortune to this country, where the people are virtuous, tranquil, and happy, and which will require yet a long duration of the bleffings of peace to confirm its profperity, to cement its union, to fweeten the ill blood of parties, and to infure its real independence. It would alfo be a ferious misfortunc to France, while it would occafion great joy to England, and would give pleafure to all the enemies of liberty and free conftitutions.

## HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF JERSEY.

The firft eftablifhments made in New Jerfey were by the Dutch, fhortly after their arrival at the north river, under the conduct of Admiral Hudson. The fettlements were made along the river Delaware,

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and were abandoned by the fame Dutchmen in 1614. They were, in 1626, taken poffefion of by the Swedes, who, advifed by William Useling, a rich merchant of that kingdom, of the beauty and fertility of the lands, formed a company. King Gustavus Adolpius, the nobility and clergy, and a number of individuals in Sweden, furnifhed money to the company, who fent to North America, in feven or eight veffels, a confiderable number of Swedinh and Finlander colonifts. They arrived at Cape Henlepon in 1026, and the company's agents purchafer from the Indians all the lands fituated between that cape, at the mouth of the Delaware, and the falls of that river, lying under the forty-firt degree of latitude. The colony there formed fettlements, built forts along the river, and called the country New Sweden; but were intirely difpoffeffed and driven off in 1655, by the Dutch, who fent to Holland all the agents, officers, and principal Swedifh inhabitants, as prifoners of war; put the country under the Dutch government, and gave it the name of New Albion. The Dutch were themfelves expelled by the Englifh, in the reign of Charles the Sccond; and this territory was, in 1672, granted by the king to his brother the Duke of York: It was foon after fold by him to Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, who gave it the name of New Jerfey, and eftablifhed at Elizabethtown ('e feat of government of the colony. The colony of New Jerfey made pi $t$ of the province of New York till 1680, when the proprietors eftablifhe it as a leparate province.

A confiderable number of Quakers from London and York : ne here to fettle, and laid the foundation of the little town of Burling in, having purchafed the territory from the Indians. That on the eaft ude of the Delaware was purchafed by William Penn, who was one of the company known under the name of The Treelve Proprietors, and is the diftrict which afterwards formed the ftate of Delaware.
The quarrels which took place between the proprietors of New Jerfey and the inhabitants, from the avidity of the former, determined both partics to put the government of the colony under the fovereignty of the crown of England. It was then united to the government of New York, and continued
continued fo till 1736, when its population having greatly increafed; it was once more crected into a feparate ftate. In 1776 , New Jerfey formed its new conftitution, which it has retained without any alteration fince that period.

## THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

The legiflature is compofed of a general affembly and a legiflative council. Each county, of which there are in New Jerfey thirteen, names three members of the general affembly, and one of the legiflative council.

The qualifications to be a member of the general affembly are-a refidence in the county for at leaft a year, and a property of five hundred pounds, or thirtecn hundred and thirty-three dollars and one-third.

The qualifications of a member of the legiflative body are-a fimilar refidence, and a property, real or perfonal, of one thoufand pounds.

The qualifications of an elector are-to be twenty-onc years of age, to be refident for a year in the county, and to poffefs a fortunc of fifty pounds.

The legiflative council, as well as the affembly, can propofe and modify any laws, except thofe relative to the finances, which they have the power merely of confirming or rejecting.

The governor is elected by the legiflature; and the conftitution prefcribes no qualification of age, fortune, or any other, for that office; -it fimply fays, that the legiflature fhall clect a proper perfon to fill it.

The duration of the functions of the two houfes of the legiflature, and of the governor, is one year.

The fame perfon may be elected governor as often as the legiflature chufes to appoint him.

The legiflative council is the governor's executive council; threc members form a fufficient number to exercife with him the exccutive functions. The governor unites the funstions of prefident of the executive council, chancellor, and commander of the forces: he can, with the advice of the executive council, grant pardons, even of high treafon.

The council is alfo a court of appeal from the decifions of the courts of law ; but the council muft, in this cafe, confift of at leaft feven members, with the governor.

The nomination of the judges, the fuperior officers of the militia, the juftices of the peace, the attorncy-general, and the fecretary of ftate, is made by the council. All other officers are elected by the counties, except the officers of militia, who are chofen by their companies.

The judiciary ftate confifts of a fupreme court, a court of common pleas, and juftices of the peace. The judges of the fupreme court are chofen for feven years; the others for five; and they may be re-clected. An impeachment againft them is made by the legiflature, and judged by the council.

Uncontrouled liberty of confcience is granted by the conftitution; which cven declares, that no tax can be impofed for fupporting public workip, repairing churches, \&c.

The conftitution gives the accufed the fame privilege of producing teftimony in his favour, as is allowed to the accufer againft him.

The conftitution declares, that the property of fuicides is not forfeited to the ftate, but ought to pafs to their heirs, as in cafes of natural death; nor does the inftrument by which the death was inflicted become, as in England, the property of the ftate. In general it confirms the Englifh laws, where they are not revoked.

Full liberty of bequeathing is given; and in refpect of wills there is no alteration of the Englifh law, except the addition of fome fimple forms, required to conftitute their validity.

The property of perfons dying inteftate is divided into three parts; one-third to the widow, and the other two divided equally among the children, or their reprefentatives; -in default of children, the widow enjoysone half, and the other half is diftributed among the neareft relations. If a perfon die inteftate after the death of his father, and leave no widow or child, his fortune is divided equally between his brothers, his fifters, and his mother.

According to a law of $\mathbf{1 7 0 2}$, marriages may be performed by a mini-
fter of the church, or by a juftice of peace, in the option of the parties. The marriage inftrument muft be fent to the fecretary of the county, and regiftered in a book, which is evidence in the courts. ai .

Divorces, which formerly were granted by che legiflature, are now pronounced by the court of chancery, in virtue of a law of 1794. They are granted in cafes of adultery-repeated bad treatment-defertion for feven years-and alfo in cafes where the marriage has been contracted between perfons within the degrees of propinquity prohibited by the laws of the ftate.

Every imprifoned debtor may, by a law paffed in 1795, be fet at liberty by the court of common pleas, upon his furrendering all his property, according to a declaration made by him before that court, except fome very trifling furniture for him and his wife. If his declaration be proved falfe, he is punifhed with the pains of perjury. If, after his fentence of liberation, it can be proved, that in his declaration he has concealed any part of his effects, fuch effects are to be made over to his creditors, befides his being punifhed. But the property which he may acquire after his difcharge is not fubject to be claimed by his creditors.*

By the criminal code, revifed in 1700 , the punifhment of death is confined to perfons convicted of high treafon, premeditated murder, and attempts to refcue from prifon thofe accufed of capital crimes. All other crimes are punifhed by greater or lefs fincs, and a longer or fhorter folitary confinement. It is the legiflation of Pennfylvania a little foftened. A law of the laft feffion has directed the crection of a prifon, on the model of that of Philadclphia, wherc fimilar works are to be eftablifhed.

The negro flaves are fubject to the fame laws, and tried before the fame tribunals. The courts may order them to be whipped, inftead of being imprifoned. The pain of death is not inflicted on a mafter for the murder of his flave; but in that cafe, or where he wounds him feverely, he is punifhed by fine and imprifonment. There is no reftriction upon flavery in the ftate of Jerfey, nor is there any law yet made to put an end to it; but a law of 1788 directs, that all flaves under the age of twenty-one
years
years be taught to read, charges their mafters with this duty, fubjecting them, in cafc of neglecting it, to a fine of twelve dollars and a third. The introduction into the fate of other flaves is forbidden, by a claufe in the fame law.

The highways are repaired in this fate by the labour of the inhabitants, but may, in thcir option, be converted into money.

The fage coaches belonging to Philadelphia and New York, are fubject to a duty to the fate of Jerfey, for the repairs of the roads through which they pafs.

The poor-laws are the fame as in moft of the other ftates. Poorhoufes are eftablifhed in feveral counties, and relief is alfo given to paupers at their houfes, under the direction of infpectors of the poor.

The law for the obfervance of Sunday is here equally ftrict as in New England. Every inhabitant has a right to arreft a traveller who is going any where but to a place of worfhip, and carry him before the officers of juftice. The ftage coaches are not to travel upon a Sunday, under pain of being feized; but this law, although of a recent date, is only executed in the other ftates where it is promulgated. They travel through Jerfey on Sunday, in the fame manner as on other days; and even the public ftages, which do not travel during the morning fervice, are not interrupted during the reft of the day, more than if this prohibitory law did not exift. The fame is the cafe in refpect to the laws againft gaming and drunkennefs. Laftly, there has been paffed, in the beginning of this year, an act againft horfc-racing; which in all probability will be put in execution no more than the other two, as it would clafh too much with the habits of the pcople; and becaufe, were the public officers cven to be moft ftrictly watchful, there would be fo many ways to evade their vigilance. Will men never then leave off making impracticable laws, or allowing laws not executed to be in force! Governments do not fufficiently confider, that there cannot be a more certain way of deftroying the morals of a people ; for the firit point of morality, efpecially among a a free pcople, is an entire obedience to the law, and to all the laws.

The ftate of Jerfey encourages thofe works which have for their ob-
ject
and whic chafe in the punin acres; fhips, fi and ba every $k$ a law w All th rate by fertility An af inhabita ment of falfe one, be the ta Horfes The taxe taxes.

On a d with then mips. T calculated the county
ject the facilitating communication by inland navigation and bridges, and alfo for the crection of the college ; and for thefe they allow lotteries, which are otherwife prohibited in the ftate. Every inhabitant who purchafes a ticket in a lottery not fanctioned by a law of the ftate, and even in the lotteries of other ftates, may be carried before the magiftrates, and punifhed by a fine.

A law of New Jerfey, paffed in 1794; authorifes any foreigner, belonging to a power at peace with the United States, to acquire and poffefs property in the ftate, as if he were a citizen. This privilege ceafes at the end of 1790 , but it will undoubtedly be renewed.

The laws of the ftate impofe taxes on lands cultivated and uncultivated; houfes, and the lots on which they are built, not exceeding ten acres; forges, furnaces, mills of cvery kind, tan-works, paffage-boats, fhips, fifheries, horfes, and cattle ; and laftly, merchants keeping fhops, and batchelors, either keeping horfes and flaves or not. Carriages of every kind were alfo taxed before the beginning of the prefent year, when a law was made to abolifh that duty.

* All thefe objects of taxation are valued from time to time at a certain rate by the legiflature; the lands by a fcale of degree according to their fertility and fituation. The valuation is every where low.

An affeffor, appointed annually by each townhip, demands of every inhabitant a declaration of his taxable property, and makes up a ftatement of it. Any perfon refufing to give fuch declaration, or giving a falfe one, may be charged by the affeffor double what he eftimates may be the tax of the perion refufing.

Horfes and cattle are taxed at the fame rate throughout all the ftate. The taxes upon licences, flaves, Sic. never vary, and are called fpecific taxes.

On a day appointed; all the affeffors for the county meet, and bring with them the ftatements of the taxable property of their feveral townBips. The amount of the fpecific taxes payable in the county is then calculated, and the difference between thefe and the fum required from the county is affefied upon the different townhips, according to the
opinion of the majority of the affeffors. The detailed ftatement of thefe affefiments, figned by each affeffor, is tranfmitted to the collector for the county.

Each affeffor then gives to the collector of the townhip a fate of the fums he is to collect. A fimilar lift is fent to the collector for the county, to be by him laid before the legiflature.

Three proprictors, named by the general affembly of each townfhip, are the judges of appeal to whom the perfons taxed have a right to apply.

If the collector do not receive the tax in the courfe of a month after demanding it, he makes a complaint to a juftice of the peace, who grants a warrant to fell the defaulter's goods, to the amount of the tax and charges.

The collector for the townfhip pays the amount of the money received by him into the collector for the county, who pays into the treafurer of the ftate the amount of the money received from all the collectors of townihips in the county.

The law has provided againft the negligence and difhonefty of the collectors, by making the townfhips and counties who chufe them, refponfible for the monies received by them.

The affeffors receive for their trouble one and three quarters per cent of the fums they affers: the collectors for townhips have the fame allowance. This three and a half per cent is levied with taxes of the townhhip. The commiffioners of appeal are paid a dollar for every day they are employed. The collectors for the counties receive a penny in the pound, or the two hundred and fortieth part of the fums they pay into the treafury of the ftate, and fix-pence a mile for travelling expences. They are paid by the treafurer.

The taxable articles, according to the low valuation of the particulars by the legiflature, amounted, in 1794, to three millions four hundred and fourteen thoufand eight hundred and cighty two dollars.

The taxes are paid regularly and promptly in the ftate of Jerfey.
The expence of government amounts yearly to about twenty-feven
thoufand
ithoufand dollars. In 1700 the ftate fill owed onc hundred and twenty thoufand dollars, but from the additional taxes and fome other refources, this debt will probably be entirely extingninged in four years.
2. According to a ftatement of the balance of the debts between the different ftates by the commiffioners of Congrefs, the State of New Jerfey is a creditor to the Union in forty-nine thoufand dollars.

The articles on which the county taxes are raifed are the fame as for the ftate taxes.

## POPULATION AND INSTRUCTION.

The population of the State of New Jerfey was, according to an enumeration made in 1791, one hundred and cighty-four thoufand one hundred and thirty inhabitants, including eleven thoufand four hundred and twenty-three flaves. Its extent is calculated at about eight thoufand four hundred miles fquare, which gives fomewhat more than twenty-two inhabitants to the mile fquare. The increafe of population in this ftate is inconfiderable, there being a good deal of emigration. Habit more than neceffity induces this, for the quantity of uncultivated land is yet confiderable; it is in general capable of raifing good crops, and the price is not high. We may perhaps confider as one great caufe of this emigration, that New Jerfey is peopled from all nations, whence there is among the inhabitants lefs of a national fpirit towards the ftate, if I may fo exprefs myfelf, than in any other part of the United States. Befidcs, thefe people of different nations, fettled in Jerfey, live more in feparate diftricts than in any other of the ftates; and when there is any emigra:tion from a particular diftriet, it generally confifts of a number of families.

There can be no where lefs attention paid to education than there is in Jerfey. The legiflature of the fate have never yet taken it intó their confideration. Some fehools are kept in certain townhips nt the expence of fuch of the inhabitants as chufe to contribute to them. The number of thefe is not confiderable. They pay poor falaries to the nafer, who of courfe is ighorant and negligent. Thus no people in the Yol. II. 31 Unitcd

United States appear to me more ignorant than the inhabitants of Jerfey; and, although the ftate has, as I have already mentioned, a good college at Princetown, and fome of the inhabitants are men of merit and underftanding, the proportion of perfons of education is much lefs here than in any other of the ftates.

Toleration in religion being unbounded in New Jerfey, all forts of fects are cftablifhed, and have places for worfhip; but the Prefbyterians are by far the moft numerous.

Few of the families in Jerfey make cloth or linen for their ufe; they purchafe almoft all they want. The facility with which they can procure foreign goods from New York and Philadelphia contributes, no doubt, to this defect of domeftic cconomy in the people of the ftate.

## COMMERCE.

Although in Jerfey is fituated Amboy, one of the beft ports in the United States, acceffible from the fea, and by a fingle tide to all forts of veffels, it has no foreign trade. Its vicinity to New York and Philadelphia induces its inhabitants to get every thing from thefe cities. The communication with them is at once eafy and fecure. The fale of their produce is more certain aud quick, the price better, the choice of returns greater, and the credit longer; and, laftly, old cuftoms: fuch are the reafons which have always rendered fruitlefs the attemps of the legiflature of Jerfey to attract merchants to Amboy and enlarge its trade. The country furnifhes corn of all kinds, plenty of wood, lintfeed, iron, leather, falt-meat, and is particularly famous for hams. In the neighbourhood of New York and Philadelphia are raifed much poultry, and they cultivate a great quantity of pulfe; but a very fmall portion of all thefe articles of produce is exported from Amboy. A number of the veffels loaded with it defcend the Rariton, pafs before Amboy, and procced with their cargoes to New York.

The value of the exports from Amboy, in 1791, was feventeen thou-- fand four hundred and three dollars; in 1792, it was nineteen thoufand
feven hundred and twelve dollars; in 1793, it was forty-nine thoufand fix hundred and feventy-three dollars; in 1794, it was fifty-eight thoufand one hundred and fifty-four dollars; in 1795, it was one hundred and thirty thoufand five hundred and feventeen dollars; and, in 1796, it was fifty-feven thoufand fix hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

The ftate has three other fmall ports where there are cuftom-houfes; Burlington, on the River Delaware ; Bridgetown, on the bay of that name; and Great Egg Harbour, on the fea coaft; but none of them has any thing of what may be called trade. It often happens that in a whole year there does not fail from them one foreign veffel. This may be feen from the total exports of New Jerfey, in which are included thofe of Amboy, whereof I have given the amount. The whole of thefe exports amounted, in 1791, to twenty-fix thoufand nine hundred dollars; in 1792, to twenty-three thoufand four hundred and five dollars; in 1793, to fifty-four thoufand one hundred and feventy-eight dollars (the three fmall ports exported nothing); in 1795, to one hundred and thirty thoufand eight hundred and fourteen dollars; and, in 1796, to fifty-nine thoufand two hundred and twenty-feven dollars.

## PATERSON FALL.

The fall of the River Paffaik, about twenty miles from New York, is one of the moft noted in North America. It fhould be vifited by all thofe who admire natural curiofities. The courfe of that river through rocks, which it has rent in precipitating itfelf from a height of fixty-fix feet, prefents a grand fpectacle. From the appearance of the foil there feems formerly to have been two courfes, but which by fome convulfion in nature have fallen into one. At the fall it is from twenty to twenty-five feet wide. On the day I vifited it the fun fhone bright; the weather was hot, the wind pretty high; all which circumftances combined to give great beauty to this magnificent feene. There is an agrecable view from the upper part of the fall over a tolerably well cultivated plain.

The little town of Paterfon is built at the foot of the fall. It contains
a variety of machinery, but all in a ftate of decay. In 1791 a company was formed for their eftablifhment, but its funds were foon confumed, indeed before they were completed. A lottery was granted by the State of Jerfey to affift it, but was not attended with fuccefs. They talk of new efforts. Certainly no fituation can be better adapted for all kinds of machinery.

This town was called Paterfon, after William Paterson, formerly governor of New York, and who is at this day one of the judges of the fupreme court of the United States. He is one of the moft refpectable and enlightened men in the country. He was appointed by the legiflature of New Jerfey to revive and publinh their code of laws. The law which conferred upon him the commiffion, gave him even a power, to alter the criminal laws, and to him is owing the reform in the penal code which I have mentioned.

The ftones that form the bafon into which the river falls are moftly fandy. There is a kind of hard granite very common in all the plain, lying in a compact bed of bafaltes. The flints that are found in the bottom of the fall, being the fractures of the rocks above, are of the fame nature. The river below the fall runs through a flat and marhy country, and in confequence its courfe is very flow and undulating.

I waited upon Mr. Paterfon at New York, where I remained a con. fiderable time. In the following book I thall give the obfervations which $I$ collected refpecting that great ftate, the fecond of the Union for riches, for the firit with which it is cultivated, and for the extent of its commerce.
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# STAY AT NEW YORK, IN AUGUST 1797. 

## DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF NEIV YORK.

## SUCCINCT HISTORY OF THE COLONY OF NEW YORK.

THE ftate of New York belonged originally to the Dutch. It is truc; that before that fome plans were formed to colonife this country, but they were' very vague.
Elizabeth, Queen of England, had, in 1584, granted to Sir Walifer Raleigir, a patent to occupy, under the fovereignty of the crown of England, all the country of North America, not in the poffeffion of any other Chriftian Prince.

James the Firft, difregardlefs of that patent, divided this immenfe poffeffion, then known under the name of Virginia, and which extended from Carolina to Nova Scotia, between two companies. To the former, called The Company of London Acventurers, he granted the right to eftablifh colonies, from the thirty-fourth to the forty firft degree of latitude; and to the other, The Plymouth Compiany, a fimilar privilege, from the forty-firft to the forty-fifth degree. But the lands thus granted, and even. their coafts, were then in a great meafure unknown.

Hevry Húdese in a veffel belonging to the Dutch India Company, firft difiovered Long Ifland, and afeended the great northern river, to which the gave his nane! The Dutch, ignorat of the grants made of thefe countrits to the two companies, and paying no regard to it, declared themfelves the fovereigis; in 16.4 they fent there a colony, which
built the towns of Fort Orange and New Amfterdam, calling the country itfelf New Holland.

James the Firft having fent fome forces to lay wafte the new fettle.ments, the Dutch proprietors preferred to a hopelefs refiftance the more fafe and prudent meafure of acknowledging the Englifh fovereignty, thus preferving their poffeffions, on payment of a tribute to England.

The troubles of that kingdom, during the latter part of the reign of Charles the Firf, enabled the Hollanders to Thake off the Englifh yoke, which indeed they had repeatedly before attempted. They fucceeded alfo in deftroying a Swedifh colony, fettled upon the Dclaware. But aftewards Charles the Second fent troops from Europe, who without difficulty feized New Holland, and expelled from thence the Dutch, who on their part proceeded to invade Surinam. Charles the Second, having thus got peaceable poffeffion of this vaft territory of the continent of North Amcrica, granted the weftern part of it to his brother the Duke of York, and New Holland got the name of New York, New Amfterdam alfo changing its name for that of New York; and this extenfive province reached from the banks of the river St. Laurence to the mouth of Hudfon's River, without encroaching upon the limits of the Plymouth Company.

Sueh is briefly the hiftory of the province of New York, up to the lato revolution.

## THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

This province was much longer than any of the other colonies in beginning their oppofition to England. Its great commercial connections with that kingdom, and the circumftance of Englifh troops being conftantly ftationed in the town of New York, fupported a fpirit of ariftocracy and dependence. At length it followed the example of the other ftates; and its legiflature, afiembled at Kingfon, formed, in 1777. a conftitution, upon the fame principles with thofe of the other fates.

This conftitution is neither introduced nor followed up by any declara-
tion of rights; and its preamble, which recites the different acts of the general congrefs, feems to be rather an excufe for that conftitution, than the effervefcence of liberty and refentment, which appear to have dictated almoft all the others. Each county names one or more members of the affembly of reprefentutives. The conftitution fixes their prefent number at feventy; it alfin determines provifionally the number to be eleeted by each county. A new enumeration is to be made every feven years; and when the number of electors is in any county increafed one-feventeenth part, fuch county is to return an additional deputy. The whole number is never to exceed three hundred; and precautions are taken in that event to proportion the number of members of each county to the excefs of population. The members of the affembly are chofen for one year.

The electors muft be twenty-one years of age-muft poffers a clear property of twenty pounds, or fifty dollars, or rent property in the county to the amount of forty fhillings, or five dollars a.year at leaft-murt pay taxes to the ftate, and refide in the county.

The fenate, by the conftitution, is compofed of twenty-four members; but this number is only fixed temporally, like that of the members of the houfe of affembly.

The members of the fenate are chofen by diftricts, the ftate being in this view divided into four. The number of fenators which each of thefe diftricts is to elect, is alfo determined by the conftitution. When on the new enumeration there is found an increafe of a twenty-fourth part in the population of the diftrict, fuch diftrict is to appoint one more fenator, and fo on, till the fenate confifts of one hundred members, which number it is never to exceed. The fenators are elected for four years, and a fourth part of them is annually renewed.

The electors for the fenators muft be. frceholders, and poffefs a clear property of the value of a hundred pounds, or two hundred and filty dollars. The lift: of electors of both claffes amounted, in 1705 , to fixtyfour thoufand and feventeen.

The electors who have the qualification required for voting for mems bers
bers of the fenate, alio elect the governcr and lieutenant-governor; bit in thefe elections they vote by counties.

The legiflature affembles annually the firft Tuefday in January; but it may be called together oftener by the goveinor, and it can adjourn itfelf.
ve The governor and licutenant-governor are chofen for three years.
The governor is conmander of the forces both military and naval: he may grant pardons of every fentence, cxcept in capital cafes, where he can only fufpend the exccution, until the matter be finally deterimined by the legiflature. The nominations to offices, civil and military, are made by the council of appointment, at which the governor prefides. This council is compofed of four members of the fenate, onc from each diftrict; they are appointed every year by the aflembly, and camot be named two ycars fucceffively.

If the governor hould be abfent on any account, the lieutenant-governor takes his place: he is prefident of the fenate.

The chancellor, the judges of the fupreme court, and the chicf judge of every county, are named by the council of appointment. They continue in office during their good behaviour, but never after they are fixty ycars of age.

The fheriffs and coroners are appointed annually, and cannot continue in office more than four years. The military commiflions are revocable at pleafure.

The governor has power to refufe his confent to laws, with the advice of the council of revifion, which is compofed of the chancellor and the judges of the fupreme court. But fuch refufal mult be given in the courfe of fix days; and the bill muft be fent back, accompanied with the reafons of refual, figned by the members of the council. The bill, notwithftanding this refufal, becomes a law, if two-thirds of each houfe perfift in it. The bills approved by the council are returned to the houfe from which they proceeded, with the fubfcription of the governor only.

The members of the council of revifion reccive no falary nor allowance for that function. Their fittings muft be during the feffion of the legiflature.

The treafurer of the ftate and of the counties are appointed by the legiflature.

The conftitution guarantees the grants of land made by the kings of England previous to the month of October 1775 , and annuls all thofe made fince that period.
. The electors for the nomination of the prefident and vice-prefident of the United States, are, by a law of the 12th of April 1792, chofen in the ftate of New York by the two houfes of the legiflature.

## TAXES.

The taxes in the fate of New York are impofed in the grofs by the legiflature, and afterwards affeffed by it upon the different countics, according to the value of the properties refpectively contained in them.

That firft divifion being made, the infpectors of each townfhip meet by counties, and determine, after the fame rule, the part to be raifed by each townflip.

The infpectors and the affeffors make in each townhip a fimilar divifion among the individuals; and for this purpofe, they are by law directed to inform themfelves of the amount of the property, moveable and immoveable, of cvery perfon. The taxes being thus affeffed, they are levied by the collectors, and remitted by them to the treafurer of the county, who pays the fame to the treafurer of the ftate.

No object of taxation is fpecified in the laws; no principle prefcribed for valuing property; no means taken to obtain from the individuals a declaration of their property; whence the affeffiment of the taxes by the legiflature, the infpectors and the affeffors, can be determined only by an arbitrary eftimate of the general and relative riches of corporations and individuals.

The following is the manner in which they annually proced to make the affefiment.

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In the month of April every year the inhabitants of the different townships elect an infpector, from three to feven affeffors, and one or more collectors.

Every inhabitant chofen to thefe functions muft accept of them, or pay a finc.

The affeffors meet, after having taken an oath for the faithful difcharge of their duty; they make an eftimate of the property of each inhabitant, diftinguifhing real from perfonal property, and fet down fuch eftimate in a lift, which is figned by the majority of them, and traufmitted to the infpectors before the end of May, under the penalty of a fine of twenty-five pounds, or fixty-two dollars and a half, to the ufe of the county.

The infpectors of each county meet the laft Thurfday in May, and from that cftimate of the affeffors they affers the tax upon the different townhips, adding to the tax of the ftate that neceffary for the expences of the county, and the maintenance of the poor in every town. The ftatements are fent by the infpectors to the collectors of every divifion, with an order to levy the taxes conformably to them. From the firft of the money raifed, the amount of the fums ordered for the fupport of the poor is paid to the infpectors of the poor of cach town; and the remainder, including the part required for the taxes of the ftate, is paid into the hands of the treafurer of the county.

The county treafurers are appointed by the infpectors of taxes, and muft give fecurity.

The orders for levying fent by the infpectors to the collectors, anthorife them to fell the effects of the perfons taxed in cafe of non-payment; and in default of moveable property, the produce of their lands.

When the collector is in arrears, the treafurer of the county directs an order to the fheriff to fell his property, real and perfonal, to the amount of the value of the taxes unaccounted for. He is however acquitted of this penalty, on fatisfying the treafurer of the county, upon oath, of his not having been able to obtain the payments.

When the ftate has impofed taxes for its ufe, the treafurcrs of counties are, before the end of March, to fend the amount of this part of the taxes
to the treafurer of the fate, with the reafons for any deficicncy in the levy, in default of which the fance fteps are to be purfued as againft collectors in arrear.

It is the duty of the county infpectors, at their annual mecting, to examine the deficiency in the levy of taxes impofed the preceding ycar; and if, notwithftanding the report of the collectors, the infpectors are of opinion, that the perfons who have not made good their payments are able to do fo, they are intitled to direct anew fuch levy.

If they approve of the reports of the collector, or if they are fatisfied of the infolvency of the collector himfelf, they add an additional fum to the amount of the deficiency, for the towninip which has not made good its payment, and the fums firft levied the year following are approptiated to make up fuch deficiencies in the former year's taxes.

The allowances made to the infpectors and their clerks, and to the af. feffors, are included in the annual county rates. The collectors are intitled to deduct five per cent from the amount of their collection. The fhe riff receives two and an half per cent of the fums he levies upon the collectors in default. The treafurcr of the county has a commiffion of three quarters per cent on the fums received.

The total expence for the affeffiment and collection of taxes in the ftate of New York, is eftimated at from fifteen to twenty per cent of the fums levied.

There has been no tax for the ftate fince 1788 ; it was that year fifty thoufand dollars, three fourths of which was paid into the treafury the tirft year; the reft was not completely paid in two ycars:

As to the taxes neceffary for the expences of the counties, they are annually fixed at a mecting of all the infpectors of each townhip and town, and are impofed, upon the fame principle with thofe of the fatc, at fo much a pound of the eftimated value.

The poors rate is regulated at the fame meeting, on the report of the infpectors-of the poor named by the inhabitants; but each town fupports its own; and the ftate has, in order to prevent the fettlement of the poor in their territory, or their change of refidence from one town to another;
enaEted laws, which are in fome meafure, but not entircly, free from the faults of the Englifh poor-laws.

The few poor there are in the ftate are to be found chiefly at New York, which, like all great towns in the different parts of the world, contains at once more riches and more wretchednefs than towns lefs populous and commercial, and ftill more fo than in the country.

## THE CIVIL LAWS.

The laws relative to inteftates at New York, as in all the other ftates of America, divide the property equally among the children, after allowing a third to the widow; but the liberty of bequeathing is in this ftate, as well as the others, referved entire; and the manners, efpecially in the great citics, and among the rich, are not in this refpect fo republican as the laws.

The roads are made altogether by the labour of the inhabitants of the townhip through which they pafs. Every individual is obliged annually to contribute twenty days labour, or more, on the roads. The commiffroners are directed to proportion juftly the number of days, according to the circumftances of the perfons who are to contribute. Perfonal labour is commutable for money, at the rate of half a dollar a day. The ufc of a carriage and horfes is received as an equivalent for three days labour. The juftices of the peace are the head infpectors of the highways; and determinc queftions refpecting them. Individuals who make roads at their own expence, and for their own ufe, may erect gates on them. The townhips are divided into highway diftricts, for the more eafy execution of this law, which was made in $1 / 84$. In certain cafes where there is an extraordinary public advantage, or any particular difficulty in forming roads, as well as in other circumftances; the itate gives fome affiftance. In fpite of thefe laws, the roads in general are very bad in this ftate.

There are in the ftate of New York no bankrupt laws; but there is a law refpecting infolvent debto:s, which is nearly the fame thing. This law was made in $1 \% 88$, and has fince received fome trifling and immaterial alterations.

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Every debtor, who cannot or will not pay his debts, may be imprifoned by the courts of juftice; and he cannot be liberated from prifon, but upon a petition of three-fourths of his creditors:to the court of chancery, the fupreme court, or other court in the ftate.

Thofe of his creditors whofe debts are fecured by any mortgage, cannot concur in fuch petition. The court to which the petition is addreffed may decree the prifoner's difcharge; upon taking his oath that he has given a juft account of bis effects and debts, and that his petitioning creditors claim no more than the exact amount of the debts due to them.

In the prifoner's declaration of his property real and perfonal, and the releafe he exceutes of it, are comprifed all cffects which he may fucceed ta by inheritance; but the judgment pronounced of his liberation, difcharges from all claim the property which he may thereafter otherwife a quire.

There are great complaints in the ftate of New York of this law, as very unjuft. An honeft debtor, who has become infolvent from miifortune, remains for a feries of years, often all his life in prifon; he is not liberated, but perhaps from the neglect of his creditors to pay his fubfiftence, and then he is in a ftate of wretchednefs; while the fraudulent debtor gives a falfe ftatement of his property, conceals part of his difpofable effects, and fallely putting down as creditors his friends, who arc made to form the three-fourths of his creditors, he prefents a petition for his enlargement, obtains it, and then freely enjoys that purt of his fortune of which he has defrauded his real creditors.

The law, it is true, appoints punimment by fine, for pa fons appearing falfely as creditors; but that proof is never to be got. Unfortunately, in this, as in other cafes, a debtor who is a rafcal is better off than one who is honeft and unfortunate.

They talk much of amending this law; but it ftill cxifts, and is extremcly injurious to trade, morality, and wirtuc.

The laws of New York do not allow forcigners to acquire landed property; for this it is neceflary to be a, citizen of the ftate, or of the United States. The legiflature however grants, without much difioulty, ex-
ceptions to this general prohibition, and there are few feffions in which fuch grants are not made to foreigners. In other refpects, the right of citizenMip is eanly acquired.

## THE CRIMINAL LAW.

The criminal jurifprudence of the ftate of New York was, until laft year, the Englih law in all its rigour. The example of Pennfylvania has, however, prevailed over ancient cuftom; and in the laft feffion the legiflature has reformed it, after the mild and reafonable code of that fate.

Premeditated murders, and robberies committed in churches, are at prefent the only crimes punifhable with death. The latter part of this low affords rather a painful confideration-that in a fate which allows all religions to be equal, where every one is at liberty to contribute or not as he thinks proper, to the fupport of any kind of worfhip, and where robberies, even made with an armed force in dwelling-houfes, were only punifhable by imprifonment, this great additional feverity fhould have been made againft robbery in churches. A remnant of the barbarous prejudice, which proves the influence of priefts, could alone rank this feecies of robbery with premeditated murder. Had reafon been confulted, it could only have been claffed with ordinary robbery in a dwellinghoufe; indced it is undoubtedly lefs dangerous in all its confequences, than a robbery in an inhabited houfe, there being nothing to fteal in churches but benches and prayer-books. But in the ftate of New York, as elfewhere, opinion is more powerful than law; and the confequence is, that criminals guilty of this kind of robbery are generally acquitted by the juries, whe think it their duty to be more juft than the aet, which is thus rendered a dead letter; all refpect due to the law is thus taken away, which proves its impropricty.

There , ve fome other laws of this ftate to which fimilar obfervations will apply. Such, for example, is that paffed in 1788, that condemns every perfon who gets drunk to pay a fine of three fhillings, and to fand in the pillory for two hours, and inflicts a fine of fix chillings for ecery oath;
oath; another law of the fame date, which forbids travelling on Sunday, under a like penalty of fix fhillings; and laftly, an act of the fame year, which infliets a penalty of five times the fum loft on every perfon lofing at play more than twenty-five dollars in the face of twenty-four hours.

An old eftablifhed government might find fome pretext for not revoking obfolete laws, which are not and cannot be executed, but there is no excufe for a legiflature to make new laws of that defcription. Governments are yet too little perfuaded that public order can reft only on the moft abfolute obedience to the law: A fingle law allowed to remain unexecuted, gives a great thock to refpect for the laws, and when its not being executed proceeds from its execution being impoffible, from the manners, opinions, and other circumftances, it is the legiflators who are to blame, that the law lofes the veneration neceffary to it in a well-cefablifhed order of fociety.

The new criminal code of the ftate of New York, enacted in 1796, directs that two ftate prifons Thall be built, one at New York and the other at Albany, and prefcribes their regulations, which are nearly the fame as thofe of the prifon of Philadelphia. The expence of erecting and fupporting them is to be defrayed by the fate.

## SCHOOLS.

The legiflature of New York has alfo, in 1795, made a ftep towards the eftablifhment of free fchools in its territory; but little has yet been done, ror does there appear any certainty that they ever will be eftablifhed.

Twenty thoufand pounds, or fifty thoufand dollars, are annually appropriated to the funds of the ftate, " to encourage and fupport, in the different towns and townfhips of the fate of New York, fchools in which children fhall be inftructed in the Englifh language and grammar; in arithmetic, mathematics, and other moft neceffary and ufeful branches of knowledge, fo as to furnifh a complete Englifh education."

Each county, according to its known population, receives a part of this

Jum, in the proportion regulated by the legiflature. The infpectors of each county fubdivide among the different towns the proportion allotted to the county. Each town muft add, for the fame purpofe, from a tax raifed among themfelves, a fum equal to half of what it reccives from the ftate.
The mayors, aldermen, and municipalities of the towns of New York, Albany, and Hudfon, are the head infpectors of their towns, and may, as they judge mort proper, apply the fums collected to this purpofe, cither in fupporting the fchools already eftablifhed, or the charity-fchools, or in the eftablifhment of new, fehools. The fame powers are giyen in the townhips, to the head infpectors of the fchools, who are clected by the freeholders.

Two commiffioners for each fehool, chofen in the fame manner as the infpectors are to fuperintend the management of the fchools, the appointment of mafters, \&c.

This fum of twenty thoufand pounds given annually, is only for five years. The eftablifmment of freg-fehools is not prefcribed by the law; and the admiffion of negro children, or thofe of colour, even in the cha-rity-fchools, is left to the difcretion of the head infpectors.

The eftablifhment of frec-fchools through all the fatc, an object fo truly defirable, and the advantage of which is inconteftibly proved by the cxample of Maffachufetts, is not thein a neceffary confequence of this liberal donation of the legillature of New York. Some are cftablifhed; clfewhere the fums are applied to the improvement of the fehools already exifting, and which are of no utility but to thofe in cafy circumftances; laftly, the children of flaves, and even of free negrocs, have not a, right to that education, which would be the firft ftep towards their folid, their ufeful emancipation. This law then is far from uniting all the adyantages to be expected from a great ftate, cugaged in the important object of the education of youth, and making facrifices, to that object. What a difference between this 1 w and that of Now England upon the fame fubject!
Another law of 1706, which, like that refpecting fhools, is mcant to facilitate
facilitate public education, incorporates the focieties formed in different counties and towns for the eftablifhment of public fibraries. This law gives the legiflative fanction to fuch cftablifments, but does not grant one flilling of the ftate's money to promote them.

## SLAVERY.

The ftate of Ncw York is not one of thofe which appear to have the moft liberal ideas as to flavery. It is therefore natural, that the laws, which in every country follow more or lefs the public opinion, Arould alfo in this refpect be rather illiberal.

It is eafy to conceive why, in the fouthern ftates, the great number of flaves render their emancipation difficult, and why this difficulty gives a pretence for the opinion of the neceflity of fevere laws againft flaves; but in the ftate of New York, where in a population of more than four hundred thoufand fouls, there are not twenty thoufand negroes, it is impoflible to conceive what fo great obftacles there can be to the emancipation, and upon what they can found their opinion, that on account of this trifling number of negroes there is a neceflity for more rigorous laws againft them than againft perfons of another colour.

Be this as it may, a law, fo late as $\mathbf{1 7 8 8}$, confirms the ftate of davery in every negro, mulatto, and meftee, who was a flave at the time of its enactment; declares every child born, or to be born of a female flave, to be a llave; authorifes the fale of flaves, and fubjects them for petty crimes to be tried by juftices of the peace, who may fentence them to imprifonment or whipping. One claufe of the act fubjects them to this trial, and to this kind of punifhment, for ftriking a white perfon, without any exception in the cafe where the white man is the aggreffor. The privilege of a trial by jury is, however, allowed to a flave, if the crime of which he is accufed be capital. He is alfo permitted to adduce evidence in criminal cafes, where other negroes are implicated.

The new criminal code, founded in general on principles of humanity and juftice, docs away none of the truly unjuft and barbarous enactment:

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of that law. At the fame time, flaves are generally treated with greater mildnefs by their mafters in the ftate of New York, and lefs oppreffed with labour, than they are in the fouthern ftates. The manners, in this refpect, prevail over the rigour of the laws; but the manners are here, as in many of the other American ftates, impregnated with avidity and avarice. This difpofition alone prevents the abolition of flavery. It has been frequently propofed in the legiflature; but hitherto cvery meafure, even of a preparatory nature, has been rejected. Although the difproportion of free men to flaves is fo great, that the greater part of the inhabitants of New York peffers no flaves, the fmall number of thofe who do poffers them are the richeft and greateft proprietors; and in the ftate of New York, as elfewhere, fuch perfons have the principal influence.

The refpect due to property is the arms with which every propofal for their enfranchifement is combated. I have heard one of their moft enlightened lawyers, a gentleman who in all other refpects entertains the moft liberal opinions, infift, " that it would be an attack upon property, to declare cven the children of female flaves free; for (faid he) the mafters who have purchafed or inherited flaves, poffefs them under the idea that their iffue fhall be their property, which they can employ or difpofe of."

Thus, while in Virginia they affert, " that it is impoffible to abolifh flavery, without exporting at once all the negroes in the fate,"-in New York they fay, "that it cannot be thought of to abolinh flavery, or take any ftcps with that view, withoút paying to every proprictor of a lave the prefent value of their negroes, young and odd, and the eftimated price of their expected defcendants." This is certainly throwing every poffible obftacle in the way of the abolition of navery, "ad Aewing themfelves fairly inimicall to fuch a meafure.

The obftacle prefented by the citizens of New York is the Ieaft difficult to conquer. Admitting the principle of the neceffity of an indemnification to the mafters for their negroes, on their being made free, and valuing each negro at one hundred and thirty dollars, the whole amount
would be only three millions of dollars. This price would ftill bear reduction, from the powerful motives of public intereft and honour, to which every member of fociety muft make facrifices.

The queftion of the property of children unborn would not take a quarter of an hour to difeufs, if it were agitated in the legiflature; laftly, this enfranchifement, if made as it ought to be, by degrees, would coft the ftate much lefs facrifices; and being done in fuccefion, it would be almoft imperceptible in their finances, which, befides, could certainly not be more worthily employed.

At New York, as elfewhere, the enfranchificment of the negroes ought to have for its end the advantage of the ftate, its good order, and the benefit even of the negroes to be made free. Were this meafure too quickly and fuddenly general, it would fail as to different objeets of the firft neceffity. I fhall not here repeat what I have obferved in anothes place in that refpect, and what fo many others have faid before me. The expence to the ftate then would be reduced to a very fimall fum, in comparifon to the utility and the duty of the meafure. But while the fate of New York, furrounded with the examples of Connecticut, Maffachufetts, and Pennfylvania, does nothing towards this liberation, but feems to approve of the permanence of flavery by the filence or the refufal of its legiflature, it leaves its conftitution and its laws ftained with a blot which, without exaggeration, may be called difhonourable, as it cannot be excufed, or even palliated, by any circumftances exifting in that fate.

The exportation of foreign flaves into the ftate of New York is prohibited by the fame law which confirms the flavery of thofe who were in the ftate at the time of its enactment. This difpofition thercfore in that law, and the mild manner in which the flaves are here generally treated, is a confirmation of the opinion, that pecuniary intereft, more than a real approbation of flavery, prevents the legillature from proceeding in this refpect with that juftice and judgment with which their other deliberations are for the moft part conducted.

## THE MILITIA.

A law of 1\%03, pafid in confequence of the militia law of the United States, regulates the formation and the governmes. f the militia of the ftate of New York. It is diftributed in four divifions, one for each of the grand diftricts of the ftate. Each of thefe divifions is commanded by a major-general, and fubdivided into different brigades, each brigade into different regiments, and thefe again into companies. The number of thefe corps is left at the diferction of the commander in chief (the governor of the ftate), who is guided in this refpect by the population of the different difticts and counties. A company of artillery and a troop of cavalry is attached to each brigade.

The militia are to affemble three times in the year; twice by companies, and once in their regiments. The companies of artillery and cavalry are embodied on the orders of the major-general of the divifion.

Courts martial, for the cognizance of military offences, arc ordered. by the governor, the general officers, and the major generals of the ditifions, and alfo by the field officers of regiments, \&ec. according to the rank of the accufed. A fine is the moft ufual punifhment for neglect of duty, \&cc. and fuch fine cannot exceed twenty-five dollars for the firft fault, nor a hundred and twenty for any fubfequent offence. Difmiffal is the higheft punifmment which a court martial can inflict on an officer, and in this cafe the fentence of the court martial muft be approved of by the commander in chicf.

In the cafe of fines, the fentence muft be approved by the commandants of divifion or brigade, according to the rank of the officer, and of the commander in chief, if the officer convicted be a commandant of divifion. The fubalterns and privatcs are fentenced to a fine by a council of officers of their regiment or brigade. Thefe fines are appropriated to the general expences of the regiment, fuch as the purchafe of colours, drums, \&c. Befides the perfons excepted from public duty by the general law of the United States, the following exemptions are made by the law of the ftate of New York, namely, the governor, the members
of the legifature, and their officers, the chancellor, the judges, the fecretary, the treafurer, the auditor, the attorney general, the chief furveyor, all the inferior officers of juftice, including jailors, two boatmen for ench paflige-boat, where the roads crofs rivers, all the clergy, phyficians and furgeons, (except in fo far as their profeffional fervices are required) profeffors and ftudents, fchool-mafters engaged in that profeffion for three months or more, perfons belonging to the poft-office; one man for each corn mill, all the firemen belonging to infurance companies, and the perfons employed in iron works and glafs works. Every other free man, from eighteen to forty-five, is fubject to militia duty, except Quakers, who are relieved upon payment of three dollars annually. The governor, in his character of commander in chief, may call out the militia in cafe of invafion, or in any other particular emergency.

## THE FINANCES.

The ftate of New York is rich:: Its annual revenue, proceeding from the intereft of money, lodged moftly in the banks of the ftate, and in that of the United States, is two hundrod and thirty-four thoufand two hundred and eighteen: dollars. There has not, as already mentioned, been any general tax for the fate impofed fince the year 1788.

The annual expence of the civil lift is about feventy-five thoufand dollars, and the money expended by the public treafury upon the univerfity, the college, the horpital, fchools, and cafualties, exceeds this fum.

The ftate fill owes two hundred and twenty-five thoufand dollars, moftly treafury-bills granted during the war. In this fym is not included the debt due to the United/States, which the commiffioners of accounts have afcertained to be tivo millions ferenty-four thoufand eight hundred and forty-fix dollars; and it appears that the State of. New. York is lefs difpofed to pay than any other of the United States debtors. .

## TRADE.

Of all the towns on the continent; New York is beft fituated for trade. It is the only port in the ftate, and is one of the greateft and moft flourifhing in America.

All the produce of the ftate is brought to New York by water-carriage, as well by the river as by canals, which the legiflature are unremittingly employed in completing, and which will eftablifh ai free communication between Lake Ontario and this port. Another intended canal is to run from Lake Champlain and Hudfon's River, by which the productions of Lower Canada will be conveyed directly to New York. The length of this canal will not exceed eighteen miles; it is to terminate at South Bay, which communicates with Lakc Champlain.

New York alfo receives, by its noble river, all the productions of that part of Maffachufetts, fituated on the weft of the Green Mountains, and of that part of the fate of Vermont, which is in the fame tract.

The impoffibility which the State of Comnecticut finds of extending its commerce for the want of a fufficient capital and good ports, adds to the trade of New York all that of Connecticut. New York is alfo the place of exportation of moft of the provifions from New Jerfey, as well as of the importation neceffary for this ftate, which, as we have already feen, carries on little or no trade at its fine port of Amboy.

None of the fates is more rapidly increafing than New York. All its new lands, to the weft of Albany, along and behind the Mohawk River, which were not formerly inhabited; are peopling very faft. The immenfe country, extending from the Mohawk River by the Wood Creek, as far as Lake Ontario, and which has, at difficent times back, been purchafed by companies on fpeculation, begins to be divided and cleared. In that ftill larger tract, which runs to the fouth of Lake Oncida, as far as the boundaries of Pennfylvania, there are a number of fettlements ftill farther advanced: Geneflec, which was in a manner a defert four years ago, is peopling beyond every expectation; and all the immenfe territory of the State of New York is now inhabited, except a tract between the river Geneffee and that of Niagara, which was acquired from the Indians only laft month, and a fmall part ftill retained by the Indians, which they will foon be obliged to difpofe of to fpeculators.

Thefe lands will be foon inhabited; they are good, fome of them of the firft quality; and the flats of the Gencflec, which I fpoke of in my
journey in the year 1795, are at leaft equal to the German flats along the Mohawk River, which has been confidered the richeft land in America. This country will be peopled by the inhabitants of New England, the moft induftrious, active, and enterprifing of all the United States; and if, as is expected, the obftructions in the navigation of the River Ofwego and Wood Creek were removed; if the canals projected, and already begun, to join Wood Creek and Mohawk River; and the canal to make Mohawk River, navigable as far as Albany, were completed; and if the fand bank in Hudfon's River, fix miles below this town, in the midrt of the iflands called Overlaugh, which at prefent prevents large veffels from going up to Albany, were, 'as it is thought practicable, cleared away, New York would enjoy a great part of the fur trade.

This year two finall lloops have already made this voyage from Niagara. But what was to them a matter of labour, will undoubtedly be foon made eafy for larger veffels, and will add much to the profperity of all the ftates of New York, and particularly its capital.

New York is, next to Philadelphia, the place of the greateft trade in the United States. The amount of its exports in 1791 was two million four hundred and ninety-one thoufand and fifty-four dollars; in 1792 it was two million five hundred and twenty-cleht thoufand and ninetyfive dollars; in 1793 it was two million nine hundred and eighteen thoufand three handred and three dollars;' in 1794 it was five million four hundred and thirty-five thoufand four hundred and twenty dollars; in 1795 it was ten million three hundred thoufand fix hundred and fortytwo dollars: and in 1796 it was twelve million two hundred and eightyeight thoufand and twenty-feven dollars.

The articles of commerce are the fame as in the other principal ports. of the United States; and thefe, as well as in all the others, the re-exportation of the produce of the Antilles makes a great part of their exports. I have not been able to procure equally fatisfactory details in -refpect of the imports, exports, and tonnage of this great port as I obtained in feveral others; for having requefted from Mr. Woocorr, fe-
cretary of the treafury, a letter to the collector of the cuftoms, by which means alone I could get the information, he faid that in the prefent political fituation of the United States with France, fuch compliance to a Frenchman was impoffible: and although $I$ faw in this the perional difpofition of the fecretary of the treafury, and that this ftatefman did not wifh to difelofe what he confidered political fecrets to one whom he looked upon in fome degree as an enemy, I was obliged to fubmit to his harh anfwer. The value of the exports from the State of New York in 1788, was one million nine hundred and twenty five thoufand dollars.

Potafhes are more exported from New York than from any other port of the United States. That commodity is here, as in all the other ftates, fubjected to infpection, and it is, the only article that is always fold for ready money. All the other articles of produce fubject to be infpected in the other ftates are fo in this. The examination of flour, although more ftrict than in the fouthern ftates, is lefs fo than at Philadelphia.

## THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York is, next to Philadelphia, the largeft and beft town in the United States. Thefe two cities rival each other almoft in every refpect. Philadelphia has hitherto had the advantage, but from the fine fituation of New York there is reafon to expect that fooner or later it will gain the fuperiority.

It is calculated that this city contains at prefent upwards of fifty thoufand inhabitants. There have been no lefs than four hundredand fifty new houfes built here in this prefent ycar. It is increafed and beautified with unheard of quicknefs; a circumftance owing, no doubt, in a great meafure, to the immenfe benefit its trade has derived for thefe two or three years from the prefent ftate of Europe. But if peace diminifh, as it certainly will, their exceffive profits, the extenfion of the cultivated lands and fettlements in this vaft territory, the produce of which will find, directly or indirectly, a vent by Hudfon's River, will infure a folid foundation, independently of all forcign circumftances, for the increafing profperity of the trade of New York. To all thefe adrantages New York
witho been r the foc from $t$ nient. in gene great m of the is infini broad, ter buil way; it tended:
adds that of lying more to the cattward, and nearer to the fea than any port in America, except Bofton; and it is never choaked up with ice, although that part of the bay, which is formed by the mouth of the river and the fea, is fometimes frozen fo hard as to make an eafy communication on the ice between the city and the iflands called Governor's and Staten Iflands.

New York is built at the extremity of the ifland of Manhattan, now generally known by the name of New York liland. This ifland, which is fifteen miles long, and three broad at the wideft part, is formed by Hudfon's River and Eaft River, improperly fo called, it being nothing elfe than an arm of the fea, which feparates Long Ifland from New York Ifland and the continent. The firt houfes of New York, then New Amfterdam, were built in 1614 by the Dutch. The Englifh made themfelves mafters of it in 1684, and retained it till 1783. It was the laft town on the continent which they quitted.

In 1775, when it was evacuated by the American troops, the beft part of the town, and that fituated next the fort, was, as the Americans fay, burnt by the Englih, and, according to the Englifh, by the Americans.

This quarter of the city has been rebuilt fince the peace, and is now one of the handfomeft parts in it. The town had formerly been built without any regular plan, whence every where almoft, except what has been rebuilt in confequence of the fire, the ftreets are fmall and crooked; the foot-paths, where there are any, narrow, and interrupted by the ftairs from the houfes, which makes the walking on them extremely inconvenient. Some good brick houfes are fituated in thefe narrow ftreets; but in general the houfes are mean, finall, and low, built of wood, and a great many of them yet bear the marks of Dutch tafte. The new part of the city built adjoining to Hudfon's River, and parallel with its courfe, is infinitely more bandfome; the ftreets there being generally ftraight, broad, interfecting cach other at right angles, and the houfes much better built. There is not in any city in the world a finer ftreet than Broadway; it is near a mile in length, and is meant to be itill farther extended : it is more than a hundred feet wide from one end to the other.

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Moft part of the houfes are of brick, and a number of them extremely handfomc. From its elevated fituation, its pofition on the river, and the elegance of the buildings, it is naturally the place of refidence of the moft opulent inhabitants. Broadway is terminated, at one end, by a handfome fquare, in the front of which is the governor's houfe, built in a very good ftile of architecture, upon the fpot where the fort itood before the revolution. The demolition of this fort has alfo left between the governor's houfe and the river a large fpace, which has been formed into a public walk, upon the banks of Hudfon's River, and from thence round to Eaft River, commands a view as far as the narrows at the entrance of the roaditead. Thus, in this promenade, the eye embraces at once all the outlets of this great port, and fees all its fhipping come in and go out. This walk, which is called the Battery, might undoubtedly be kept in better order, and be made more agrecable to the ufe it is intended for, by planting fome trees, \&c. but as it is, its fituation makes it incomparably the moft delightful public walk any where to be found.

The fortifications erected upon Governor's. Illand, to defend the entrance of the harbour, are partly of brick and partly of earth; they are in a refpectable ftate of defence. The works were begun three years ago, upon a very good plan, by M. Vincent, a French engineer, and eighty thoufand dollars granted by Congrefs have been already expended upon them; but it will take a great deal more to complete them; and this muft be expended regilarly, and without delay, which is feldom the cafe with works of this kind in the United States. It appears, however, evident to me, that to fortify the heights of Long Illand, would be alone an effectual defence of the harbour of New York; at leaft that it would be an indifpenfable addition to its fecurity, as there is nothing to prevent an enemy from landing in fome places in that ifland; and having poffeffed themfelves of thefe heights, they might foon become mafters of New York, which they could eafily deftroy by their artillery.

New York was, till laft year, the feat of the legiflature of the ftate, which has been fince that time transferred to Albany. The building in which the legilature held its fittings, and which contains alfo the courts
of juftice, is onc of the moft clegant, or, at leaft, the moft fpacious in the city. It is, however, much inferior to the deferiptions given of it in all the American Gazettecrs.

There are here nineteen places of worfhip, belonging to different religions. Of thefe the Trinity Church and St. Paul's are the largeft and moft elegant. St. Paul's is the epifcopal church. The bilhop, the minifters, and the rector are paid from its revenues, which there, as in all the others in America, are increafed by letting out the pews. The monument erected by order of Congrefs to the memory of General Montgomery, who was killed at the fiege of Quebec, in 1795, ftands againft one of the outfide walls of St. Paul's Church.

There are three markets at New York, but all of them fmall and narrow, very much inferior to thofe of Philadelphia, both in fize, and in neatnefs, and regularity. They are fupplied from Jerfey, and, in a great meafure, from Long Ifland. The nearnefs of the fea makes the fifhmarket be better fupplied here than at Philadelphia. All the trade of confequence is carricd on by Eaft River, where likewife come the veffels from Connecticut. It is only the veffels belonging to Hudfon's north river that land their cargoes at the keys upon that river.

The water is, in general, bad at New York, although in fome quarters it is lefs. fo than in others. There is a pump placed at the extremity of the city, where thofe families that are not fatisfied with the wells and common pumps, get their water. The fpring which fupplies this pump belongs to one of the inhabitants, and is by him let for twelve hundred dollars, to a perfon who is faid to fell daily from fifteen to twenty thoufand gallons, and fometimes more. This water is known in the town by the name of tea water.

But I have faid enough of this city. All the accounts which I could give of it would not equal the defcriptions to be found in moft of the American almanacks. I thall therefore confinc myfelf to a few words on its public eftablifhments.

## HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

An hofpital fit to contain a hundred and fifty patients, is fupported at New York at the expence of the ftate.

In this hofpital are admitted all the poor inhabitants of New York, and even ftrangers. An order, figned by one of the directors, is all that is required; and from the number of patients, which feldom exceed fixty, it appears that this facility of admiffion is not abufed.

Thofe patients who can afford it, pay to the inftitution two dollars and a half weekly for their expences.

A fkilful phyfician vifits the patients regularly once a day; and a young phyfician and an apothecary live in the houfe. The ftudents who attend the phyfician in his vifits, pay, as at Philadelphia, a fmall fum towards forming a library. More attention feems to be paid here to the patients than at Philadelphia; or, at leaft, the hofpital is regulated fo as to be of more bencfit in the inftruction of the pupils, and even of the phyficians. A very correct journal is kept of the different difeafes, their management, the effect of the medicincs, $\& \mathrm{c}$.

Upon the whole this hofpital feems to be well managed, but the patients labouring under different diforders are not kept fufficiently apart, which is principally owing to the fmall number of the fick. The hofpital having been burnt during the war, it has been rebuilt partly by fubfeription, and partly by the public money. It is at this time fupported altogether by the ftate, who have endowed it with the fum of twelve thoufand five hundred dollars paid annually by the treafurer. The directors have applied for an augmentation of this fum, which is required for the additions and ameliorations as well of the buildings as of the ground furrounding it. They will obtain this augmentation from the wife liberality of the legiflature, which never refufes ufeful and bcneficial expences, although they might fometimes employ them with more advantage and judgment than they have donc.

The poor's-houfe is fupported by a poor's-rate raifed among the inhabitants of the city, and is under the direction of infpectors of the poor.

There are generally from fix to eight hundred paupers kept in this houfe, befides fix hundred more who received affiftance from it during winter. The building was crected laft year, and coft twenty-five thouland pounds, or an hundred and thirty thoufand dollars. It is kept remarkably neat, and the poor well treated. A great number of thefe are infirm, decayed, and children, fo that the only labour that can be expected from them is the kitchen-work, walhing, fewing, and working in the garden belonging to the houfe.

The annual expence of each pauper is calculated at forty pounds, or an hundred and fifty dollars. The annual poor's-rate amounts to thirty thoufand dollars, and is in proportion to one third of the whole taxes raifed in the city in thofe years where there is no extraordinary expence.

If a poor's-houfe be any where proper, it is undoubtedly in a great city, but, in my opinion, it is feldom a good inftitution cither. in a political or charitable point of vicw. According to the acknowledgment of the infpectors of the poor at New York, the poor-houfe of New York produces paupers.

It is aftonifhing, that we fee nowhere in America the eftablifhenent of bencfit-clubs, where the working clafs might, by contributing a fmall part of their carnings, fecure to themfelves, in their old age, a fupport arifing from their cconomy, which would prevent that kind of fhame ever attending the receipt of public charity, and would be, in its effeets, as beneficial to the morals of the people as to the finances of the ftate, and its truc profperity. Such inftitutions hould therefore receive every. public encouragement.

A numerous fociety, called the City Di/penfay, provides alfo, by fubfeription, for the relief of the indigent fick, in providing them with medicincs. A phyfician, a furgeon, and an apothecary, are appointed and paid. by the fociety to give their advice to the patients who attend there in virtue of an order from a member of the fociety. In cafes of neceffity. they are alfo to vifit the poor at their own houfes, and to inoculate them if required. The fubfeription is five dollars a year, which gives the member a right to have two patients at all times on the lift; and a mem-
ber may nominate more upon the additional payment of two dollars and a half for each. A fubfeription of fifty dollars is the qualification of a member for life. This fociety annually relieves from feven to eight hundred fick. It is a kind of inftitution common to all the large towns of the United States, and feems to be one of great utility.

At New York, as in all the great trading towns on the continent, there are a great number of prifoners for debt: A fociety has been cftablifhed by voluntary fubfcription, which provides amply for the wants of thofe debtors who have no other recourfe to procure garments and bed clothes. The juries called in courts of law, who are allowed a chilling a day cach for their attendance, generally alfo give up this fmall falary to the above purpofe. The relief thus granted to the poor prifoners amounts annually to five or fix hundred dollars.

There are feveral other charitable focieties eftablifhed at New York, all with a view of relieving the unfortunate, the fick, and of different deferiptions; each of which has its particular regulations.

This is the proper place to mention the relief granted by the ftate and city of New York to the unfortunate colonifts who cfcaped from St. Domingo, and which has been continued ever fince the year 1793, when it was begun.

Immediately upon their arrival at New York, a fubfcription was quickly raifed for their relief, amounting to the fum of eleven thoufand fix hundred and twenty-four dollars, and fince that time eleven thoufand two hundred and fifty dollars more have been granted by the legiflature of the ftate for the emigrant colonifts. The ftate of New York has had alfo the diftribution of feventeen hundred and fifty dollars, as their proportion of fifteen thoufand dollars voted by Congrefs in 1794 with the fame intention; fo that the unfortunate colonifts of St . Domingo have received from the ftate of New York the fum of twenty-four thoufand fix hundred and twenty-four dollars, or an hundred and thirty-two thoufand nine hundred and feventy French livres.

The bencvolent fpirit which induced the fubfeription and vote for thefe fums has alfo prefided at their diftribution. Immediately on their
arrival houfes were taken to receive thofe moft deftitute of refources: they were there fupplied with food, clothing, and fewel ; the lefs necerfitous received a fmall weekly allowance of from fix to twelve dollars, according to the number of their family. By degrees thefe fuccours became lefs neceffary. France provided for the fupport of a great number of families; a number of others, from time to time, returned to the colonics, or proceeded to France ; but the ftate of New York has never cealed to exercife its benevolence, and there now are raifed funds to fecure the French families in the city who are deftitute of refources, againft the wants and feverity of the approaching winter. The diftributors of thefe fuccours have been Lawrence Emery and Richard Larener, both Quakers, who deferve every praife, and the particular gratitude of all Frenchmen, for the goodnefs, the juftice; and the unremitting atte 1 tion with which they have difcharged this honourable function.. Richard Laræner is now the fole agent, Lawrence Emery having been dead for thefe two years.

## BANKS.

There are two banks eftablifhed at New York; one of thefe is a branch of the bank of the United States, and is conducted in the fame manner, and under the fame regulations, as the other branches of that bank; the other is the ba.ak known by the name of the New York Bank. It was incorporated in 1791; its capital is nine hundred and fifty thoufand dollars, in nineteen hundred fhares of five hundred dollars each. The rules and the bufinefs carried on by this bank are fimilar to thofe of the others eftablifhed in the United States, particularly in Pennfylvania. In its adminiftration, and in all its tranfactions, it is abfolutely independent of the ftate, which, by a particular regulation, may purchafe as far as a hundred fhares, but has no farther vote in the deliberations, than in proportion to its fhares as an ordinary proprietor. This bank defervedly enjoys the confidence of the public. Its dividends are about nine per cent per annum. The prefent value of Shares is about twenty five per sent above their original price.

PRISONS.

## PRISONS.

I have before mentioned that the criminal juripprudence has been reformed in the ftate of New York, and; with the exception of the crimc of robbery in churches, has been made altogether fimilar to that of Pennfylvania: that new fyftem neceflarily produced the prefent regulation of prifons. The legiflature of New York have been anxiouny engaged in this particular, and in the conftruction of a prifon at New York for ftate convicts; and in the mean time, fince paffing the law, it has been ordered to delay building the prifon at Albany.

The new prifon at New York is alrcady nearly finifhed, and it is upon a very complete plan. Its walls inclofe four acres, and nothing is wanting in refpect of fecurity, extent, good air, divifion of the different claffes of prifoners, facility of fuperintendence, and every other circumftance neceffary to this fort of inftitution, and will, without doubt, be one of the moft perfect buildings of its kind. It may give fome idea of the liberality of the legiflature of New York in defraying expences for public utility, to ftate that this prifon will coft upwards of nine hundred thoufand dollars. It will not be entirely completed till the next year, but in the prefent year the chief of the lodging part will be finifhed, and the convicts are to be removed thither in the courfe of a month.

This prifon is intended for that clafs of prifoners only; prifoness for debt, and thofe committed by the police, being confined in feparate prifons. It were to be wifhed, that it had been built within the city, from which it is about half a mile diftant, as it woald in that cafe: have been in lefs danger of being forced from without, and the perfons in confinement refcued. But the city of New York is extending fo rapidly on that fide, that in a very few years it is probable the prifon will not be thus infulated: and even now it is not at fo great a diftance but affiftance may be eafily got when neceffary.

The internal government of this prifon will be conducted, as at Philadelphia, under infpectors, principally Quakers. One of thofe, Thomas Eddy, whofe philanthropy, virtuc, and zeal, merit equally the efteem
of the public, will render this inftitution in no refpect inferior to that of Pennfylvania. : He is one of the moft excellent of men, his firt with being to do good to others. In giving him this praife, I do not mean to detract from the merit of his coadjutors, who, he aplures me, are animated with the fame fentiments as himfelf; but, as I happen not to be acquainted with them, I cannot fpeak from my own knowledge.

The convicts are at prefent confined in the ordinary prifon, and are wall fuperintended: four or five of them are in the fame apartment; but they are not made to work, the place not permitting it. In the fame range of buildings where the convicts are kept, is the haufe of correction, for women confined by order of the police. It is the old fy?tem of the Salpetriere at Paris, in all its imperfections. I could not fee, withour horror, itwo or three gipls, twelve years of age, arrefted as public proftitutes; and one of them was therefor the fecond time. The vices of large cities are every where alike.

## THE COUNTRY ABOUT NEW YORK.

The ifland of New York being the only place round the city that can be reached without croffing water, the ground there has rifen to an enormous price. In this place the moft, opulent inhabitants of New York have their country feats. Among thefe, that of Mr. Oxive is moft diftinguifhed for its fimplicity and tafte, and for its pleafuregrounds, planted with all the European trees, reared with an attention -very uncommon in America, and which is fully recompenfed by its fuccefs. Mr. Olive's houfe is ftill more remarkable forthe truly patriarchal and hofpitable life he there leads. He paffes at athis villa all the time he. can fpare from his bufinefs as a merchant, and has the happinefs to be, with one of the moft accomplifhed of wives, furrounded by a charming family. He is of the firf rank among thofe Frenchmen whom no private intereft could induce to make, them forget that of their country. The Americans allow, that this difpofition is more commonfamong the Erench, than among any other people. ...Vol. II.

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The foil is in general bad in the ifland of New York; it fells howeves higher than any of the grounds in the environs of Philadelphia.
' 'The land in Long-lland, which is the dearer in proportion to its vicinity to New York, is of a very inferior quality. In other refpects, however, that ifland is extremely agreeable. The land, although very iadifferent, is well cultivated, the market of New York furnifhing a certain and profitable vent for their produce. Yet towards the middle of the ifland there is a good deal of ground; of a light and dry fand, that has been hitherto confidered as unfit for cultivation. Although I went through the whole of this ifland, I do not confider it fufficiently interefting to enter into any details refpecting it, fuch as I have given of my other journies. In a fpace of four hundred miles fquare, Long-Ifland contains, according to an enumeration made in 1790 , thirty-eight thoufand two hundred and nineteen inhabitants; including four thoufand eight hundred and thirty-nine flaves.

## THE MANNERS OF NEW YORK, AND NOTICES OF PERSONS INCIDENT TO THE SUBJECT.

Every thing is ftill dearer at New York than at Philadelphia: the fhops are not fo well fupplied, and the fhopkeepers not fo civil and obliging:

The manners are the fame at New York as in the other large towns in America, throughout all the different claffes of fociety. In point of hofpitality, the inhabitants hold a middle degree between thofe of Philadelphia and thofe of Bofton.

Their political opinions were more favourable to England two years ago than they are now; and it is at prefent doubtful whether Mr. Jay, who owes his election as governor of the fate to that difpofition, will be re-elected the enfuing year.

- I had great pleafure in again meeting here Mr. Hamilton, who, as I have already mentioned, is one of the moft interefting charaeters in America: he unites, to an enlarged underftanding, a great degree of courage
and firmnefs, with mild and extremely agrecable manners. It is gencrally thought, and apparently with fome foundation, that he ftrongly influenced, and even directed the conduct of General Wafhington in the laft years of his prefidency. Mr. Hamilton is, more than any other of the federalift party, expofed to the ill-will of the oppofite party: he is a very eminent Barrifter at. New York; and his profeffional conduct, is highly liberal, Born without a fortune, he quitted the office of fecretary. of the treafury without a fortune, when the circumftanes of the confolidation of the public debt, the extenfive fales of land, \&c. gave him immenfe opportunities of becoming rich, without the ritk of public cenfure, if he had chofen to profit by them; but a difintereftednefs in pecuniary matters, every where rare, but: particularly fo in America, is a univerfally allowed trait in Mr. Hamilton's character; and I have been informed, by his clients, that their only conteft with him is refpecting the fmallnefs of the fees he requires.

Colonel Burr, who is alfo one of the moft diftinguifhed characters in the United States, for the extent; precifion, and clearnefs of his judgment, for his acquired knowledge; :and for the delicacy and generofity of his fentiments, and whofe friendmip I have enjoyed for thefe two years, made me acquainted with the aged General Clinton, formerly governot of the ftate of New York, who is now as ardent in his love of liberty as he was at the age of thirty'; and as he has devoted himfelf during the whole courfe of the revolution, and fince that period, to eftablifh and preferve the liberty of his country, he alfo has a number of enemies in the federalift party; but, from what I have feen, and from what I know of him, I confider him a man of the moft eftimable character,
Another inhabitant of New York, whom I frequently met during my laft ftay there, where my intention of returning foon to Europe induced me'to keep little company, is. Edmund Livingston, one of the moft enlightened and eloquent members of the oppofition party in congreff. Whei the American politics; coming round towards England, reftrained public expreffions of attachment to the unfortunate Fafayette, wham - they knew in fact more as the prifoner of George the Third, and under
the influence of that mondirch, than that of the Emperor, and prevented any attempts being made to loofen his chains: Edward Livingfton more than once railed his voice in corgrefs, to engage them to take proper fteps towards the deliverance of that unfortunate but eftimable character, and tó call the honourable attention of congrefs towards his fon. Al tholigh Edward Livingfion is too young to have ferved with Lafayette in Arrerica, and could have no particulat tis to him, he faw in his caufe that of the friends of liberty; that of Americas and he has fupported it with warrith. He has always been feconded by a number of his colletigues, and often by the majority; he would have been fo by the whole, in any other ftate of political difpofitions.

1 fhall be pardoned for adding the mame of Koscosose to the dift which I delight in commemorating. There is no heart:friendly to liberty, or an admirer of virtue and talent, in whom the name of Kofciofko does not excite fentiments of intereft and refpect. The purity and liberality of his intentions, the boldnefs of his undertakings, the able manner in which he condacted them, and the misfortunes and atrocious eaptivity which have been their confequence, are too well khown to require repetition. It is alfo well known, that Paul the Firft fignalifed the commencement of his reign by the enfargement of this refpectable fufferes, Whofe imprifonment and barbarous treatment made every generous mind condemn Catharine, if the whole life of that infamous woman, blackened with crimes and viecs, could be fulhed by an additional crime. In "America, where he ferved with diftinction in the war of the revolution, thas Kofciofko come to feek an afylum. He lodged, when I faw him; at the houfe of the brave General Gates, in whofe army'he was employed at the memofable affair of Saratoga. The confequences of his wounds, Which ftill prevent him from the free ufe of onc of his logs and bisirigor ous' confiniemert, have impaired his health, but it now begins, to be re--eftabliffied. Simple and modeft, he even fheds tears of gigatitude, and heetms aftoniified at the homage he receivcs. He foes in every man who Ls'the friend of tiberfy and of man, albrother. His countenanee, fpafk"hey with fite, difcoters a roul which no citcumitancés can yender dependent,
pendent, and expreffes the language of his heart, Shall I never then fight more for my country? He fpeaks little, particularly on the misfortunes of his country, although the thought of thefe occupy his whole foul. In a word; elevation of fentiment, grandeur, fweetnefs, force, goodnefs, all that commands refpect and homage, appear to me to be concentrated in this celebrated and interefting victim of misfortune and defpotifm. I have met few men whofe appearance fo much excited in me that effect.

His young friend Niemeewicz, who was wounded in the fame battle with Kofciofko, and, like him, was imprifoned in the dungeome of Catherine, has followed him to America, and devotes to him the fondeft attentions of friendRaip. Niemcewicz is, from his noble fentiments, the agreeablenefs of his manners, and the extent of his knowledge, a perfon partioularly interefting. He is faid to hold the firf rank among the poets of his country.

After having feen both thefe great men as often as I.could, I left them, with a fincere wifh for the happinefs of their country, which was xeturned with an equal wifh on their part in behalf of mine.
generar observations on the united states.

HAVING given a ketch of the conftitutions and principal laws of the union, I have now to fenk of the federal government, which exercifes a fovereign power over the whole, and forms the bond which unites them together.

The political character of the times gives a degree of importance to this part of my work that belongs to no other; were it not, indeed, abrolutely necelfiry to render the notions of my reader more diftinct and perfect refpecting the United States and their fevernl governments.

## STTUATION OF THE UNITED STATES PREVIOUS TO THE YEAR 1787.

Barly in the American revolution, and in the midet of the dangers of that war it oceadioned, a congrets was held of deputics from each of the ftates, who, litting together in one chamber, formed the government of the union. The only bemd which connected the feveral itates, at this period, was the common canfe in which they were engaged ; and the general confidence was the fole authority of the congrefs. Hut fo imperious were the ciremmanees in which they acted, and fo perfeet the zeal of their conftituents, that the orders they iffined, many of which exceeded their authority, were promptly and ferupuleully obeyed. The congrefs thus frengthened with the public opinion accomplifhed many great objects ; it levied armies ; raifed extenfive loans; formed important alliances; maintained the war with vigour; and proclaimed the incependence of the country.

The articles of confederation which were not adopted till 1791, gave the congrefs a more extenfive authority; but one that was ftill very limited, and, in many refpects, incomplete. By thote articles it had authority to require of the different fates the moncy neceflary for the war, and the expences of the union ; but it was totally deftitute of all means of cocrcion on the fates, or even individuals, who thould refufe to beir their portion of the public burthens; and all regulations of commerce, however general, were left to the feveral ftates.

At the peace, zeal and confidence abated with the abfence of the dangers that gave them birth. The congrefs found the limits of its au thority too narrow ; it was deftitute even of power to execute its own laws; and was, on that account, unwilling to pafs many that were necefliary. The inadequacy of the government to its object was felt in every direction; the feveral fates neglected to iulfil engagements made by the congrefs, in the name of the whole, to pay debts contracted for the war; the paper of the congrefs was depreciated ; credit exifted no louger; and commerce languifhed. England laid heavy duties on the importation of the produce of the American ftates. . Some of the ftates, it is truc, impoled heavy duties on Englifh grods ; but that meafure was not general, and, in the condition of the country, the expedient was prejudicial to the flates by whom it was adopted.

It was in the midft of thefe and other calamities, and with a defign of applying a remedy to them, that the Convention of Sunapolis, and afterwards that of Philadelphia, were convoked.

This laft convention framed the conftitution which at this day exifts in the United States. Although it is already well known, I will here fet it down entire and in its own words. $\Lambda$ conftitution is a thing of which a perfect idea is not formed from a mere abftract ; and a complete idea of the American conftitution is necefliry to comprehend what I have to fay concerning the debates on this conftitution, and the oppofition it had to encounter.

## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, eftablifh juftice, infure domeftic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and fecure the bleffings of liberty to ourfelves and our poiterity, do ordain and cftablifh this conftitution for the United States of Anierica.

## Article I.

Section 1ft. All legiflative powers herein granted fhall be vefted in a congrefs of the United States, which fhall confift of a fenate and houre of reprefentatives.

Sect. 2d. The houfe of reprefentatives thall be compofed of members chofen every fecond year by the people of the feveral ftates; and the electors in each ftate fhall have the qualifications requifite for electors of the moft numerous branch of the ftate legiflature.

No perfon thall be a reprefentative who thall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been feven years a citizen of the United States; and who fhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that fate in which he fhall be chofen.

Reprefentatives and direct taxes thall be apportioned among the feveral fates which may be included within this union, according to their rcfpective numbers, which fhall be determined by adding to the whole number of free perfons, including thofe bound to fervice for a term of yoars, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other perfons. The actual enumeration fhall be made within threc years after the firft mecting of the congrefs of the United States, and within every fubfequent term of ten years, in fuch a manner as they fhall by law direct. The number of reprefentatives hall not exceed one for every thirty thoufand, but each fate fhall have at leaft one reprefentative ; and until fuch enuimeration fhall be made, the ftate of New Hampfhire Thall be entitled to choofe three, Maffachufetts cight, Rhode Ifland and Providence Planta-
tions one; Connecticut five, Ncw York fix, New Jerfey four, Pennfylvania cight, Delaware one, Maryland fix, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Gcorgia three.

When vacancies happen in the reprefentation of any ftate, the executive authority thereof hall ifluc writs of election to fill fuch vacancies. The houfe of reprefentatives fhall choofe their fpeaker and other officers, and fhall have the fole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3d. The fenate of the United States fhall be compofed of two renators from each ftate, chofen by the legiflature thereof, for fix years; and each fenator fhall have one vote.

Immediately after they fhall be affembled, in confequence of the firft election, they fhall be divided as equally as may be into threc claffes. The feats of the fenators of the firft clafs fhall be vacated at the expiration of the fecond year; of the fecond clafs at the expiration of the fourth year; ; and of the third clafs at the expiration of the fixth year ; fo that one-third may be chofen in every fecond year; and if vacancies happen by refignation, or otherwife, during the recefs of the legiflature of any ftate, the exccutive power thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legiflature, which fhall then fill up fuch vacancies.

No perfon fiall be a fenator who fhall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States; and who fhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the ftate for which he fhall be chofen.

The vice-prefident of the United States Shall be prefident of the femate; but fhall have no vote, unlefs they be equally divided.

The fenate fhall choofe their other officers, and alfo a prefident, pro tempore, in the abfence of the vice-prefident, or when he fhall exercife the office of prefident of the United States.

The fenate fhall have the fole power to try all impeachments. When fitting for that purpofe, they fhall be on oath or affirmation. When the prefident of the United States is tried, the chief juftice fhall prefide; Vol. II. 30 and
and no perfon flall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members prefent.

Judgment, in cafes of impeachment, fhall not extend further than to a removal from office, and a difqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, truft, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted fhall be neverthelefs fubject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punifhment, according to law.

Sect. 4th. The times, places, and manner of holding election for fenators and reprefentatives, fhall be preferibed in each ftate by the legiflature thereof; but the congrefs may at any time by law, make or alter fuch regulations, except as to the place of choofing fenators.

The congrefs thall affemble at leaft once every year, and fuch meetings fhall be on the firft Monday of December, unlefs they fhall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5th. Each houfe fhall be the judge of the clections, returns, and qualifications for its own members, and a majority of each fhall conftitute a quorum to do bufinefs; but a fmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of abfent members, in fuch a manner, and under fuch penalties as each houfe may provide.

Each houfe may determine the rules of its proceedings, punifh its members for diforderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each houfe fhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publifh the fame, excepting fuch parts as in their judgment may require fecrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of cither houfe, on any queftion, fhall, at the defire of onc-fifth of thofe prefent, be entered on the journal.

Neither houfe, during the feffion of congrefs, fhall, without the confent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houres fhall be fitting.
$S c C 7$. 6th. The fenators and reprefentatives fhall receive a compenfa-
tion for their fervices, to be afcertained by law, and paid out of the treafury of the. United States. They mall, in all cafes, except treafon; felony, and the breach of peace, be privileged from arreft during their attendance at the feffion of their refpective houfes, and in going to and returning from the fame; and for any fpeech or debate' in either houfe, they fhall not be queltioned in any othe: place.
. No fenator or reprefentative fiall, during the time for which he was elected; be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which fhall have been created, or the emoluments whicreof fhall have been encreafed during fuch time; and no perfon holding any office under the United States nall be a member of either houfe during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7 th. All bills for raifing revenue fhall originate in the houfe of reprefentatives; biut the fenate may propofe or concur with amendments, as on any,other bills.

Every bill which fhall have paffed in the houfe of reprefentatives, and the fenate, fhall; before it becomes a law, be prefented to the prefident of the United States; and if he approve, he fhall fign it, but if not he fhall return it, with his objections, to that houfe in which it originated, who fhall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconfider it. If, after fuch re-confideration, two-thirds of that houfe Thall agree to pafs the bill, it fhall be fent, together with the objections, to the other houfe, by which it Thall alfo be re-confidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that houfe, it hhall become a law. But in all fuch cafes the votes of both houfes fhall be determined by ycas and nays, and the names of the perfons voting for and againft the bill fhall be entered on the journal of each houfe refpectively.: If any bill fhall not be retirned by the prefident within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it fhall have been prefented to him, the fame fhall be a law, in like manner as if he had figned it, unlefs the congrefs, by their adjournments, prevent its return; in which cafe it fhall not be a law.

Every order, refolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the fenate and houfe of reprefentatives, may be neceffary, except on a queftion $3 \mathrm{O}_{2}$ of
of adjournment, Mall be offered to the prefident of the United States; and before the fame fhall take effect, fhall be approved by him, or, being difapproved by him, fhall be repaffed by two-thirds of the fenate and houfe of reprefentatives, according to the rules and limitations prefcribed in the cafe of a bill.

Sect. 8th. The congrefs fhall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, impofts, and excifes; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and the general welfare of the United States; but all duties, impoits, and excifes, fhall be unitorm throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the feverab ftates, and with the Indian tribes;

To cftablinh the uniform rule of naturalization, and unititorm laws on the fubject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the ftandard of weights and meafures;

To provide for the punifhment of counterfeiting the fecurities and current coin of the United States;
To eftablifh poft offices and poft roads;
To promote the progrefs of fciences and ufeful arts, by fecuxing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclufive right to their refpective writings and difcoveries;

To conftitute tribunals inferior to the fupreme court;
To define and punifh piracies and felonics committed on the high feas, qud offences committed againft the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque, and reprifal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raife and fupport armies; but no: appropriation of money for that ufe fhall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain:a navy;
To make rulcs for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for the calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, fupprefs infurrections, and repel invafions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and difciplining the militia; and for governing fuch part of them as may be employed in the fervice of: the United States, referving to the ftates refpectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the difcipline preferibed by congrefs;

To exercife exclufive legiflation in all cafes whatfoever, over fuch diftrict, not exceeding ten miles fquare, as may by ceffion of particular ftates, and the acceptance of congrefs, become the feat of government of the United States; and to excreife like authority over all phaces purchafed by the' confent of the leginlature of the fate in which the fame fball be, for the ercetion of forts, magazines, arfenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings : and to make all laws which Thall be neceffiry to carry into exeention the foregoing powers, and all other powers vefted by this conftitution in the government of the United States, or in any department thereof.
'Sect. gth. The migration or importation of fuch perfons, as any of the' States now exifting fhall think proper to adinit, fhall not be prohibited by the 'eongrefs prior to the 'year 1808 ; 'But' a tix or duty may be impofed on fuch importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each perfon.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus fhall not be fufpended, unlefs in cafes of rebellion or invafion, or when the public fafety may require it.
No bill of attainder or ex prof faido law hatl be paffed.
No capitation or other direct tax fhall be laid, unlefs in proportion to the cenfus or enumeration herein before directed to be taken. ........ No' tax or dity fhall be laid on iarticles exported from any fate:--No preference fhall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one ftate over thofe of another; nor mall veffels bound to or from one flate, be obliged to enter, clear, on pay duties in atrother.

No money fhall be drawn from the treafury, but it confequence of appropriations made by lawe; and a regular ftatement and account of the receipts
receipts and expenditures of all public money fhall be publimed from time to time.

No title of nobility fhall be granted by the United States; and no perfon holding any office of profit or truft under them fhall, without the confent of congrefs, accept of any prefent, cmolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or forcign ftate.

Sect. 10th. No ftate fhall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprifal ; coin moncy; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and filver coin a tender in payment of debts; pafs any bill of attainder, ew poff facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.
No ftate fhall, without the confent of congrefs, lay any imports or dutics on imports or exports, except what may be abfolutely neceffary for executing its infpection laws; and the net produce of all duties and impoits, laid by any ftate on imports or exports, fhall be for the ufe of the treafury of the United States; and all fuch laws Mall be fubject to the revifion and controul of the congrefs.-No ftate Mall; without the confent of congrefs, lay duty on tonnage ${ }_{\text {d }}$ keep troops, or fhips of war, in time of peace; enter into any engagement or compact with another ftate, or with a forcign power, or engage in war, unlefs actually invaded, or in fuch imminent danger as will not admit delay.

Sect. 1ft. The executive power fhall be vefted in a prefident of the United States of America: he fhall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together, with the vice-prefident chofen for the fame term, be clected as follows.
Each ftate fhall appoint, in fuch manner as the legiflature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of fenators and reprefentatives to which the ftate may be intitled in the congrels: but no. fenator or reprefentative, or perfon holding an office, of truft or profit under the United States, fhall be appointed elector.
The clectors ,hall meet in their refpective fataes, and vote by ballot for
two perfons, of whom one at leaft flall not be an inhabitant of the fame fate with themfelves. And they fhall make a lift of all perfons voted for, and the number of votes for each; which lift they fhall fign, certify, and tranfmit, fealed, to the feat of government of the United States, directed to the prefident of the Senate. The prefident of the fenate fhall, in the prefence of the fenate and houfe of reprefentatives, open all the certificates, and the votes fhall then be counted.

The perfon having the greateft number of votes fhall be the prefident, if fuch a number be a majority of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have fuch majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the houfe of reprefentatives fhall immediately choofe, by ballot, one of them for prefident; and if no perfon have a majority then from the five higheft on the lift, the faid houfe fhall, in the like manner, choofe the prefident. But in choofing the prefident the votes fhall be taken by ftates, the reprefentations from each ftate having one vote; a quorum for this purpofe fhall confift of a member or members from two thirds of the ftates, and a majority of all the ftates fhall be neceffary to a choice. In every cafe, after the choice of the prefident, the perfon having the greateft number of votes of the electors fhall be the vice-prefident. But if there fhould remain two or more who have equal votes, the fenate fhall choofe from them, by ballot, the vice-prefident.

The congrefs may determine the time of choofing the electors, and the day on which they fhall give their votes; which day fhall be the fame throughout the United States.

No perfon except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this conftitution, fhall be eligible to the office of prefident; neither fhall any perfon be cligible to that office who thall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a refident within the United. States.
"In cafe of the removal of the prefident from office, or of his death, refignation, or inability to difcharge the powers and duties of the faid office, the fame fhall devolve on the vicc-prefident, and the congrefs may by law provide for the care of removal, death, refignation, or inability,
both of the prefident and vice-prefident, declaring what officer thall then act as prefident, and fuch officer fhall act accordingly, until the difability be removed, or a prefident thall be eleeted.

The prefident fhall, at fated times, reccive for his fervices, a compenfation, which flall neither be increafed or diminifhed during that period for which he fhall have been elected, and he flall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he fhall take the following oath or affirmation :
"I do folemnly fwear, or affirm, that I will faithfully exccute the office of prefident of the United States, and will, to the beft of my ability, preferve, protect, and defend the conftitution of the United States."
Sect. 2d. The prefident fhall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the feveral ftates; when called into the actual fervice of the United States, he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any fubject relating to the dutics of their refpective offices, and he fhall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences againft the United States, except in cafes of impeachment.

He fhail have power, by and with the advice and confent of the fenate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the fenators prefent concur ; and he fhall nominate, and by and with the advice and confent of the fenate fhall appoint ambaffadors, other public minifters, and confuls, judges of the fupreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whofe appointments are not herein otherwife provided for, and which thall be eftablifhed by law. But the congrefsimay, by law; veft the appointment of fuch imerior officers, as they think proper, in the prefident alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of the departments.

The prefident thall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recefs of the fenate, by granting commiffions which thall expire at the end of their next feffion.

Sect. 3d. He fhall, from time to time, give to the congrefs informa-
tion
tion of the fate of the union, and, recommend to their confideration fuch meafures as lie fhall judge neceflary and expedient ; he may, on extraordinary occafions, convene both houles, or cither of them, and in cafe of difagreement between them, with refpect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to fuch time as he fhall think proper; he Thall receive ambaffadors, and other public minifters; he thall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and fhall commiffion all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4th. The prefident, vice-prefident, and all civil officers of the United States, fhall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treafon, bribery, or other high crimes and mifdemeanors.

## Article III.

Secf. 1ft. The judicial power of the United States fhall be vefted in one fupreme court, and in fuch inferior courts as, the congrefs may, from time to time, ordain and eftablinh. The judges, both of the fupreme and inferior courts, fhall hold their offices during good behaviour, and Shah, at ftated times, receive for their fervices, a compenfation, uwhich thall not be diminifhed during their continuance in office.

- . Sect. 2d. The judicial power fhall extend to all cafes in law and equity, arifing under this conftitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which mall be made, under their authority; to all cafes affecting ambaffadors, other public minifters' and confuls; to all cafcs of admiralty and maritime jurifdiction; to difputes to which the United States fhall be a party; to difputes between two or more ftates ; between a ftate and citizens of another ftate; between citizens of the fame ftate claiming lands under grants of different ftates; and between a ftate or the citizens thereof and foreign ftates, citizens or fubjects.

In all cafes affecting ambaffadors, other public minifters, and confuls, and thofe in which a ftate fhall be party, the fupreme court thall have original jurifdiction. In all the other cafes before mentioned the fupreme court fhall hare appellate jurifdiction, both as to law and fact,

[^10]with fuch exceptions, and under fuch regulations as the congrefs fhalt make.

The trials of all crimes, except in cafes of impeachment, fhall be by jury; and fuch trials thall be held in the ftate where the faid crimes. fhals have been: committed; but when not committed within any of the United States, the trials fhall be at fuch place or places as the congrefs may by làw have directed.

SecZ. 3d. Treafon againft the United States fhall confift only in levying war againtt them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No perion fhall be convicted of treafon, unlefs on the teftimony of two witneffes to the fame overt act, or on confeffion in open court.

The congrefs fiall have power to declare the punifhment of treafon, but no attainder of treafon fhall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of. the perfon attainted.

## Article IV.

Sect: 1ft. Full faith and credit thall be given in each ftate to the public acts, records, and judiciali proceedings of every other fate. And the congrefs may by general' laws prefcribe the mariner in which fuch acts, records, and proceedings thall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Seff. 2d. The citizens of each ftate fhall be entitled to. all privileges and immunities of citizens in each of the feveral ftates.

A perfon charged in any. fate with treafon, feloniy, or other crime, who thall flee from: juftice; and be found in anether ftate, fhall, on demand of the executive authority of the ftate from which he has fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the ftate having jurifdiction of the crime.

No perfon keld to fervice or labour in one fate, under the laws thereof, efcaping into another, Thall, in confequence of any law or regulation therein, be difeharged from fuch fervice or labour, but thall be defivered up on claim of the party to whom fuch fervice or labour may bedue:
ir. Sect. 3d. New ftates may be admitted by the congrefs into this union, but no new fate fhall be formed or erected within the jurifdiction of any other ftate; nor any ftate be formed by the junction of two or more ftates, or parts of ftates, without the confent of the legillatures of the ftates concerned, as well as of the congrels.

The congrefs fhall have power to difpofe of and make all needful rules and regulations refpecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this conftitution flall be fo conAtrued as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular ftate.

Sect. 4th. The United States Thall guarantec to every ftate in this union a republican form of government, and thall protect each of them againft invafion; and on application of the legiflature, or of the executive power, when the legiflature cannot be convened, againft domeftic violence.

## Article V.

The congrefs, whenever two-thirds of both houfes fhall deem it neceffary, thall propofe amendments to this conftitution, or, on the application of the legiflatures of two-thirds of the feveral ftates, fhall call a convention for propofing amendments, which in either cafe fhall be valid to all intents and purpofes, as part of this conftitution, when ratificd by the legiflatums of three-fourths of the reveral ftates, or by conventions of threefourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be propofed by the congrefe : provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808, fhall in any manner affeet the firt and fourth claufes in the ninth fection of the firf article; and that no ftate, without is confent, thall be deprived of its equal fuffrage in the fenate.

## Articer VI.

All debts contracted, and ongagements entered into, before the adoption of this conftitution, Mall be as Valid againft the United States under this conftitution, as under the confederation.

- This conftitution, and the laws of the United States, which .halt, be made in purfuance thereof; and all treaties madr. or which Thall be made, under the authority of the United States, Thall be the fupreme law of the land; and the judges in every fate fhall be:bound thereby, any thing in the conftitution or laws of any ftate to the contrary notwithftanding.

The fenators and reprefentatives before mentioned, and the members of the feveral ftate legiflatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the feveral ftates, Thall be bound by oath or affirmation to fupport this conftitution; but no religious teft fhall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public truft under the United States.

## Article V.II.

The ratification of the convention of nine ftates fhall be fufficient for the eftablifhment of this conftitution, between the ftates fo ratifying the fame.

Done in the convention; by the unanimous confent of the ftates prefent, the 1.7 th day of September, in the year of our Lord. 1787. and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witnefs whereof, we have hereunto fubferibed our names.

George.Washingron, prefident; and deputy of Virginia. Deputies of New Hamp/kire.

John Langdon.
Nicolas Gilman.
Maflachufetts.
Conmesticut:

Now York. Alexander Hamilton.
Now. Jerfey. $\quad \therefore$ William Livingfton.
David Brearly.
William Paterfon.
Jonathan Dayton.


STATE Of parties at tire time of proposing the new constitu'ion to the convention at philadelpiria. -DEbATES IN THE CONVENTION.

The conftitution did not pafs without warm debates; but as the ftruggle was occafioned as much by the views and paffions of the different parties that agitated America, as by the advantages or defects of the conftitution itfelf, I think it right; before I fpeak of thefe debates, to fay a word of the ftate of parties at that period.

Although there was a perfect accord among the friends of the revolution during the war, many of the Americans, and efpecially of the inhabitants of the towns, were not of that number. Many who oppofed the ftamp-act, expreffed lefs repugnance to the tea-act. There were many even of thofe who concurred in the oppofition to that laft act, who wholly difapproved of the meafures of defence for which America prepared on the arrival of the troops from England. Finally, there werc opponents, both in and out of congrefs, to the.declaration of independence, that great and decifive meafure, which alone formed the fafety of the United States, by placing them in the neceffity of conquering, or giving up every thing for which they contended. Many of the opponents of independence threw themfelves, one after another, into the arms of the Torics, who, under the influence of England, were exerting all their powers to defeat the revolution. Others, although they could not oppofe the will of the majority of the country, gave it a very lukewarm fupport; and thafe latter, who called themfelves the moderate party, were viewed with equal diffatisfaction and miftruft by each of the other two.

When the revolution was effected, its partifans, without difficulty, were reconciled to the moderate party, whom the fuccefs of the revolution had already brought over to them; and the Tories were for fome years the only objects of the hatred of the reconciled parties.

Succefs begets clemency in a nation, as well as among individuals, and confequently
confequently a difdain of the oppofition of their enemies, which indecd is a fecond and not a mean triumph to the conquerors. The Tories were in time viewed with lefs diflike. In fome inftances their confifcated eftates were reftored to them; in others, they were permitted to enter on their eftates, on repaying the purchafe-money to the prefent poffeffors, which in general was fmall : thofe who were banifhed were fuffered to return to their country, and all thefe took the oath to maintain independence; and thenceforth the diffentions of the revolution feemed to be. for ever healed.

The converfion, however, of many of thefe; was far from being fincere; and, if among the converts fome have freadily maintained the independence of the Uuited States, they certainly were not the majority:

Peace was no fooner concluded, than the United States fell into the greateft diftrefs. The debts due from the merchants to England, the payment of which had been prohibited by the congrefs during the war, were now impatiently demanded. The American merchants were almoft univerfally fued, and the remnant of their effeets feized, by the agents of Englinh houfes. To relieve their difftrefs, they proceeded againft the retailers, who had been unable to pay them during the war, and who, at this time, had as little power of futisfying their demands: The greater part of the merchants were ruined; and, being compelled to abandon their commercial concerns, they gave place to new adventurers, who were chiefly Englinh, and moft of them agents of the Englim creditors. So widely did this ruin extend; that at this day there are not. among the American merchants one in fifty who was engaged in commerce, even fo lately as the year 1783.

The feveral ftates had themfelves contracted debts for the war: Some af thefe, willing to fund their debts, impofed taxes for the purpofe, which were fo far beyond the means of the inhabitants that they could not be levied without extreme rigour: merchandife, eattle,-in fine, all kinds of effects, were almof univerfally, fcized; while very fmall and ineffectual levies were obtnined. The extremities to which government pro-
ceeded in thefe cafes, occafioned general difcontents; and were the cause of infurrections in Maflichufetts; New. Hampfhire, and Rhodr-Liland.

The paper money, both of the Union and the feveral ftates, was depreciated to the loweft point, and inundated America. The embarafiments of commerce, and in fome cafes its utter ruin, the natural confequence of this fate of things; the inability of the laws to enforce the taxes of the different ftates, and even thofe of the congrefs; a fpirit of jcaloufy and rivalry among the feveral ftates; the incoherency of their fereral commercial regulations, and its deplorable confequences; the inadequacy of the congrefs to produce unanimity, or to apply any remedy to thefe complicated evils-produced fomething little fiort of anarchy in the United States. The partifans of the mother country, and that country itfelf, now made themfelves certain that this new born nation could not cxitt without England, and would foon be compelled to return to its former condition.

The difcontent was univerfal. The friends of freedom were alarmod. They faw at once, that the drawing clofer the ties of the Union, and the extenfion of the powers of the federal government; were the only things that could preferve the independence of the United States.

Such were the dangers which gave rife to the convention of Annapolis. No more than five ftates fent delegates to this affembly; and thefe had powers only to frame a general fyftem for the commerce of the Union, which, by advancing the interefts of the whole, fhould maintain a good undertanding among the feveral fates. The delegates, perceiving how far they fell hort of a gencral reprefentation of the Union, and the inadequacy of their own powers to effect any important change, diffolved the convention, after drawing up an addrefs to all the ftates, in which they urged the neceflity of each of them fending deputies to a new cons vention, with full powers to deliberate on the general fituation of the Union, and to devife means to add folidity and force to the prefent conftitution, indifpenfable as that was to the reftoration of their affairs They concluded, by propofing the affembling of that convention in the following
foll
following May; and they diffatched copies of the addrefs to the congrefs, and the executive branches of the feveral ftates.
${ }_{21}$ The invitation of the delegates of Annapolis was accepted by every one of the ftates, but that of Rhode-liand; and was the parent of that great and memorable convention held at Yhiladelphia in 1787, whence fprang the prefent conftitution of the United States.

But the defigns of the different ftates, in deputing members to the convention, and the opinions of the delegates themfelves, were far from being of one kind. Even the feveral friends of liberty were not unanimous in their plans. Few of the ftates gave their deputies power to deliberate on a new conftitution; they were all willing to give efficacy to the conftitution in exiftence, and to make a code of regulations for the general commerce; but few wifhed to advance further. The enlightened men of the time faw, that a confederation haftily made, in the moment of a revolution, and in the midft of the imminent dangers and imperious wants of the war, was not fuch a form of government as was neceffary for the durable profperity of the Union. Each of them ftrongly felt the neceflity of a new conftitution, but were far from being agreed as to the parts of which it was to be compofed.

It was to be expected, that the Englifh conftitution would find partifans among the members of ftates that were fo lately Englifh colonies; that conftitution was familiar to them; they had long been conducted by its principles; it was the moft free form of government at that time known, and had been juftly ranked above all others; the vices of the Englifh government were independent of its conftitution; and the abufes which had crept into the conftitution might with facility be feparated, in its adoption, from its better principles-every trial of a new fyftem was dangerous to a country; the advantages of the Englifh conftitution were proved by experience; England had reached the higheft degree of profperity under its aufpices-fuch reafonings as thefe were fufficiently powerful to account for the conduet of thofe who propofed to adopt the Englifh conftitution in the United States, or to frame one approaching it as near as poffible, without feeking to difgrace them with motives of perVol. II.
fonal intereft and ambition. On the other hand, that feheme cquld not fail to find many opponents, precifely becaufe it was of Englifh extraction. A people who had fo recently bent their whole force to throw off their dependence on the crown of England, could fcarcely be fuppofed to look for the fecurity of their liberty, and the continuance of their inde. pendence, in a conftitution from which they had derived so many mif? fortunes. That conftitution, in whatever manner it might be modified, appeared to them to affect the equality of ranks exifting among al the inhabitants of the ftate, to which were ftrongly attached that immenfe number that had nothing to expect from the deftruction of cquality, Whe public fentiments were at that time almoft univerfally republican; and thic Englifh conftitution would plant fecds of ariftocracy, that it was feared would grow up to the extirpation of thofe of liberty. The Engligh conftitution might be fuitable to a people grown old, powerful, and wealthy, and be very unfit for a people in a ftate of infant weaknefs. : In a word, the fervility of imitating the Englifh conftitution, feemed to be a ftep towards the old fubjugation to England; and the difpofition of the United States was greatly averfe to fuch a difgrace. Thefe xeafoninga raifed opponents to the adoption of the Englifh conftitution, even among thofe who acknowledged the neceffity of a change; and this, properly fpeaking, is the cra of the origin of parties in the United States.
Such were the difpofitions of the two parties, when the twelve delegates arrived at Philadelphia-Rhode-Mand not having fent any to the convention: That affembly foon fplit into two parties-one defizous of eftabliming a form of government as monarchical as pelible; in a word; on a bafis, very different from that of the confederation;-the other determinied to take the confederation for their ground-work, clearing it from the vices frointed out by experience, and ftrengthening it on the fide of its power neverthelefs, in a manner confiftent with the rights of the different itates, and on principles perfectly republican.

It is afferte that fome of the leaders of the firft party had formed the project amonarchy, on the exact plan of that of England, on the throne $s i$ which was ta be placed the Bifhop of Ofnaburg, now Duke of

York; and that on thefe terms the Englifi government had promifed the ceffion of Canada to the United States, and the gift of feveral veffels of the line and frigates. According to this plan a perpetual offenfive and defenfive treaty was to be made with England. There is no appearance, however, that fuch a project was ever entertained. Letters, in which it was fketched out, were indeed circulated through different parts of the United States previous to the mecting of the convention; feveral perfons, whofe veracity I cannot difpute, have aflured me that they have feen fuch letters; but in truth they might be circulated by the artifice of the republican party, to prejudice the people, by prefenting this extreme to their confideration, againft any attempt of their opponents to deftroy the ground-work of the federal government.

Whatever were the cafe, carly in the fittings of the convention a plan was prefented, which propofed the cftablifhment of a prefident for life, and fenators for life, and exprefied a defire to make both one and the other of thefe functions hereditary, and to fubject the laws of the refpective ftates to the revifion of the general government. But this plan met with no fuppont; and a committec was appointed, who laid the bafis on which the prefent conftitution ftands.

The republican principle prevailed among the greater number of the deputies, and was even prevalent throughout the whole ftates; but the delegates of the more powerful ftates werc defirous of giving thofe ftates more influence in the government they were framing than to the weaker; and a party more enlightened and more juft in their views, were equally determined to preferve the equality which all the ftates had in the originat confederation. The former of thefe two partics, in moft difputes, ranged themfelves on the fide of the committec that framed the conftitution, from whom they hoped to gain better terms than from the purely republican party. The inequality in the general reprefentation, founded on the bafis of the population of the ftates, was one of the advantages theyrgained: by their policy;; but it was not even without long and violent debates-Another was; the right given to Virginia, and the fouthern tiates, to reckon in the propulation which formed the ratio of delegates
of each ftate, three-fifths of the flaves-a conceffion that cxhibited a deplorable departure from the principles of a frec people; it was a conceffion that gave to fome ftates a degree of power and-influence over theathers, in proportion as the former violated, by the maintenance of flavery in their own fates, the very principles of the Union; it was a conceffion which encouraged and encreafed the growth of flavery, by the natural operation of the political interefts of the ftates where that injuftice ftill exifts ; and in a word, a conceffion which was wholly abfurd, becaufe it gives the privileges of freemen, in the election of the general government, to perfons who are regarded by the laws of the ftate in which they refide as part of the ftock of the land, and are fold with other ftock by its proprictors.

The delegates of the great fates did not, howeyer, obtain all they demanded. The powers of the feveral ftates were not reftricted in the degree they defired; the title of national conflitution, which they propofed to be given to the new frame of government, was rejected, and that of federal couffitution adopted; the inequality of the reprefentation in the houfe of reprefentatives was not gained by them, till they had agreed to the equality of reprefentation in the fenate.-The accommodation in this article between the two parties was effected by Benjamin Frankliin.

The deputies of the great fates propofed, that the houfe of reprefentatives fhould be chofen for three years, and that of the fenate for feven; and by the conftitution the former was reftricted to two years, and the latter to fix. They propofed that the prefident fhould be elected by the congrefs, and that the term of his continuing in office thould be feven years; the conftitution gave the power of chufing the prefident to the electors of the feveral ftates, and reftricted the term of his remaining in fiffice to four years.
Many, however, of the deputics of the powerful ftates, when the particular interefts of their conftituents were no longer concerned, voted with the party purcly republican, which indeed was confiftent with their gencral principles.

In this convention the votes were given by ftates; and when the delegates of a ftate differed in opinion, the majority was reckoned the vote of the ftatc.

Some members of the republican party, which was then called the federalifts, difgufted with their want of fuccefs, and convinced that their oppofition would not prevent the preponderance of the adverfe party ; belicving alfo that the conftitution would not receive the fanction of the ftates, when it hould be prefented for their aceeptance, withdrew from the convention-many even a fhort time after the commencement of its fittings. It is affirmed, that feveral new articles were introduced into the conftitution during the laft twelve days of the fitting of the convention, when almoft the whole of the republican party, thinking it finithed, had retired; and that even other articles, which had already pafied, were at the fame time modified. The obfeurity of fome of the articles has given rife to an opinion, that the intention of their authors was to acquire the power by this means of giving their own direction to the conftitution, without an open eftablifhment of their principles. It is to be noticed, that the fittings of the convention were never public; and to keep its debates fecret, in one of its firft fittings, a refolution pafied; that no member fhould hold any correfpondence with perfons out of doors, on the objects of their difcuffion, nor hould take notes of the debates, nor copics of their refolutions. This precaution was attributed to the fear of the ruling party, that its views would be oppofed by the majority of the flates.

To this day the journals of the convention have not been publifhed; and it is only to the notes of fome of its members, in defpight of its refolutions, that we are indebted for the account we have of the debates of that afiembly.

I cannot finih this article without gratify ing myfelf with the pleafure of giving my reader the truly difinterefted and patriotic fpeceh of Benjamin Franklin, in the debates on the queftion of the adoption of this conflitution by the convention.
" Sir,
"I am very ready to acknowledge that I dō not, at this moment, entirely approve of the conflitution now offered to us; but I am not the lefs ready to own that I do not feel myfelf fure of my continuing in my prefent fentiments. In the long career I have already run, I have more than once been compelled, by fubfequent reflection, to abandon opinions I had openly maintained, and which I thought well founded from the decp confideration I had given them. As I grow older, I am more and more difpofed to queftion my own judgment, and to pay refpect to that of others. There are fome men, as well as fome religious fects, who imagine, that reafon is entirely on their fide, and that their opponents plunge deeper into error, in proportion as they depart from their opinions. Struck with thefe examples, which are but too common, I accept of this conftitution, with all its faults, even fuppofing I am not miftaken in my opinion of its faults; for I am perfuaded that a general government is neceflary to our fafety, and that no form of government that is well adminiftered is incapable of producing the happinefs of the people; and 1 think there is reafon to be.ieve that this conftitution will be well admiftered for a number of years, and that it will not end; as too many other governments have done, in defpotifm, unlefs the American people fhall reach that degree of corruption in which at once, incapable of being dirccted by a free conftitution, and unworthy of its bleffings, defpotifm becomes neceffary to their exiftence. I therefore give my vote for this conftitution, both becaufe in the prefent circumftances of this nation I cannot hope to fee one more perfect, and becaufe I am not fure this is not as perfect as any it can have. I make a facrifice of the opinions I have expreffed of its defects to the public happinefs. I have never uttered my objections out of this houfe; here they had their birth, and here I wifh them for ever to be buried. If every one of us who have oppofed the conftitution, when we return to our conftituents, were to unfold the motives of our oppofition, and endeavour to gain partizans to. cur fide, perhaps we might prevent the unanimous adoption of the conftitution; but by this we flould only lofe the advantage which the ap-
pearance of unanimity will give us.with foreign nations; and indeed with our own people. The general good opinion of a nation, refpecting its government, is as neceffary as the wifdom and integrity of its adminiftration to the happinefs of its pcoplc. I truft, thercfore, both for our own fafety, as members of the community, and for the fake of our pofterity, that we fhall be of one mind in recommending this conftitution wherever our influence reaches, and that afterwards our whole tlioughts will be bent to its happy adminiftration. I cannot forbear to form the wifh that fuch of us as ftill entertain objections to this conftitution will follow my example, and doubt a littic of their infallibility, and fign this conftitutional act, that no queftion may be left of our unanimity."

Franklin had not only foftered principles the moft purely democratic, but had always openly declared for them. A fingle houfe of legiflature, and the executive part of the government extremely limited in its power with frequent elections of the perfons exercifing its functions, formed, in his opinion, the only defirable conftitution. The facrifice he made of the opinion of his whole life on the altar of his country; on this great occafion, certainly deferves our moft profound admiration; and his example is an incftimable leffon to the prefent times. Who will flatter himfelf that there is no miftake in the moft rooted of his opinions? Who will not hefitate to conclude, that even the experience of paft ages is infallible to prove the fitnefs of any of the old forms of government for the prefent age? Will not the prefent times, in like manaer, belong to the experience of pofterity? And the immenfe changes that have been wrought in focicty by the acknowledged vices of governments, a change in manners, the detection of long prevailing errors, the recent difcovery of a variety of truths, and the extenfion of knowledge in almoft all its directions, do thefe make the prefent time fo perfectly fimilar te the paft, that a reafonable man cannot hefitate to fay, that every propecition relative to forms of government that was once trae, continues ftill to be fo? Is it not fafer to fay with Franklin, that there is no conftitution, which, adminiftered by the governunent and obeycd by the people with mutua?
attachment to the public welfare, is not capable of iecuring to the people the only truc object of government? And is it not truc, that attachment to the public welfare is at once the duty of every citizen, and his own individual intereft?-Oh my country! may you lcarn this indubitable truth, in which alone will you find your fafety and happinefs!
debates in the conventions of tice several states, on the eubstion of tile adoption of tife constitution.
The reference of the conftitution to the feveral ftates, for their adoption or rejection, oceafioned fill greater debates than thofe of the convention at Philadelphia. The feveral ftates formed the tribunal of appeal on that great quertion. A majority of nine ftates were to decide it irrevocably. Each of the parties now directed all their cfforts to this point. Pamphlets poured from the prefs; the papers were filled with difcuffion ; "Public liberty is in danger if the conttitution is accepted"fuch was the language of the oppofition papers; while the papers on the other fide declared, that " the independence of the United States could be fecured only by its acceptance." The two opinions were refpectively fupported not only by argument, but alfo by the exaggerations and other artifices of party.

The greater number of the ftates went into an analyfis of the conftitution, in its provifions, its detail, and its confequences; but none of them in the fame degree as Pennfylvania, New York, Maffachufetts, and Virginia. The arguments of the oppofition in the feveral ftates were much the fame. The following were their principal objections:
ift. That the convention was affembled only to revife and correct the articles of the original confederation, and not to frame a new constitution.

2d. That the convention, had it been authorized to frame a new conftitution, had exceeded its powers, in declaring that the acceptance of the conftitution by nine of the flates fhould make it law, and that the acceptation was to be without amendment-that this declaration w?,, on the one hand, contrary to the rights of the people, who alone were to judge
of the form of the conftitution under which they were to live; and, on the other, to the rights of the feveral ftates, who, being independent of each other, could not be united in a political body by any deliberations but their own.

3d. That the conftitution ought to have been preceded by a declaration of rights ; the people of the feveral ftates being, as the conftitution ftood, no longer fecure of their own particular conftitutions, inafmuch as the laws of congrefs would in future bind all the fubjects of the union, and controul the laws of the feveral legiflatures.

4th. That the people of the union were not to be adequately reprefented in the congrefs; becaufe the conftitution, while it declared that the number of reprefentatives thould not exceed one for every thirty thoufand of the inhabitants, provided that, till the number of the inhabitants in the union fhould be afeertaired, the reprefentatives in congrefs fhould not exceed fixty-feven-whence it was to be feared, that the congrefs itfelf would not hereafter permit the number of its members to be increafed, necording to the neceflity of the occafion; and that, confequently, queitions of the higheft importance might be decided by eighteen voices, as thirty-four members prefent were declared to be fufficient to pafs any law.

5th. That the houfe of reprefentatives, being the only one in which the people were reprefented, ought to have the exclufive difpofal of the public purfe; and that the power given to the fenate of making amendments in moncy bills, was contrary to the intetefts and faftety of the peo-ple-and alfo that other power, of fixing the falaries of officers, which were to' be nominated by them', it: conjunction with the 'prefident.

6th. That no executive comncil being given to the prefident, as had been propofed, to confift of two members from the northern, two from the fouthern, and two from the midland fates, the eovirequence would be, to aflociate the fenate to the exccutive power in many of its functions; and thus the feparation of powers acknowledged to be un effential condition to every good government, was departed from-that the fehate, becoming neceflirily connected with the prefident, by its concur$\because$ Vol. II. 3 R rent
rent nomination to places, would be the more ready to join in improper appointments, becaufe its members, being eligible for any appointment, their complacence to the prefident might be the price of their own advancement, and the public liberty thereby endangered-that the interefts of the United States was even more affected by the power given to the prefident, to make treaties with the concurrence of two-thirds of the fenate, and without the intervention of the houfe of reprefentatives.

7 th. That the jurifdiction given to the federal courts would be vexatious to the individuals of the feveral ftates, who would be inceffantly taken from their homes to appear to fuits inftituted in thofe courts, of which the tribunals of the feveral ftates were the natural judges-that thofe jurifdictions would draw to themfelves all the affairs of the tribunals of the feveral ftates-that the want of precifion in the judgments of the federal tribunals, would be a fertile fource of new fuits, and afford new opportunities of enlarging their jurifdiction-and, finally, that the power given to thefe tribunals to pronounce judgment according to the Sirit as well as the letter of the conftitution, fubmitted the conftitution itfelf to their difcretion, by authorifing them to explain it according to their own caprice.

8th. That the prerogative given to the prefident to pardon criminals fentenced for high treafon, endangered the public liberty, by enabling him to fereen thofe whom hic himfelf had employed to confpire againft it.

0th. That the power given the congrefs to name the times and places in which elections for its members were to be held in the different ftates, at once attacked the fovereignty of the feveral ftates, and expofed the clectors to journics that might draw them to a greater diftance from home, and for a longer time, than was abfolutely neceffary to the difcharge of the duty of choofing members of the legifature.

10th. That the power given to the congrefs to impofe all kinds of taxes, to apportion them among individuals, and to caufe them to be icvied, was vexatious-that it might take from the feveral ftates the refources neceffary to their particular expences-and that, increafing the expence of the collection, it augmented the contribution of individuals without
without advantage to the fate; an inconvenience that would eafily be avoided, if the congrefy, fatisfied with naming the fum to be raifed by each ftate, fhould leave to its legiflature the care of its collection, referving only the power of levying the taxes on a refural of any ftate to pay them, or in the cafe of negligence in collecting them.

11th. That a fimple majority of voices in the congrefs being fufficient for all laws relative to navigation and commerce, the fouthern fates, having a furplus of produce of a valuable nature, but being without fhipping for its exportation, would be fubject to the monopoly of the northern ftates, whe had not an equal quantity of furplus of produce, and abounded in hipping; an evil that would be remedied, by requiring a majority of two-thirds of voices for laws of that nature.
(It will be readily enough underfood, that this objection was made only by the fouthern ftates.)

12th. That the trial of impeachments being committed folely to the fcnate, connected in intereft with the executive power by the conftitution itfelf, would neither fecure the acquittal of the innocent, nor the condemnation of the guilty.

13th. That the prerogative given the prefident to confer appointments in his power on members of the two houfes of legiflature, was a means of corruption, and an cnemy to frecdom of debate.

14 th. That the function of prefident being capable of being indefinitely continued in the fame hands, might give an ambitious and politic man an influence dangerous to the congrefs, to individuals, and even the conftitution itfelf, which through that defect might ceafe to become republican.

15th. The the public liberty was endangered by the power given to congrefs ie maintain a ftanding army in times of peace.

10 th. That the public liberty was endangered alfo, and the rights of individuals infringed, by the want of juries in civil matters before the federal tribunals.

17 th. That the invariable and indifpenfable ufe of juries in criminal matters, was not declared with fufficient precifion.

18th. Finally, that nothing in the conftitution guaranteed the liberty
of the prefs; nor liberty of confcience-and that no affurance was left to the feveral ftates, that the congrefs wquld not fucceffively affume the feveral powers of which the conftitution did not at prefent demand the facrifice, and which were at once their right as independent ftates, and the only fafeguard of their independence.

Many of thefe objections were by no, means forcible; and the apprehenfions they expreffed were exaggerated, as has been fufficiently flewn by the event. But if fome of thefe are to be afcribed to a fipirit of party, and to the defire of the feveral fates to make as little facrifice as poffible of their own authority and powers to the general government, it is not the lefs true, that the greater part of the oppofition to the new conftitution had its fource in the fpirit of liberty which at that time animated the citizens of the United States, the ftruggle for the acquifition of liberty being then recent; and in that fear of ariftocracy and monarchy, to which it was thought there was a tendency in the new conftitution-in the republican temper which was then common to all the United Statesand, finally in the ftrong miftruft, which was the natural confequence of thefe circumftances.

It is indeed certain that a very great majority of the people of the United States were averfe to the adoption of the conftitution; and that it had not a majority in the feveral conventions, but from a general conviction among its opponents of the inefficacy of the articles of confederation, and the neceffity of giving greater power to the federal government ; and from the fear they had of prolonging the anarchy in which the country was at that time plunged, and of rendering that anarchy more incorrigible by the delay that muft be oceafioned by the convoking a new affembly to frame another conftitution.

It is faid that thefe powerful motives were ftrengthened, in many of the adherents of the conftitution, by individual interefts, ambitious views, and, above all, by the profpect of lucrative fpeculations in the public funds and in the purchafe of public lands, which were ftated to be the inevitable refult of the new government.

The fupport which was given to the conftitution was not, however, the fame in all of the conventions. In the ftates of Delaware, New Jeriey, and Georgia, its acceptance was unanimous. In Connecticut, Maryland,

Maryland, and Pennfylvania, a minority voted againft it; but it paffed without any amendment. In Pennfylvania, where the oppofition was the ftrongeft, the minority withdrew, and entered a proteft, accompanied with the motives of their objection to the conftitution. South Carolina, Virginia, New York, and Maffachufetts, accepted the contlitution, by a very fmall majority, and joined to their acceptance the propofition of ieveral amendments, which they reprefented as indifpenfable to the public liberty and fafety ; and declared, that their refolution not to obftruct the action of the government, and the hope that a new congrefs would yield to their reprefentations and demands, were the only motives on which they accepted the conftitution. . New York was on the eve of rejecting the conftitution, when intelligence arriving that it was accepted by nine of the fates, and proving the futility of further oppofition, it was accepted by that fate. New.Hamphire feparated without coming to a refolution; and having afterwards affembled, gave its affent, accompanied with propofitions for amendments. North Carolina propofed amendments, and made them the conditions of its acceptance; but fome time afterwards accepted the conftitution without referve.

Rhode-Illand, inftead of calling a convention, referred the conftitution to the affemblics of the towns; by whom it was rejected, with the exeeption of Newport, Providence, and fome others, who declared themfelves incompetent to enter into the difeuflion, and propofed the convoking of a convention for the purpofe; which, being afterwards called, accepted the conftitution.

The following is a table of the periods when the feveral ftates accepted the conftitution, and of the manner in which it pafed in the feveral conventions.

| States. | Period of accepting the Confitution. | Manner of pafing it. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Delaware | Dec. 31, 1787 | Unanimoufly |  |
| Pennfylvania | 13 | For, 40-Againft, 23 | Maj. 23 |
| New Jersey - | 19 | Unanimoufy |  |
| Georgia | Jan. 2. 1788 | Ditto |  |
| Connecticut | , | For, 128-Againf, 40 | 88 |
| Maffachufetts | Feb. 0. | -187 - 108 | 19 |
| Maryland - | April 28. | - $03-12$ | 51 |
| South Carolina - | May 23 | -149 - 73 | 76 |
| New Hamplhire | June 21. | 57 - 40 | 11 |
| Virginia - - | 15. | - 89 - 70 |  |
| New York - - | July 20. | - 30 - 25 | 5 |
| North Carolina - | Nov. 27.1780 | -193 - 75 | 118 |
| Rhode-Iland | May 29. 1790 | 103 - 8 | 2 |

The feveral amendments propofed by fome of the conventions, without being precifely the fame, related to the fame objects. The congrefs, in its firft fittings after the acceptance of the conftitution, took them into confideration ; and from their purport, drew up twelve new articles, as a fupplement to the conititution, which, in virtue of the fitth article of the conttitution, were fubmitted to the legiflatures of the feveral ftates, for their ratification, in the following terms.

## Articles propofed to be added to the Conffitution, and fibmitted to the States for Ratification.

"In Congrefs, 4th March, 1;80.
" The conventions of certain of the fates having, at the time of their adopting the conftitution, exprefied a defire in order to prevent mifconftruction or abufe of its powers, that further declaratory and reftrictive claufes fhould be added: and, as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will bert enfiure the bencficent ends of its inftitution, it was
"Refolved by the fenate and houfe of reprefentatives of the United States of America, in congrefs affembled, two-thirds of both houfes concurring,
curring, that the following articles be propofed to the legiflatures of the feveral ftates, as amendments to the conftitution of the United States; all or any of which aricles, when ratified by threc-fourths of the faid legiflatures, to be valid to all intents and purpofes, as part of the faid conftitution.
"Art. 1ft. After the firt enumeration required by the firft article of the conftitution, there fhall be one reprefentative for every thirty thoufand, until the number of reprefentatives thall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion fhall be fo regulated by congrefs, that there fhall be not lefs than one hundred reprefentatives, nor more than one reprefentative for every forty thoufand perfons, until the number of reprefentatives thall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion fhall be fo regulated by congrefs, that there fhall not be lefs than two hundred reprefentatives, nor more than one reprefentative for every fifty thoufand perfons.
"Art. 2d. No law varying the compenfation for the fervices of the fenators and reprefentatives Thall take effect, until an clection of reprefentatives fhall have intervened.
"Art. 3d. Congrefs thall make no law refpecting an eftablifhment of religion, or prohibiting the free excrcife thereof; or abridging the frecdom of fpeech or of the prefs; or the right of people peaccably to affemble, and to petition the government for a redrefs of grievances.
"Art. 4th. A well regulated militia being neceffary to the tecurity of a free ftate, the right of the peopic to keep and bear arms mall not be infringed.
"Art. 5th. No foldier fhall, in time of peace, be quartered in any houfe without the conient of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a mamer to be preferibed by law.
"Art. Gth. The right of the people to be fecure in their perfons, houres, papers, and effects, againt unreafonable fearches and seizures, fhall not be violated; and no warrants flatll iffic, but upon probable caute, fupported by oath or affirmation, and particularly deferibing the place to be fearched, and the perfon or things to be feized.

> " Arr..
"Art. 7th. No perfon Thall be held to anfwer for a capital or otherwife infamous crime, unlefs on a prefentment or indietment of a grand jury, except in cafes arifing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia; when in actual fervice, in time of war or public clanger; nor fhall be tried twice for the fame offence; nor fhall be compelled in any criminal cafe to be a witnefs againft himfelf; nor be deprived of life, liberty;" or property, without due procefs of law ; nor hall private property be taken for public ufe, without juft compenfation.
A Art. 8th. In all criminal profecutions, the accufed mall enjoy the right to a fpeedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the fate and diftrict whercin the crime fiall have been committed, which diffriet Shall have been previoufly afcertained by law ; ind to be informed of the nature and caufe of the accufation ; to be confronted with the wittieffes againft him ; to have compulfory procefs for obtaining witneffes in his fivour; and to have the affiftance of counfel for his defence.
"Art. 9th. In fuits at common law, where the value in' controverfy Shall exceed twenty dollars; the right of trial by jury thall be preferved; and no fact tried by a jury fhall be otherwife re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.
"Art. 10th. Exceffive bail fhall not be required, nor exceffive fines impofed, nor cruel and unufual punifhments inflicted.
"Art. 11th. The enumeration in the conftitution of certain rights, fhall not be conftrued to deny or difparage others retained by the people.
"Art. 12th. The powers not delegated to the United States by the conftitution, nor prohibited by it to the fates, are referved to the fates refpectively, or to the people."

The two firft of thefe twelve articles did not receive the ratification required by law. The other ten being ratified, make part of the conftitution.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STITTES.

It is not my defign here to enter into a minute cxamination of the merits of the contitution of the United States. The information I have gathered as to the fituation of affairs, and the temper of parties, at the period of its adoption, induces me to believe that it is the beft which could at that time be carried into exccution. I thall confine myfelf to fpeak of its principal and inherent defect ; which I regard as an obftacle to the public welfare in any conftitution where it is found. J confefs there is fome degree of boldnefs in fpcaking thus freely on this topic ; for what I confider to be a fiundamental defect in the conftitution of the United States, is viewed by almoft every Americap as its moft valuable quality. I am alluding to the federal form of the government. I admit the conception to be of a fublime nature, and calculated to delight in theory. Sovercign ftates ceding to a general government part of their authority, for the public benefit, prefents, in a more fafcinating way than ordinary, the image of men united in fociety, making a facrifice of a portion of their rights and libertics for the fecure enjoyment of the reft, and for the general profperity; but experience will fhew this feheme, pleafing as it is to the imegination, illufory, and incapable of exccution. 'The propenfitics of governments have a power, of a nature and extent very different from that of individuals; their apparent motives are much more plaufible ; and the fuppreffion of them by force is much lefs prompt, and lefs eafy in the execution, than that of the paffions of individualsmeanwhile they inherently oppofe themfelves to the advantages that form the object of the compact, which is the general welfare of the union. Without purfuing the difcuffion of the principles and refults of a federal government, I will give two ftriking examples of its ferious evils in the United States.

In 1787, the old congrefs, defiring to fettle the claims of the different flates upon the gemeral government, paffed a law, on the 7th of May,

Vox. II. 3 S providing
providing, that five commiffioners fhould be fent fucceffively into all the ftates, to receive the accounts of cach, for fums expended by them during the war, for the fervice of the Union, in virtue of orders of congrefs, or without fuch orders, where proofs of the expenditure fo applied could be given. The commiffioners were to examine the feveral clains; to ftrike the balance of each; returns of which balances they were to make to the treafurer of the Union, accompanied with the feveral documents, for which they were to give acknowledgments to the ftates to which they refpectively belonged; and alfo with their remarks on the nature and validity of fuch documents; and the law enjoined the different fates to furnifh fuch documents and titles to the commifioners within the fpace of fix months, to be by them tranfmitted to the treafury in the current year. It further provided, that, when the above returns thould be made, the congrefs thould name three other cominiffioners to examine all accounts and documents, and finally to ftrike balances of the feveral claims; acting on the opinion of the firf commiffioners as to the validity of the documents, where fuch were produced, and on the principles of equity, where claims were made for expences in the war not previounly authorifed by orders of congrefs. This law declared the decifions of the majority of the threc commiffioners to be conclufive, and not fubject to appeal'; and it finally enjoined the commiffioners to compleat the decifion of all fuch claims withins eight months. At the expiration of that term, thefe claims fill remained unfettled, the public mind being occupied by the prefentation and adoption of the new conftitution. A law was therefore paffed in the new congrefs, on the 1 ft of Auguft, 1790, aithorifing the prefiderit of the United States to appoint three new commiffioners, with the fame powers as were delegated to the former; who vere, on an examination of the claims and titles on the one hand, and of the returrs of the treafury of fums advanced by the Union to the feveral ftates on the other hand, to ftrike the feveral balances; and to make fuch ftates creditors of the Union as flould have expended more than their recepts from the treafiry, and fiech ftates debtors to the Union, as ffrould not have cxpended the fums adranced to them by the Union. This nrii... $:=$

It $\mathbf{w}$ in cons fums d tined $t$
law fixed the 1 ft of July, 1;92, for the lateft period for the returns of fuch balances to be made. By a law patfed on the laft day of February, 1792, the time for returning fuch balances was extended to the ift of July 1793.

The law which thus authorifed the prefident to appoint three commiffioners for this important fervice, pafied almoft unanimoufly; and Mr. Wafhington, the prefident, made choice of men of acknowledged integrity and information;-thefe were, William Irwine, Juhe Kean, and Woodiury Langdon, whofe appointment gave univerfal fatisfaction in the ftates. Thefe commiffioncrs finilhed their labour within the time prefcribed; and the following is a table of the returns they made of their decifion.
States, Creditors of the Union.
New Hamphhire
Maffachufetts
Rhode-lfand
Connecticut
New Jerfey
South Carolina
Gcorgia

| States, Debtors to the Union. <br> New York |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Pennfylvania | - | - | $2,072,840$ |
| Delaware | - | - | 70,709 |
| Maryland | - | - | 012,428 |
| Virginia | - | - | 151,040 |
| North Carolina | - | - | 100,879 |

It was not till towards the clofe of 1706 , that the queftion was agitated in congrefs, of the means of bringing into the treatury of the Union the fums duc from the fates that were debtors to it, which fums were deftined to difcharge the debts due from the Union to the other ftates;
and



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and then it was foon demonftrated, by the turn the debates took in the queftion, that the ftates, debtors to the Union, had no intention of difcharging their obligations, notwithftanding the diftiefs of the treafury of the Union, and the flourifhing condition of the finances of moft of thofe ftates, efpecially that of New York. A regard to the particular interefts of the feveral ftates, and a jealoufy of each other, were univerfally manifefted. The debates abounded with fophiftry, and ill faith to the public. An attention to the concerns and interefts of the Union was no where to be found in them. Although mariy fittings were given to the difcuffion, no refolation paffed on the fubjecf; and no other refult was apparent, than that the fates, debtors to the Union, or the greater part of them, would never difcharge the debt, and that the Union was deftitute of means to enforce payment-for an attempt to obtain the payment by arms, was to provoke a civil war, and haften the diffolution of the Union. The lofs to the treafury of the Union amounted to three millions feven hundred and feventeen thoufand five hundred and eighty-four dollars; or rather three millions nine hundred and four thoufand three hundred and fifty-one dollars, including the intereft. The welfare of the Union was made a ready facrifice to the rapacity and injuftice of individuals, who oppofed the execution of a law againft which they had folemnly engaged to make no appeal. The object of the federal government was in this inftance entirely defeated.

The other inftance I have to give of the inconvenience of the federal fyftem, is relative to the fortifying of the harbours of the ftates. The conftitution, in the firft artiele, and the eighth fection, provides, that the Union " Shall exercife exclunive legiflative authority over all places purchafed by the confent of the legiflatures of the feveral ftates, for the erection of forts, magazines, arfenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;" and by a law paffed in December 1794, whofe object was to provide for expences incurred in the fortification of fome places on the coaft of the United States, it is declared, "that the prefident thall receive from the legiflatures of the different ftates the ceffion of the lands neceflary to fuch fortifications, or fhall purchafe them, if they are not the
property of the ftates." The greater part of the ftates refured to cede the lands wanted for this purpofe, or to authorife the prefident to acquir= them by purchafe, in the cafe of their being the property of individuals. They demanded fums of the Union, in aid of the fums they confented to expend from their own treafuries, in fortifications to be raifed on their own lands; but the affiftance they gave the law went no further. The confequence was, that the fortifications were conftructed on the plans, and according to the nations of individuals, the feveral ftates in which they were erected attending only to their own advantage; that they were buitt on fordid principles, and in a very inadequate manner, the refources of the feveral ftates not appearing competent to conftruct them either in the extent or with the folidity the object required; that they are raifed in places where the expence of the erection would be lefs, zather than in fuch places as would beft cover the towns, and add to the gemeral defence of the country. In the laft fitting of the late congrefs, in February 1797 , very extraordinary debates were held on this fubject ; in which it appeared, by the language of the deputies of Maffachufetts, New York, and South Carolina, that thofe three powerful ftates, poffeffing the molt important ports of the country, were refolved not to cede to the Union the lands neceffary for the erection of fortifications for the fafety of thofe ports. In the difcuffion, the government of the United States was reproached, by the deputies of Pennfylvania and Rhode-1fland, (which ftates had ceded to the Union the lands demanded of them), with being lefs occupied with the defence of the fates who paid obedience to thre law, than that of the ftates refufing to make any ceffion of their lands. And the deputies of the refractory ftates ufed the argument of the neglect of the government toward the ftates: of Pennfylvaniaiand Rhade Hand, as an excufe, and even a fubject of praife ta their own fates, for having refufed to cede their lands to the general government. Whatever might be the degree of juftice with which thefe reproaches were caft upon the government of the Union, they, were only ufed as a pretext for the refufal of the refractory fates to cede the lands in queftion, the real motive being the jealoufy conftantly exifting between the feveral fove-

reign ftates of the Union and the general goverimentoma jealoufy natural enough to man, but more particularly prewailing among traerrepublicans; inafmuch as the general govemment, fiaving citadels, and troops in the midft of the feveral ftates, and in the moltimportant pofts, might be the more readily tempted to abridge on: deftroy! theirindependence. burq.

The refult of this ftate of things is, that the moft important points along the coafts of the United States arce not fortified; or are in a worfe ftate-for the confidence which is placed incincomplete and infufficient works, and which avail nothingito the fafety of the places they affect to cover; is a fatal error ; befides, in an extenfive country, fortifications noft completely made, and placed with the greateft judgment for particular objects, contribute nothing to the general defence, if they are not connected with a fyftem, which, having the general defence for its object, expends frequently, with the greateft utility, the largeft fums on pofts that may be unimportant to the local interefts of the place, but are, notwithftanding the keys of the country. It is no exaggeration to fay, that the coafts of the United States are defencelefs; and that the fineft and richert ports of the Union are not fecure even againft a coup de main. And this great evil is entirely occafioned by the refufal of fome of the ftates to cede the lands neceffary to a plan of general defence.

By thefe two examples, we fee-that the derangement of the finances of the United States, and the defencelefs condition of their coafts, are the refult of the federal fyftem-a refult, deftructive of the end of the Union, but one that is the neceffary confequence of a fyftem which places the interefts and paffions of the feveral ftates in oppofition to the welfare of the Union, and is deftructive of the unanimity, without which no government, however excellent in its form, can afford its fubjects the protection and other advantages for which it is inftituted. And if thefe inconveniences are already felt in the United States, where population is fo difproportioned to the extent of country, what will they not be with a great population, and a time far removed from the origin of the Union ?

## STATE OF PARTIES FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTI-

 TUTION TO THE PRESENT PERIOD.The opponents of the confticution, both in congrefs and out of doors, fubmitted, on its being: adopted by the reveral ftates, to its authority; but they neverthelefs formed a party in oppofition to the new government. The conftitution, alth pugh called a plan of confolidation by its opponents, becaufe its object was to make one body of the different ftates, by diminifhing in too great a degree, according to their opinion, their refpective fovereignties, was in truth a federal conftitution. It had, indect, the title, and sall the properties of fuch a conftitution. But although its opponents contended for no other purpofe but to eftablifil a conftitution more completely federal in its nature, they were by the other party named anti-federalifs-a name that by no means belonged to them. but which, at that time, being the moft odious the belonged to them; them, it was natural their adverfaries ont odious that could be given The friends of the conftitution called hould ftigmatize them with it. fumed to give them popularity called themfelves fideralifts, a title afchanged opinions, objects, or policy, has the two parties, without having each continued to be diftinguif a year before:
The anti-federalifs (for they are applietd) had long will ure the denominations of the parties as to Englifh influence. I do nophed the other party with a fubmiffion times of the new conftitution, haw that the federalifs, in the early influence, than the attachment betrayed any other fymptoms of this party to the Englifh commerce; of many merchants belonging to that interefts readily accounted for. an attachnient that their commercial deralifts were very numerous, agitated a de fenate, in which the fec illuftrionsi highnefs to the prefident of a defign of giving the tities of his iable to the members of the fenate; the United States; of fighthonouriar prefentatives ;
prefentatives; but the fenate itfelf abandoned the project, the public opinion being evidently averfe to it, and the houfe of reprefentatives difpofed to thtow it out.

About this time was difcuffed the fyftem of finance, which now exifts, and which was vehemently combated by the oppofition. This debate appears indeed the only one which openly expofed the views of the two parties, till the period of the French revolution.

Some inconfiderable tumults that happened in feveral of the ftates, on the fubject of the excife, wene not perhaps regarded with fo unfavourable an eye by the anti-federalifts, as the other party; becaufe the former faw in them nothing more than the confequences threy had foretold of an unpapular mode of taxation, which indeed had been once rejected by the congrefs, and was not finally adopted but with great difficulty, and in a fucceeding feffion.

But if the two parties were marked by the difpofitions in which they feverally viewed thefe tumults, it was but flightly; for no partizan of the anti-federalifs gave his countenance to the difobedience of the law, and many of the party aided, in their feveral functions, to reftore order. Thefe events, therefore, cannot ftrictly be confidered as a fhock of the parties.

It was at the period of the French revolution, or rather at the fecond epoch of that revolution, that the two parties openly declared their refpective views. The federalifts; whofe objects were to ftrengthen the government of the Union, to encreafe the ipfluence of the executive power, and to carry the conftitution as far as poffible toward monarchy, haturally beheld in the Englifh government a barrier againft the fy\&tem of French republicanifm. The anti-federalifis as naturally turned to the fyrtem eftablifhed by the fecond revolution in France, for aid in the plan they projected, of giving a purely republican direction to the conftitution of the ftates. From that period, the attachment of the parties to their feveral opinions, their defire of accomplifhing their refpective views; in a word, the intention of one to give a monarchical tendency, and of
the other a democratic tend
the appearance of being-the to the American government, gave them in the country.

The party, whofe defign it was to detach the United States from France, and connect them ftrictly with England, received, no doubt, a great acceffion of ftrength from the horrible crimes which the men in power in France feemed for two years to have made the habitual adminiftration of that unhappy country; from their avowed fyftem of a geMeral diforganization of other governments; from the open attempts, of M. Genet, the French minifter in America, to force the flates from their neutrality, which it was their intereft as well as their right to maintain; and, in a word, from the intrigues of that imprudent minifter to fpread the principles of jacobinifm through the ftates, which at once were inimical to the interefts of France, and contrary to the rights of nations.

An abhorrence of the crimes of the governing party in France, and by both the parties of the United States. The anti-federalifts, however, continued to regard the diforders they lamented as temporary; while the other party imagined they raw, or affected to ree, in the evils that afficted France, fomething that was permanent, or at leait likely to be of fome duration. At this period was formed a confederacy of the be of of Europe againft France; and it was natural for the government kings United States to fuppofe the confederacy could not fovernment of the againft an anarchy, ftained at home with could not fail to be fuccefsful the choiceft troops of Europe, and having nothin blood, affailed by pore to this force but new troops withoung nothing in appearance to optreafury without any other currency that experienced generals, and a fame period England harraffed the cy than a difcredited paper. At the taking their veffels, and preffing their failorce of the United States, by with a direct war. Thus the danger failors, and even menaced them an cnemy already powerful, and who feemed involved in a war againft gave great uneafinefs to the United States in to be increaing in power, whom in other circumftances thed States; while their former ally, to Vol. II.
the point of becoming a prey to that enemy. And if the fears of the American government were exaggerated, we cannot be furprifed that its fyitem of policy threw it inta the arms of the firongeft party.

Although the anti-federalifs neither approved of the diforganizing fy ftem of France, nor the practices of her minifter in America, they did not apprehend any danger from ar alliance with France to the interior: tranquillity of the ftates, which they deemed to be incapable of the extravagance of the anaschifts. The evils that afflicted France appeared to them temporary; and the fpirit of liberty, they had no doubt, would enable lice to repel all her enemies. They werce cyen more attached to. an alliance with France, when they faw England fo lofty in her pretenfions. Their policy was, to preferve the abfolute neutrality of the ftates, and to ayoid a war with England by every means that did not humble the fates before her. If fatisfaction could not be obtained from England for the affronts offered to the ftates, they propofed the fequeftration of Englifh property in America, and an intcrruption of all commerce with her ; in a word, war- if England was refolved on war. And, this party. fuppofed that the arming of American privateers, a prohibition to carry, provifions to the Engliih iflands, and the feizing on Canada, were more certain means of injuring England, than any fhe had with which to make reprifals on the ftates.

Warm contcfts were occafioned in the houfe of reprefentatives by this difference of opinions and views, when the queftion came to be debated concerning tho relative fituations of England and the United States. The two parties oppofed each other with the greateft animofity. The queftion equally agitated the people out of doors, throughout the whale ex : tent of the United States; and although it was the general wifh to pre-i ferre peace and maintain neutrality, the complaints uttered againft the Englifh were loud and almoft univerfal; and the remembrance of the triumph of America over the Englifh arms, giving affurance of fuccefs in: a new conteft, made a war with England little the objcet of fear with the populace: The difmiffion, about this time, of Mr. Jefferfon from the office of fecretary of ftate, increafed the difcontent of the anti-federalifs.

Mr. Jefferfon was of that party, and had always avowed an attachment to pure republicanifin. His party afcribed his difmiffion to the politics he adopted in the prefident's council. They were perfuaded, however he might fear the ftates were in no condition at that moment to declare war againft England, and however refolved he might be to leave no reafonable propofition unitried to reftore a good underftanding between the countries, he was neverthelefs equally bent upon rejecting every meafure that would affect the honour and dignity of the fatcs. The willies of the party were, not to challenge England, but to flyw her how the ftates had been infulted and injured by her conduct; to let her fee they were offencled, and to let her know they demanded reparation. They were not ignorant that Mr. Jefferfon oppofed in the council too clofe and intimate an union with England; whom he accured of treachery; that he oppofed ftill more eagerly all meafures tending to feparate the ftates from France, where anarchy and its confequent crimes would foon give way to order, and where a regard to the interefts of the United States was evinced even in the midit of the worft diforders that had difgraced the revolution. The fame party knew alfo that it was Mr . Jefferfon's firmners that defeated the dangerous pretenfions and projects of M. Genet ; and that he had been the caure of that minifter's being recalled by France: And the recal of M. Genet they confidered as a new and folid proof of the good will and friendmip of France toward the United States:

In proportion as this party complained of the difmiffion of Mr. Jefferron; the federalifs expreffed their trium ${ }_{r}$. Thefe latter faw, with extreme fatisfaction, that their views would be no longer thwarted in the prefident's council; where till then they did not think the Englifh government fufficiently favoured. It was inftantly determined to fend Mr, Jay to England. It is univerfally believed that the inftructions given to that minifter by the prefident, were framed with great wifdom and moderation, and that they formally enjoined Mr. Jay to refpect the engagements of the United States with France in any new treaty with England. Howerer that were, it is certain the prefident was careful to
$\mathrm{i}_{\text {,uform }}$ the French government, that the fending an ambaffador extraordinary to England, had no other object than to avoid a war with that power, and to fettle the differences between the two countries; and that the alliance with France would be maintained with the mort perfect good faith on the part of the United States.

The choice of Mr. Jay for the embaffy to England, gave great offence to the anti-fedcralifts. This minitter was chief juftice of the United States; an office that feemed to make his prefence in the country indifpenfable, and therefore appeared incompatible with any forcign miffion: He was confidered as devoted to England by his general habits, but more efpecially by a blind zeal for the doctrines of the:Englifh church. He was known to have an old diflike to France, which was faid to have been excited by the manifeft preference given by the French minifter and the whole French nation to Benjamin Franklin, whofe colleague he was at the making of the peace in 1783.

When partics proceed to extremes with each other, every thing ferves as food to their mutual hatred and injuftice. . About this time the infurrection at Pittfburg broke out. The federaliffs accufed their adverfaries of being the contrivers and authors of the infurrection. They endeavoured to implicate many of them individually in its guilt, although the accufation was never fupported with the finalleft proof. That infurrection was no other than an explofion, of a very culpable nature, no doubt; but perfectly forefeen, of the difcontents occafioned by the levying a tax on private diftilleries; a meafure that never could be carricd into effect in that part of Pennfylvania, even when, previous to the eftablifhment of the new conftitution, that tax made part of the law of the ftate.

About this time alfo democratic clubs were formed in feveral towns in the United States; and the anti-federalifts were accufed of being the authors of this dangerous imitation of the Jacobin affociations that had caufed fo many misfortuncs to France. It was : alleged ${ }_{\text {i }}$ againft them; that it was their defign to ufe the clubs as inftruments of overthrowing the conftitution, by introducing divifions among the ftates, and rending to pieces the federal fyftem. As it. generally happens, thefe accufations
increafed the afperity, as well as of the party by whom they were ad'vanced as thofe who were the objects of them.

In this fituation of things, the treaty with England was concluded. It is not my intention to difculs the merits of any particular parts of that treaty; nor do I affect to give its hittory, much of which is known only to very few perfons. I propofe merely to take fonic notice of its effect on the two parties. It is perfectiy known, that the prefident perceived the treaty to be fo little conformable to the inftructions he had given. Mr: Jay, and fo little confiftent with what he thought the interefts of the United States, that it was long before he could prevail on himfelf. ${ }^{\text {t }}$ to prefent it to the fenate for its fanction-that this treaty occafioned: violent debates in the fenate, which would not have ended with its rati-: fication; had not the majority of that affembly been previoully determined to acceptit, even without knowing the articles it contained-that, as foon as the treaty was made public, addreffes for and againft its ratification crowded in from every town and corporation of the United Statesthat the queftion of its ratification or rejection begat the deepeft concern, and the warmeft difcuffions among the inhabitants of the northern fates-that the general confidence placed in the prefident tempered in the majority their averfion to the treaty-and that, finally, when the fums for carrying it into execution came to be voted in the houfe of reprefentatives, a long and violent ftruggle, relative to the merits of the treaty itfelf, was the effect; although the right of that houfe to interfere? with its ratification was denied by the friends of the treaty; the letter of the conftitution having, as they faid; withheld that privilege from them.? It is to be obferved, that the reprefentatives maintained the right of entering into the merits of the treaty, from the very letter of the contitution, fo little precifion is there in the wording of it.-The dread of involving the United States in a war with England, at length gained'a majority in the houfe for the treaty; in the fame manner as that motive had influenced not only the prefident, but the majority of the indi-? viduals in the; fates, who finally adhered to the treaty, to the latter of bist
whom:
whom all alliance with England, of whatever kind, was extremely obnoxious.

The old animofity of the two partics was further inflaned by thefe difcuffions. The debates in the congrefs, and the pamphlets, and writings in the papers, on the fubject, were loaded with perforial abufe and mutual accufations. The anti-federalifts were accufed of encouraging a fpirit of diforganization for dangerous purpofes, and from the fordid motive of French gold. The other party was accufed of facrificing the national honour ; of Chamefully humbling the ftates at the feet of England; of violating their ancient engagements to France; and of corruption, through the medium of ambition or gold. The moft fatal confequences were predicted to flow from the treaty, and aferibed to the federalifts, as injuries brought by them upon the country. The :\{pirit of party was excluded from no clars of focicty. Political intolerance proceeded to the extreme; even frequently in the fame dẉelling, it was found to be the greateft; and the moft difgraceful and hateful appellations were mutually given by the individuals of the parties to each other.

The difpleafure which France exprefficd at the treaty, widened the breach between the parties. The anti-federalifs having foretold it, confidered the expreffion of that difpleafure as the eulogium of their opyofition; while the federalifts declared them ta be the authors of the diffatiffaction of France. , The latter cven went fo far as to fay, that their opponents, had, by underhand intrigues, engaged the government of France to complain of the treaty, when it was not difpofed to do fo; and thus they openly denounced them as enemies of their country.

The executive government of the United States, the centre of the party of the federalifts, could not be ignorant that their treaty with England placed France in a much lefs favourable fituation than formerly relative to America, and even in a lefs favourable fituation than England, efpecially in times of war; but whether they did not forefee the difpleafure of France, or they braved the confequences, they affected to be furprifed and offended with the complaints of the French government;
and immediately, whether in purfuance of a fyitem they had projected, or from a fcar of giving adyantage to the oppofite party by reforting to open and frank means of reconciliation with the French, they feemed in liafte to plunge into meafures calculated to heighten the difpleafure of the French government, and to encreafe, if poffible, the mimofity of the anti-federaliffs; whom they no longer hefitated to denominate jacobins, and agents of France.

Among the meafures with which the anti-federalifts reproached the government as being inimical to France, was the fending of a new anibaffador to Paris, without powers to adjuft the differences between the countries, and without even authority to place France and England on a: footing of equality with refpect to the United States. They certainly, without any injuftice, confidered among the meafures openly hoftile to France, a delay of cight months of the fecretary of ftate in anfwering one of the difpatches of the French minifter; thic infulting anfwer that was' given, after for cxtraordinary a delay; and the drawing up a manifefo, under the title of inffructions to the American minifter in France, that was e dibelon bothethe old and new governments of France; and that did not fcruple,to attribute to perfidious defigns, the fignal fervices rendered ${ }^{*}$ by Fiance to the United States during their feruggle for independence ; and aboye all, the laying thefe infmuctions before the congres, that they might be publifhed to the world, without the blame of this infult being, inpoint of forms imputed to them. In the conduct of the government and the federalifts, their opponents pretended to fee an intention of breaking with France at all events, and of joining Ehgland, againft that faithfud ally of the, United States; they imputed the conduct of the governing party, cither to totahignarance of the interefts of America, or to corruption :-for of the incurable hatred of England toward the States, and hen fecret refolution to involve them in difficulties, and to detach them from a powerful ally, in order to have complete power over them for the purpofes of her ambition; that party affected to have no manner of doustr.

The elestion of a neiwiprefident afforded frefh aliment to the animofity
.of the parties. The leaders of the federalifts were defirous of advancing to the office of prefident Mr. Pinckney, who had lately been ambaffador in England, and who had made the laft treaty with Spain, which gave general fatisfaction in America; and had given his fanction, at leaft nominally, to the treaty with England. He was a man of acknowledged neerit, of a family exccedingly refpected in South Carolina, and of a perfonal .character greatly valued. His fervices, however, did not procure him the firft office in the Union. The vicc-prefident, John Adams, feer • 1 to be naturally called to that fituation. Eight years exercife of the office of vice-prefident, old and important fervices to the States, and a long life of eminent virtue, gave him a title that, in the opinion of perfons among the fedcralifts uninfluenced by intrigue or perfonal confiderations, was infinitely preferable to that of every other among nine candidates for that high office. The leaders of that party; notwithftanding, conifidered Mr. Pinckney as a man more likely to be directed by their influence. They affociated his name in the votes with John Adams, profeffing to the majority of their partifans, only to raife him to the office of vice-prefident. They confidered it as probable, that he would have the econd greateft number of votes in the north; and that in the fouth, ef ecially in Carolina and Georgia, where it was not expected John Ada is would have any, he would have the majority, or at all events the fece $d$ number, if Mr. Jefferfon Phould happen to have the majority ; and :hat thus he would have a greater number of votes than any other indidate, and would confequently be prefident.

The anti-federalifs openly and unanimounly fupportec 1 rr . Jefferfon; and his title to the office, founded on his eminent talents, on the fhare he had in the declaration of independence; and on his fervices as fecretary of ftate and as ambaffador in France, could not be queftioned, except by the prejudices of party, which are equal in power to more folid arguments.

The two parties ftrained every nerve, and rejected no advantage that intrigue could furnifh. They mutually accufed each other of unfair proceedings, and even of tricks to invalidate votes, and of frauds in the re-
turns. The leaders of the federalifts were deceived in their expectation of fecretely gaining a majority for Mr. Pinckney. John Adams had, however, but one vote more than the majority required by law. He was declared prefident, and Mr. Jefferfon vice-prefident.

The moft recent fhock of thefe parties, conftantly and vehemently excited againtt each other, was occafioned by an extraordinary fitting of the congrefs, affembled by the prefident, to take into confideration the refufal of the French Directory to reccive Mr. Pinckney as minifter from the United States. Although the federalifts had a majority in the congrefs, the opinions of their opponents frequently prevailed. Almoft every propofition for meafures of hoftility againft France was rejected; and the fending of threc ambaffadors, to demand an explanation from the French government, was fearcely followed by any preparations for a war. It is not a little remarkable, that in this conteft the orators of the federalifts held the fame language which, three years before, had been employed againft them by their opponents; when on the queftion of fending Mr. Jay to England, the anti-federalifts recommended vigorous meafures, to reftore the United States from the ruinous and humiliating condition to which they were reduced by England-and that the antifederalifs; to crum the hoftile fpirit which the other party expreffed againft France, advanced the fame arguments which the governing party ufed on the former queftion, to recommend conciliatory meafures toward England. The members of the houfe of reprefentatives who, although gencrally voting with the fideralifs, were not in the fecrets of the party, on this occafion carried the yotes of the congrefs tuward conciliatory meafures. The debates, however, were more violent than ever. They were more than ever filled with perfonal abufe, efpecially on the fide of the federalifts, who accufed their adverfaries of having advifed the infults that the ftates received from France, and of being engaged by the French government to facrifice the interefts of their country, and by this accufation endeavoured to fubject their opponents to the odium of the people.

The temper of the two parties continues to be the fame at this time; and fo inveterate is their mutual hatred, their refpective policy is fo Vol. II. 3 U
widely
widely afunder and forooted in their affections, and their reciprocal infults are fo many and fo offenfive, that it is impolible to hope for a reconciliation. It is the bufinef of the politician to enquire into the final iffue of their ftrife. I have here undertaken only to fate faets, in order to give an idea of the fate of thefe parties. Yet cannot but obferve, that the names of federalift and anti-federalift, by which they are moft commmonly known, are as little conformable to the meaning of thefe words as the denominations Englifh adherents and French adherents, which they mutually give to each other. Their feveral objects are, to give the conititution a monarchical or a republican tendency; and to find, in the ambiguity of parts of its text, an authority for their defigns, as circumftances happen to favour one or the other. Both the parties are attached to the union; and I am perfuaded that the anti-federalifs cannot," with the leaft juftice, be reproached with being lefs fo than their opponents. The one is the governing party, the other is in oppofition; and we know that when parties have long conbated with each other, their original objects'become fecondary. Their love of power, and their hatred of each other, are motives continually acting upon them; and every occafion of gratifying their rage; jealoufy, and ambition, is mutually feized by them. It is to be ignorant of the paffions of party, not to know, that they are as tumultuous as any that can agitate and torment individuals and fociety. The imputation of being adherents of France or England, is as unfounded as the other. The leaders of one party look to England as the natural fupport of their power, efpecially fince France became a republic; but they do not wifh to fubjugate America to Englifh influence. It is faid, and not without the appearance of probability, that there are individuals among them who carry their attachment to England fomething further than this; having in contemplation, tither the re-union of America to England, or the eftablifhment of a monarchy with a houfe of peers, that fhall be clofely and permanently allied to Great Britain. But if there are fuch, as will be readily enough believed, they are not the whole of thofe leaders, and they do not admit the reft into their fecret; for in that cafe they would foon fee the number of their adherents
diminifh. It is by exciting a hatred of fome of the meafares of France, and, by a common fraud, turning that hatred againft France herfelf; that there perfons endeavour to execute that rroject, while they conceal from their partizans their real defigns.

I cannot be perfuaded that the American government has entered into thefe defigns, which appear to me to be too far removed from common fenfe to be adopted by the government, and to be rather the views of individuals blinded by their-interefts and paffions. Yet, if we look coolly at the conduct of the government from the time of concluding the treaty. with England, if we confider how little conciliatory meafures towards France have been ftudicd in its public acts, how profufely its minifters have lavifhed infults on the French in their public difpatches, and how profound a refpect the fame minifters, at the very fame time; expreffed for the government and the minifters of England, and, finally, what rude language toward France, equally removed from pruderice and decency, has been held by the immediate dependants of the government in both houres of the leginature, we fhall acknowledge, that it is not without appearance the American government is accufed of a partiality for England, which is not the genuine refult of an attention to the interefts of the United States. On the other hand, if it be recollected; that there is a neceffity, or, at leaft, that there is the habit in politics, as well as in private tranfactions, of following one falfe ftep by another ftill more erroneous, to atoid an acknowledgment of miftake, and, fill more, the giving an advantage to the oppofite party-if we take into the account that Mr. Pickering; the Atherican fecretary of fate, who was the author of the difpatches I have alluded to, and the principal actor in the fcene, did not acquire his fituation (for which no intelligent perfon of his party deemed him qualified, cither 'by his talënts,' or his political experience) but in confequence of its being refufed by a more able man, to whom it had been offered by Mr. Wahhington; at that time prefident, and that the difficulty of finding another perfon to fill the office is as great now as it Was then (for the offices of goveriment are in little requeft in America, which is unqueftionably a misfortune; if it be not a vice, proceeding: from
the conftitution), and that the machinations of a party are employed in making the difficulty of finding Mr, Pickering a fucceffor, appear greater, than it really, is-if we call to mind the reafonable difcontent of the American merchants at the piracies committed on their property by the privateers and the governments of the French inlands, and the general indignation of the people, although not immediately affected by thefe acts of piracy, we fhall perhaps give another interpretation to the preference which is given to England, than that of a determination to fubjugate the American ftates to Englifh influence: a meafure that would meet with the moft active oppofition among the federalifs themfelves, and which never can be carried into effect, unlefs France becomes an unnatural accomplice in the fcheme by acts towasd America contrary to her intereft, her juftice, and the greatnefs of her character.

As to a party confifting of adherents of France, it can with lefs truth be faid to exift in the United States than a party devoted to England. I confider it to be a natural thing, that men who have uniformly endeavoured to give a republican tendency to the American conftitution fhould look up to the prefent conftitution of France as affording aid to their pretenfions; but 1 am perfuaded the anti-federalifs entertain no defigns derogatory to the independence and interefts of the fates. When the governing party affect to forget the fervices rendered by France to America, and boaft of it as part of their political fyftem, it is not furprifing that their opponents more warmly cherifh the remembrance of thole fervices, and of the calamities inflicted by. England, which latter feem to be forgotten by the government. The members of the legiflature, who form the oppofition, betray no criminal attachment to France; nor exhibit any figns of vciing through the influence of the French government; nor have the appearance, in any refpect; of looking toward France with any other feelings than thofe that naturally fpring from the intereft the United States have in an alliance with her-chiefly to balance the Englifh influence, which they imagine they have too much reafon to fear. I am fill perfuaded I am warranted in fating, that there is really in America lefs of what may be called a French party than an Englifh
one. I do not know whether it is to be attributed to the mifconduct of. France, or to the want of addrefs in her old or her new government, or to an indifference to the gaining a party here, but it is certain the French have no party in this country. Whoever will give himfelf the trouble to look fteadily at the politics of the country, will be convinced with me that this is fact.

I am far from confidering this as a fubject of complaint; and I hould be glad that it could be afcribed to the wifdom of the French government. The object of a government that forms a party in a foreiga nation, is to influence its public acts, and to controul it by intriguc. The object is as deftitute of juftice as of magnanimity; it undermines the independence of the foreign ftate, and the rights of nations; and its means are of the moft odious nature, being no other than the fowing of corruption and domeftic diffenfions in the country. Where fuch purpofes can be obtained, by fuch means, deteftable as one and the other are, the fuccefs can be but temporary. They are foon countermined by the ufe of the fame mcans by the rival nation; and the only certain effect they leave behind is the depravity and confequent misfortunes of the people among whom they are practifed. Although I hazard the difyrace of being deemed romantic in my fentiments on this fubject, I am not the lefs willing to declare, that 1 confider generofity, good faith, and found morals as the means of fuccefs the moft efficacious and eafily applied, in politics. as well as in private conduct. How much is the power of a nation augmented, in the character it acquires, that demands nothing that is not juft, and that gives in its treatics with other nations even more than is demanded. The intrigues of a rival nation with any of its allics will be more readily and perfectly defeated by a frank and plain conduct, than by an imitation of thofe intrigues, which, in truth, places the nation that employs them in a ftate of real hoftility with that to whom it is even then ${ }_{2}$ by its minifters, making profeffions of friendrhip. The reputation and importance of moft cabinets, and moft ambaffadors, no doubt, would be infinitely reduced, if they were compelled to renounce their intrigues; but the interefts of ftates, and the happinefs of the people
would as certainly be greatly increafed; and it is a matter that I cannot queftion, that, if a regard to integrity is incapable of working a revolution in the policy of cabinets, fuch a revolution will inevitably be brought about by the natural progrefs of knowledge, which cannot fail to' prove its utility.

Although the elections for offices in the federal government; and thofe in the feveral ftates, are under the influence of party, my reader muft not conclude that the inhabitants of the United States univerfally range themfelves on the fide of one or other of the parties. Many are ignorant of their mbtives and objects; and a great number of others regard them with indifference, having no other intention than to return the candidate moft proper for the office, and permitting themfelves to be directed in their votes by fuch as they deem to be better informed on the fubject than themfelves. The fecurity of liberty; the independence of the United States, and the prefervation of the prefent form of government; are the objects of their attachment; and, in general, they live in the pleating perfuafion that there can be no other fentiment in public affairs. st A painful recollection of the calamities inflicted by England, during Wheir ftruggles for independence, and a gratcful temembrance of the fervices rendered them by France at the fame period, are the common fentiments of the country; and the partiality for France is, no doubt, increafed by the reflection that fhe contends for liberty with the enemy that oppofed their independence; and by a perfuafion that it was in America that France was firft taught to love liberty. This preference, however, for the interefts of France is by no means fo obftinate as not to give way to a conviction, where it is excited, that France has defigns ùpon the indépendence of the United States; and it is by engendering fupicions of that nature, that the patty in oppofition to the French interefts, and their writers, have endeavoured for a year paft to fhake the attachment of the people to the French caufe. To this end calumnies on the French government, and falfe and infidious conftructions of their conduct, have been induftrioufy fpread through America.

Whatever has come within my own obfervation, or I have gathered
from others, convinces me that I have given a faithful picture of the mafs of the inhabitants of the American States, and I cannot imagine that it will be faid-that an affectionate remembrance of the fhare which France had in the eftablifhment of American independence, and the refolution not to fuffer herfelf to make the flighteft breach in that great work, erected as it was with fuch immenfe coff, are, either one or the other, fentiments difcreditable to the American people.

## NEW STATES FORMED SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

At the time of the completion of the new contitution in 1787, and the firf fittings of the new congrefs in 1789, the Union confifted of no more than thirtecn ftates; but, fince that period, three have been added in the manner prefribed in fuch cafes by the conftitution. -Kentucky, which was a diftrict dependent on the State of Virginia, was raifed into a ftate by an act of congrefs, of the fourth of February 1791; and Vermont, which was a part of New.Hamphire, was erected into a ftate on the 18th of June in the fame year; and, on the 1 ft of Junc 1790, Tenneffee, formerly part of North Carolina, and after the acceptance of the conftitution voluntarily ceded by that ftate to the Union, under the name of The Government of the Territories on the South of the Ohio, was alfo declared an independent ftate.

The province of Maine, part of the State of Maffachuffetts, has demanded to be erceted into a feparate ftate ; and will probably be declared fuch in the firft or fecond feffion of the next congrefs, and it is to be expected that the Union, if it preferves its. independence, will at length confift of a greater number of fates than at prefent, by portions of territory being difmembered from the ftates of the greateft extent, and erected into independent fates.

Befides the fixteen ftates which at prefent form the Union, there is an immenfe tract of land, bearing the name of TheTerritory on the North-Weft of the Ohio, which is attached as a diftrict to the fovereignty of the Union,
and is under the immediate jurifdiction of the congrefs. The act which formed this territory into a diftrict under the old congrefs, on the ift of July 1787, was afterwards modified by the new conftitution. $\Lambda$ governor, a fecretary, and three judges, appointed by the prefident of the United States, the firft for three years and the others for four, compofe the provifional government of this territory; which, although it includes more than two hundred and fifty millions of acres, contains only four thoufand white people. The Indians form the greater part of its population; but even their numbers are not great. By a law of the old congrefs, of the 13 th of July 1787, this territory was authorifed to chufe a legiflative affembly when its population of white people flould amount to fifty thoufand. .. The fame law included other liberal regulations, affociating the Territory on the North-Wift of the Ohio with the reft of America in the rights granted by the conftitution. It alfo enjoined the inhabitants to obferve a juft and friendly conduct towards the Indians. It prohibited the purchafe of lands from the Indians by individuals without the exprefs authority of congrefs; and declared that this territory flould bear its fhare in the expences of the federal government, and in the payment of the debts of the Union.

## - ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT, OF

 THE UNITED STATES.The clection of the prefident of the United States being a fubject of the moft weighty importance in this country, and it having happened that I was in America when an election to that high office took place, I am perfuaded there are many details relative to the fubject that will be given here with advantage.

The conftitution, in the article on the executive power, having determined the conditions required for the office of preffdent, and the extent and duration of its powers, enjoins the mode of election to the refpective offices of prefident and vice-prefident; but I will not again cite the text, which will be found in the firft fection of the fecond article of the conftitution.

On the 13 th of September 1788, the old congrefs, having received the ratification of the conftitution from eleven ftates, and the other forms prefcribed forits ratification being complied with; declared the conftitition to be in force. It appointed the firf Wednefday of the Pollowing January, for the choofing the electors in the different ftates that had ratified the conftitution, which electors were to nominate the prefident; and the firt Wednefday in the February following, for the affembling of the electors in the feveral ftates, to chufe the prefident; and the firf Wednefday: of March; for the affembling of the new congrers at New York, (at that time the feat of the government), when the feveral branches of the governnient were to commence their proceedings under the new conftitution.

George Warhington was elected prefident, on the firf Wednefday in February 1789 ; and entered on the exercife of his functions, with the other authoritics, on fhe firt Wednefday of the following March. He had been prefident of the convention; his hame had refounded in every part of America:; the gratitude and veneration of the public were not only his due; butueagerly accorded tor him; and his clection was without a diffenting voicei. John Adams was at the fame time elected vice-


The conititution, in furniihing the legiflature with a general rule for the election of prefident and vice-prefident, had not provided for every kind of inacancy that might oceurg But had committed that talk to the legifliature ${ }_{\text {niland }} \mathrm{I}$ think it noceffary to give the law as it exifts at prefent on that fubject.

LAW RELATIVE TOTHE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICEis PRESIDENT OFTHE UNITED STATES, PASSED IN CONGRESS ON THE FIRST OF MARCA IVg2, IN VIRTUE OFANARTICLE OE THE CONsTITUTION.

Sect. 1 ft . The cafe of the election of prefident or vice-prefident of the United States blefore the ufual period of election; whith cafe is Vol. II. $3 \mathbf{X}$ hereinafter
hercinafter provided for, being excepted, the electors for the chufing the prefident and vice-prefident thall be named within thirty-four days immediately preceding the firft Wednefday of December, 1.702 ; and thenceforth, within thirty-four days immediately preceding the firt Wednefday of December in the fourth year after the laft election. The faid electors shall be equal in number to that of the fenators and reprefentatives in congrefs, of which the feveral ftates fhall have a right to compore their deputations, at the time when the prefident and vice-prefident to be chofen thall enter into office: provided that, if the new apportioning of reprefentatives, in virtue of the new enumeration of the inhabitants, Shall not take place before the period for chufing the electors, then the number of electors fhall be proportioned to the number of fenators and reprefentatives of the prefent congrefs.
Sect. 2d. The electors fhall affemble and vote on the firt Wednefday of December, in each ftate, at fuch place as thall be named by the legillature of the ftate; and shall draw up and fign three certificates of their refpective votes, and Grall fold up and feal the fame feparately; and fhall indorfe upon the cover of each packet a declaration, that it contains a lift of the votes of the fate for the prefident and vice-prefident; and every elector, or the majority of electors, fhall appoint by ballot the perfon to whom they will entruft one of the faid certificates, to be by him conveyed to the prefident of the fenate, at the place of refidence of the government, before the firf Wednefday of the January following; and Shall addrefs another of the faid certificates, by the poft, to the prefident of the fenate, at the place of refidence of the government; and thall tranfmit the third of the faid certificates to the judge of the diftrict in which their affembly thatl be held.
Sect. 3d. The exccutive power in each ftate fhall caufe to be drawn up, and properly certified, three lifts of the names of the electors of the ftate, and fhall tranfmit the fame to the electors before the firft Wednefday of December; and the electors fhall add one of the faid lifts to each of the before-mentioned lifts of their votes.

Secz. 4th i In the cafe of a lift of the votes of a fate not arriving at
the place of refidence of the government on the firt Wednefday in January, the fecretary of fate inall difpatch an exprefs to the judge of the diftrict of fuch ftate, in whofe hands the third certificate fhall have been depofited, who fhall tranfmit it by the fame meffenger to the place of refidence of the government.

Sect. 5th. The congrefs thall commence its fittings on the fecond Wednefday of February, 1793 ; and thenceforth, on the fecond Wednefday of the February following each affembly of electors; and the certificates, or as many of them as fhall have arrived, fhall be opened, the votes counted, and names of the perfons elected to fill the offices of prefident and vice-prefident declared and proclaimed, according to the forms of the conftitution:

Sect. 6th. In the cafe of the prefident of the fenate not being prefent at the place of refidence of the government, on the arrival of perfons charged with the lifts of the votes of the electors, fuch perfon fhall deliver the lifts to the fecretary of ftate, who fhall carefully preferve them, and remit them as foon as poffible to the prefident of the fenate.

Sect. 7th. The perfons appointed by the electors to convey the lifts to the prefident of the fenate, thall receive, at the time of delivering the faid lifts, fifteen pence per mile for the diftance, by the high road; from the place of election to the refidence of the government.

Sect. 8th. If any perfon, being appointed to convey the votes of the elcetors to the prefident of the fonate, and having accepted that truft, fhall neglect to difcharge the fame, he thall incur a penalty of one thour fand dollars.
$\therefore$ SeCZ. 9th. In the cafe of the removal, death, refignation, or incapacity to fill his office, of the prefident or vice-prefident, the provifional prefident of the fenate, or, where no fuch officer has been appointed, the fpeaker of the houfe of reprefentatives, hall fulfil the duties of prefident of the United States, or vice-prefident; until the prefident or vice-prefident fhall refume his functions, or a new election fhall take place.

Sect. 10th. When the offices of prefident and vice-prefident fhall become vacant at the fame time, the fecretary of fate fhall give notice of 3 X 2 the
the fame to the executive power of each fate; and fhall publish the faid notice in one gazette at leaft of each ftate, in which it fhall be declared that the electors for the prefident of the United States will be appointed of chofen in the feveral ftates, within the thirty-four days immediately preceding the firft Wednefday of the month of December following, provided a fpace of two months Thall intervene between the date of fuch notice, and the firf Wednefday of the December following; but when the faid face of time thall not fo intervene, or if the term for which the late prefident and vice-prefident were elected does not expire on the third day of March following, then the fecretary of fate fhall declare in fuch notice that the electors are to be appointed or chofen within the thirty-four days immediately preceding the firt Wednefday of December in the following year ; and the electors fhall be appointed accordingly, and thall proceed as is provided in this act.

Sect. 11th. The only evidence that thall be required of the refufal to accept the office of prefident or vice-prefident, or refignation of either of the faid offices, fhall be a declaration in writing to that effect, figned by the perfon refufing to accept or refigning fuch office, which thall be tranfmitted to and depofited in the office of the fecretary of ftate.

Sect. 12 th. The term for which the prefident and vice-prefident fhall be chofen fhall be four years; commencing, in all cafes, on the 4th of March following the day of the election.

By the provifions of this law, as, well as thofe of the conftitution, the power of declaring the manner of nominating the clectors who were to choofe the prefident and vice-prefident, was left to the legiflatures of the feveral ftates; and the refult was, that a uniform mode was not adopted. In fome of the ftates the people were left to nominate the electors, in the fame manner as they voted for other offices; in others, that power was confided to the legiflatures themfelves. The following is a ftatement Thewing which of there modes was adopted by each fate refpectively.

Shates in which the Electors for the : States in which the Elecfors for the ilirefident and Vice-prefident of the il: : Prefident and Vice-prefident of. the 4:United Stntes' alt named by the United States are named by the LePeople.

Malfachufetts.

1. Sitil Pennfylvania.

Virginia.
Teneffee.
Kentucky. South Carolina. Georgia.

Vermont.
New Hampihire.
Connecticut.
Rhode Illand.
New York.
Delaware.
New Jerfey. Maryland.
North Carolina.

It is certainly a circumftance at which one can fcarcely exprefs too much furprife, that a public act, including an intereft fo weighty and general as that of the choice of prefident, hould not be conducted on. uniform principles throughout the ftates; and that the privilege of nominating the elecfors fhould not univerfally refide in the people. The advocates for its refiding in the legiflatures contend, that the legiflatures. being chofen by the people, and for a fhort period, their nomination of clectors is, in fact, that of the people; and that the nomination of electors. being always at a fated period, the people, when they choofe the legiflature, have it before their eyes that it has the electors to name, and therefore are called to vote for fuch members as they imagine may be entrufted with that function. Their opponents maintain, that the election. of the prefident and vice-prefident by the people, in an immediate and direet manner, is an inalienable right, and which it was the intention of the conftitution to ratify; that the conftitution, in leaving it to the feveral legiflatures to declare the manner of nominating the electors, had in view only the place and time of their affembling, and never meant to intrench upon one of the moit facred rights of the people; and that although
though the legiflatures are chofen for a.fhort period, and the time of now. minating the electors is: fixed, fo that the people may always, in their choice of the members of the legiflature; Keep in mind that particular truft, yet the functions of legilator and of elector are fo abfolutely diftinct, that the man who is the moft proper for one may be extremely unfit for the other:

Mr. Walhington was a fecond time chofen prefident of the United States, on the firft Wednefday in December 1792, but not unánimourly, as in the former inftance, an oppofition already beginning to thew itfelf in the Union. He had, however, a majority, which was the greater, becaufe many of thofe in oppofition perceiving that he would be chofen in defpite of their efforts, did not declare openly againft him, while fome of that party even gave him their vote. John Adams was again elected vice-prefident, with a majority that greatly exceeded the votes of any of the other candidates.
In the month of Oetober $1790, \mathrm{Mr}$. Wamington publicily declàred his refolution of retiring, on aceount of infixmities of age) and requefted his friends and adherents not to norhinate him.

The fcrutiny for prefident and vice-prefident was made in a fitting held for that purpofe, according to the terms of the law. The fenate having come down to the chamber occupied by the reprefentatives; took their feats on the right, as is the cuftom when the two houfes unite for particular objects. The rice prefident, acting in his capacity of prefident of the fenate, was feated in a chair on the right of that occupied by the peaker of the houre of reprefentatives. The chairs of the prefident of the fenate, and the peaker of the houfe of reprefentatives, ftood upon a platform, elevated for the purpore. One commiffioner, appointed by the fenäté; and atwo by the other houfe, fat at a table at the foot of the platform;' and the fecretaries of the two houfes were refpectively placed at tables, that of the fenate on the right, and the other on the left of the platform; and immediately below it. The fecretary of the fenate having read the law regulating the mode of opening the fcrutiny, and the inftruments of the two houfes refpectively appointing the commiffioners, iotrest
the vice-prefident fucceffively drew from two boxes, which ftood before him, the votes from the feveral fates for the nomination of prefident and vice-prefident of the United States. The votes, together with papers relative to the election, werc fealed up in a packet from each ftate, agrecable to the law of the 1 ft of March, 1792. The vice-prefident, having broken the feals, read the general return of the election of each ftate, certifying its validity; after which, the fecretary of the fenate declared the feveral votes of the electors, and read their feveral fignatures. All the papers were then, by order of the vice-prefident, handed to the commiffioners, who mutually examined and checked the whole, and feverally made entries of the votes for each candidate.. Mr. Sedawick, the commiffioner of the renate, having compared and checked his lift with thofe of Mr. Sitgreave and Mr. Parker, the commiffioners of the houfe of reprefentatives, read aloud the general fummary of the returns, in the order in which the feveral packets had been opened by the prefident. The following is a copy of the fummary.

The vice-prefident then declared, that in virtue of the conftitution, the candidate having the greateft number of votes above an abfolute majority of the electors, was the perfon appointed to be prefident; and that the total number of electors being one hundred and thirty-nine, the candidate having feventy-one votes was in the prefent cafe duly elected.

As the choice fell upon himfelf, and by his prefent office it became his duty to proclaim himfelf prefident, he betrayed evident figns of embarraffiment; and did not recover from his agitation till after fome moments of filence; when he declared, that John Adams, having feventyone votes, a number beyond an abrolute majority required by the conAtitution, and no candidate haiving more votes, John Adams was elected and proclaimed prefident of the United States for four years-and that Thomas Jefferfon; having fixty-eight votes, and no other candidate having the fame number, was elected and proclaimed vice-prefident, for the fame term of four years.' He concluded this concife proclamation, by befeeching the Almighty to favour and protect the objects of the election.

The functions of the new prefident were not to commence till the 4th of March; and John Adams, in his quality of vice-prefident, continued to be prefident of the fenate. Fifteen days afterwards, he requefted that hovife to name a provifional prefident, that he might employ the interval in preparing for the functions of his high office.
The fecretary of ftate, whofe duty it was to inform Mr. Jefferfon of his nomination to the office of vice-prefident, fent an exprefs to him for that purpore, and at the fame time a duplicate of the difpatch by the regular port. The precaution turned out to be neceffary ; for the extraordinary:meffenger fell io fuddenly and extremely ill, at the diftance of forty miles from Philadelphia, that he was not even able to declare the object of his difpatehes; and it was by the poft that Mr. Jefferfon received the account of his nomination. Mr. Jefferfon proceeded to Philadelphia, and on the 4th of March the new members of the executive authority entered on their functions.

The houfe of reprefentatives, which by the conftitution was diffolved on the 3d of March of its fecond year, no longer exifted. The conftitution, in preferibing to the new prefident the neceffity of taking the oath before he entered on the exercife of his functions, had not declared at what time, or in what manner, or before whom the oath was to be taken. John Adams followed the example of his predeceflor; he re-

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paired to the houfe of zeprefentatives, preceded by the fheriffs, marftals, and other officers, and placed himfelf in the chair occupied by the fpeaker during the fittings of the houfe Such members of the fenate as remained in the town, took their ordinary feats; the other feats were filled with feectators, among whom were many ladies. Mr. Jefferfon, the new vice-prefident, placed himfelf at the foot of the platform on the right, and the late Peaker of the houfe of reprefentatives on the left. In the front, and round a table, were four of the judges of the fupreme court of the United States, among whom was Mr. Elsworth, the chief juftice. The galleries and tribunes were crowded. The foreign minifters, although not formally invited, attended without ceremony, and, with many others, ftood behind the platform. The prefident, the fimplicity of whofe drefs was not diftinguifhed by any thing but a black cockade and a fword, pronounced a difcourfe, in which he declared his political faith; after which, having defcended from the platform, he repeated, in a loud voice, the ufual oath, after the chief-juftice, and kiffed the book of the evangelifts, and then returned to the platform. In a fhört time after, he retired, preceded by the officers who accompanied him on his entrance.

Nothing can be more fimple than the ceremony of this inftallation; but this very fimplicity has fomething in it fo delightful, fo noble, and fo nearly refermbling the grandeur of antiquity, that it commands our reverence, and feizes upon our worthieft affections. I feak at leaft of the effect it produced on my feelings. This change of the perfons exercifing the moft awful functions of the ftate, with fo little pomp, but with fo great folemnity; and which places a man who, the evening before, was among the crowd of fimple citizens, at the head of the government; while he who held the firft office of the ftate the preceding evening, is returned again to the clafs of finuple citizens-is full of the qualities that conftitute true greatnefs.

The prefence of the late prefident, who mingled with the other fpectators of this fcene, added to its intereft, and compleated the greatnefs of its effect.

Mr. Jefferfon, having returned to the chamber of the fenate, tobk the oath, in prefence of the members and the fecretary; having firft prot nounced a fhort difcourfe, full of talent and wifdom, and which received the approbation of all who did not attend with a refolution to be diffatiffied with Mr. Jefferfon's conduct.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER, IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

There are three departments in the executive goternment-the department of fate, that of finances, and that of war. ${ }^{1}$. perfon, who bears the title of fecrettiry of the department, is at the head of each; they act undar the authority of the prefident, who may avall himfelf of their councils when he thinks proper; but is not compelled to do fo.
z. An attorney-general of the United-States is attached to the executive government; whofe functions are, to profecute in the fupreme court of theStates, all fuits in which the government of the Union is interefted, and to give his opinion on matters relative to law to the prefident, when he demands it; and to the heads of the feveral departments, in law matters concerning the department, when it is required of him. Laws that have paffed fince the creation of the office of attorney-general of the United States, have appointed the perfon who fills that office, one of the commiffioners of the finking fund, and for the reduction of the national debt.
He is permitted, in common with the attomics general of the feveral fates, to purfue his profeffion in the affairs of individuals.
K,
T. The judicature of the United States is compofed of courts of diftrict, courts of circuit, and a fupreme court; and thefe have exelufive jurifdiction of all fuits that affect the interefts of the Union The courts of diftrie are held in every fate four times a year, thy aydge appointed by the general government, and refiding for that purpofe in the fate:

3 Y: They

They take cognizaace of crimes and offences againft the general laws of the Union, committed within the diftricti or on the fea within ite jurif? dietion, when the penaity does not exered thirty fripes with a whip, or the payment of a hundred dollars; and of all caufes belanging to the ad? miralty, including feizures made in purfuance of the laws of the general government relative to imports, commerce, or navigation, when fuch teizures are made within their jurifdiction. They have alfo cognizance, in conjunction with the courts of the particular ftate, and the courts of circuit, of caufes in which foreigners complain of wrongs donc in violation of the law of nations, or in violation of any treaty of the United States; and of all caufes to be determined by the common law, in which the general government is the plaintiff; and when the objects in difpute do not exceed the value of a hundred dollars, The courts of diftrict have alfo exclufive cognizance of fuits againft confuls and vice-confuls, All caufes determined by the courts of diftriet, except thofe nongerning the admiralty, are tried by jury.

The courts of eirecuit are held by a judge of the fupremen counts, and judges of the diftrict. The United States are divided into three circuits: the eaftern circuit, comprifing the ftates on the eaft, extending to, but exclufive of New York; the midland cincuit, camprifing the fates of New York, New Jerfey, Pennfylvania, Delaware; Maryland, and Virginia; and, the fouthern circuit, comprifing the ftates; to the fouth of Virginia. Courts of circuit are held twice a year in each ftate: they have cognizance, in conjunction with the courts of the different ftates, of all civil caufes, where the matter in difrute amounts to the value of five hundred dollars, independent of the expences of the fuit, and in which the Union is interefted, or a foreigner is a party, or the difpute is between citizens of different ftates; and an exclufive cognizance of all criminal matters committed againft the Union. They are alfe courts of appeal frome the juadgment of the courts of diftrict.

The fupreme court of the Union is compofed of a chief-juftice, and five judges, which latter have rank among themfelves, acco-ding to the dates of their appointment; it holds its fittingis twiec a yets, at the place
which is the feat of the government; it has exclufive jurifdiction over all civil caufes where any one of the ftates is a party; except where the adverfe party is a citizen of the fame ftate; and over all fuits inftituted againft foreign ambaffadors or envoys, or their domeftics, confiftently with the law of nations. Its jurifdiction extends alfo, but not exclufively, to fuits in which an ambaffador or other foreign minifter is plaintiff, or in which confuls or vice-confuls are intercited. It is a general court of appeal from the judgment of the courts of circuit, or of the different tribunals of the feveral ftates.

All the federal courts have authority to make rules to regulate proceedings before them, and to adminifter oaths.

The attorney-general of the United States, who muft refide at the feat of government, conducts the cauifes of the government in the fupreme court; and a counfel appointed by the general government refides in each ftate or diftrict, to conduct in the courts of diftrict and courts of circuit criminal and civil caufes on behalf of the government.

The diftance of the ftates of Kentucky and Teneffee, and of the province of Maine, from the feat of the federal government, making it inconvenient to hold courts of circuit in them, their courts of diftrict are authorifed to exercife the jurifdiction belonging to the courts of circuit, except in cafes of appeal, which are carried before the fupreme federal court. The fame authority is given to the courts of diftrict in the territories of the north-weft, which as yet are not formed into a ftate.

The juries that ferve in the federal courts are chofen according to the forms obferved in the refpective ftates where thefe courts happen to be held.

## CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The crimes and offences of which the federal tribunals take cognizance, are only fuch as are committed againft the Union, or committed in territories under the immediate jurifdiction of the Union. In the firft clafs are-treafons; rebellions; refufal to pay impofts enjoined by the Union ; fmuggling; frauds committed by officers of the revenue, in matters of revenue; in a word, every offence againtt laws paffed by the congrefs.
congrefs. In the fecond clafs arc-crimes and offences committed on the feas, or in forts or arfenals belonging to the Union; and, in cafe of the feat of government being removed to Federal-city, all crimes and offences, of what nature foever, committed in that city, or in a diftrict liurrounding it of ten miles fquare.

The crime of treafon, as it is defined by the conftitution; wilful murders, committed in forts, arfenals, \&c. belonging to the Union, or committed on board of American veffels in the open feas; or in the feveral roads; the treachery of mafters difpofing of veffels or cargocs committed to their charge, for their own profit, or delivering fuch veffels to pirates; a confpiracy of failors to prevent the mafter from defending himfelf againft pirates; piracies committed by citizens of the United States, under foreign colours, on the veffels or cargoes belonging to the Union, or to citizens of the Union; forging of national fecurities; debafing of money by officers of the mint, or thefts committed by them of gold or filver coin from the mint ; theft of money or notes from letters, made by the lettercarriers of the port offices; and the robbery or opening of the mail on the highways, or the robbery of themin the poft offices, or opening of them by perfons not authorifed-are crimes punified with death.

Robbery, and the receiving of ftolen goods; are punithed with whipping, which is never to exceed thirty-nine ftripes; and forging of bills of lading, fhip's books, or regifters, or other fuch documents; are punifhed with the pillory, and imprifonment not to exceed more than three years.

All other crimes and offences againft the general government, including dealings in the flave trade, which the laws of the Union prohibit, are punifthed by fines and imprifonment of various degrees.

Although the criminal jurifprudence of the Union cannot be charged with cruclty, when compared with that of moft ftates of Europe, efpecially England, one is not the lefs furprifed to fee, in a code abounding with the punifhments of whipping, the pillory, and death, that fine and imprifonment are the only punifhments for the crimes of wilfully flitting the noles, tongues, or ears of a human being.

I cannot prevail on myfelf to believe, that the congrefs will not, erc it be long, infufe into its jurifprudence the benign temper of the legifla-
ture of Pennfylvania, whofe example has becn followed by many other of the fates. Independent of the great moral and political motives which recommend that conduct to the federal government, it muft at length be moved by the hard and cruel contraft of punifhments inflicted in the fame place, and for the fame fpecies of crime, according as the fentence happens to be paffed by the tribunals of the federal government, or thofe of the refpective ftates-for the fentence of a federal court is executed in the place where it is paffed. This contraft is painful in an uncommon degree at Philadelphia; where the Union heving no prifon peculiar to itfelf, criminals fentenced by the federal courts to imprifonment are confined in the fame prifon with offenders fentenced by the courts of Pennfylvania, but are not permitted to partake of the benefits of the humane and falutary regulations of that ftate in its prifons.

## CIVIL JURISPRUDENCE.

The laws of the Union in civil matters, like thofe of the feveral fates, are for the moft part the Englifh laws, accompanied with all the delays and intricacies arifing from complicated and difficult forms. It would be a great bencfit conferred on the American people, to fimplify the proceedings, and even many of the principles of the law ; and it is a reform fometimes talked of, but the undertaking is great and difcouraging. The lawyers, educated in the principles of this embarraffed code, and accurtomed to its practices, would reluctantly change them for others; and it is to be fuppofed the greater part of them are fo perfuaded of the fuperior excellence of the fyftem, that they would oppofe the introduction of any other; and it is to be remembered that law-fuits, although ruinous to clients, are the harveft of lawyers. This clafs of men compofes much more than half of the legiflature of the Union, as well as of the legillatures of the different ftates; and thefe, $I$ am afraid, are too powerful reafons to permit us to hope for any fpeedy, reform in the law.

One of the moft remarkable laws of the. Union is that relative to flavery; but it may be confidered as fpringing from principles of policy, rather than enlightened reafons of jurifprudencc. We have feen that the
conftitution permitted, till 1808 , the importation, in the feveral flates, of fich perfons as, till that period, the feveral fates fhould judge it expedient to perwit to be imported; and by this defeription the conftitution meant to defignate fluvos; which temporary countenance given to the flaye trade the conftitution could not openly acknowledge, without an abfurd contradiction of the liberal principles it had premifed; nor could it openly prahibit the flave trade, without a certainty of the law being oppofed by the fouthern fates, By this vague defignation the framers of the conftitution crept out of this embarraffiment; and; however grofs the fubterfuge may be, we can fcarcely blame them; fince, while they preferved the exiftence of the Union at the difficult period when the conftitution was framed, they named a term not far diftant for the extiuction of that deteftable traffic.
In 1700, the congrefs paffed a law, prohibiting American veffels to carry flaves, under the penalty of two thoufand dollars, and ennfifcation of the flaves and veffels; and this law, although fometimes cluded, is for the greater part rigoroully enforced, of which I bave feen many inftances during my ftay in America. It is even difficult and expenfive to elude it; for the Quakers purfue offenders againft this law with incredible activity and inveteracy. The merchants who make the attempt muft provide falfe bills of lading, and make oath that the cargo is the property of foreign merchants, and employ others to take the fame oath; and all this is attended with great expence.
A law of 1703, prohibits the giving of an afylum to any perfon engaged to ferve another, ordaining a fine to be levied upon aill offenders in this cafe, and declaring, that the perfol. who flies from his mafter fhall be liable to be fent back to him. In this law the congrefs. avoided the ufe of the word $\mu_{\text {acues, }}$, although it was to provide againft the flight av conceahment of flaves that it was paffed, there being little reafon for apprehenfions about domeftics engaged for a term. The jurifprudence of Me Uhion relative to flaves, is confined to thefe two articles.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The department of ftate is alfo that of foreign affairs, which indeed form its principal bufinefs. The fecretary of ftate, who is at the head of this department, is the keeper of the feals of the Union. It is his office to counterfign the laws, and to promulgate them ; he has the cuftody of the papers of the old congrefs, and has other functions; but his principal employment is to tranfact affairs with forcign powers. The expences incurred for foreign affairs amounted, for the four firft ycars after the ratification of the new conftitution, to no more than forty thoufand dollars annually. Since that period the number of the minifters and confuls of the Union in foreign countries being encreafed, the ordinary annual expences for foreign affairs have amounted to fixty thoufand dollars; and the expences attending the execution of the different treaties made by the Union during the laft three years, have occafioned the granting of extraordinaries greatly exceeding the amount of ordinary cxpences. The treaty with Algiers coft the Union more than nine hundred thoufand dollars. The amount of expences, ordinary and extraordinary, for foreign affairs, from the year 1790 to this time, is more than two millions of dollars.

I am inclined to believe that the United States might have fpared a great part of this expence, had their politics been directed with a little more wifdom. Nor would the faving of money have been the greateft advantage they would have reaped; it is probable they would have been able to thun the interior troubles, with which it is too plain they are now menaced ; to avoid the very delicate and embarraffing fituations in which they have more than once been plunged, and are now more than ever involved ; to preferve the bleffings of peace for many years; to fecure the. exiftence of the Union, which is the fource of their ftrength; and which cannot be fhaken but through their connection with foreign countries; in a word, to place out of the reach of danger that independence which they won with fo much glory to themfelves, the right to which cannot be contefted, but which has no longer any real exiftence, except in the

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mouths
mouths of their own declaimers. Proud with reafon of having thrown off the oppreffive yoke of England, the United States were tou ready to. play a part among the nations of Europe; and to involve themfelves in the interefts of foreign powers, from which' "ure had moft happily feparated them. They involved themfelves in thofe foreign interefts the moment they fent minifters to foreign courts, and received their minifters in return; from that moment they expofed themfilves to the dangers that the weak are placed in relative to the ftrong, among nations as well as individuals; they reduced themfelves to the neceflity of pracifing duplicity, an indifpenfable condition, when he who is weak allies himfelf, to him who is ftrong; and the more indifpenfable in politics, inafmuch as juftice has been hitherto contemned in that art, the will of the more powerful being the only law. In receiving foreign minifters, they gave rife to intrigues, the more dangerous, becaufe their mafters believed it to be their intereft to difturb their tranquillity, and check their growing profperity. In a ftate where political concerns are as yet little complicated, the refidence of foreign minifters is more mifchievous than in others, even when they have received no inftructions from their courts to cultivate intrigues, which is a cafe difficult to imagine. They are ready enough to render themfelves of importance, and to give confequerice to their employments; if they fucceed in fome underhand practice, if they corrupt a fecretary of fate, or fome member of the government, if they. pave the way for the influence and interefts of their courts, or feem to do fo, they are fure to win the favour of their mafters, for courts will intrigue every where, and will have a party wherever they can; and thus they pafs for men of talents and induiftry; and while they fow the feeds of difcord in the countries where they refide, they create a title to rewards, and gain a ftep toward preferment: And there truths are the more alarming, in proportion as the cabinet that fends the ambaffador is: ftrong, and has an intereft in leffening the power of the ftate where he refides, and in proportion as that contains in it circumftances dangerous to its unanimity; in a word, as it contains more or lefs of thofe circumPances whofe combination forms the exiftence of the United States.

The anbalfadors of lefs powerfill ftates act on the fame principles; and the application of them folely is different. They flatter the opinions of their cabinets, and lull them with fatements in which'truth is not ftrictly confulted; and thus they cultivate, in their refpective governments, opinions and defigns mifchicvous to their fubjects. If it happens that they belong to a party at home, their difpatches take the colour of the party. It is a univerfal paffion to be of importance in the world, but the agents of governmente are the moft infected by it. 'They fill their difpatches with hearfays, converfations, fufpicions uttered of fome, denunciations againft others, and reports fpringing from their prejudices only, from which they draw conclufions that fill the minds of their employers,avith perplexities, confirm them in their prejudices, and engage shem in hafty and impolitic meafures.

1. When a minifter is charged with a negheiation, the danger is ftill more imminent With whatever prudence and forefight his cabinet may draw up his inftructions, ftill they muft include fome latitude. The ambaffador's probity, hisjoiodgment, and his information; can be the only guarantees of his conforming himfelf to his inftructions. He may even involuntarily exaggerate, in his correfpondence, the obftacles he has to encounter; he may mifcalculate the overtures that are made to him, on the part of the ftate with whom he treats; if he is to be corrupted, the minifters with whom he has to deal will not fail to give him his price, and he will confent to a treaty which facrifices fome of the articles of his inftructions, or includes articles not to be found in them. In a word, he will agree to fomething contrary to the intentions of his court. How many more topics of the fame kind might thefe obfervations include ?-It is true the ratification of fuch a treaty is not inevitable; but the government of a fate, already weak, is not in the fame condition to refufe the ratification of a treaty, figned by its ambaffador, that a powerful ftate is; and the danger that may be incurred by the refufal gives great opportunity of intrigue for the ratification of fuch a treaty.

A weak fate; which fends and receives ambaffadors, and would mingle in the concerns of powerful fates, can fcarcely avoid being drawn into 3 Z 2
a party;
a party; its ambition and vanity will often hurry it on in a direction contrary to its ufual policy; and it never belongs to fuch a fate to take a part in the differences of other governments, by which it only hazards its own profperity, and fometimes endangers its exiftence.

Had the United States, after the glorious war they had maintained for their independence, opened their ports to all nations with equal advantages, and permitted their merchants to trade wherever their intereit led them, and had been wife enough to abftain from all other foreign relations, they would have approached nearer than at prefent to the object they defire, of being a powerful government. . In the midft of internal tranquillity, they might have filled their arfenals, fortified their harbours, collected timber for the building thips of war, which they need not have fent from their ports till they were ftrong enough to protect the American Hag; they might have efcaped from their prefent fituation, in which they are torn by domeftic diffentions, fwayed by foreign influence, and, in truth, lefs independent than they were on the 4th of July, 1776which fituation is the entire refult of the politics of the government, for their population is doubled; their wealth increafed, and their people induftrious, enterprifing, fagacious, and honeft.

My opinion will, no doubt, find many opponents, and more efpecially in America; but if it be well examined, I believe it will find alfo many partizans. As to myfelf, I am fo penetrated with the conviction of its folidity, fince my refidence here has given me fome knowledge of the affairs of the country, that I do not hefitate to pronounce-that the independence of the ftates, and the tranquillity and happinefs of the people (a people fo worthy of repofe, and fo admirably placed by nature to poffefs a durable repofe), will never be enfured till the day in which the government deftroys all political ties with Europe. By that policy, it is not perhaps yet too late to fecure the profnerity of America, 'although infinite mifchicfs have been occafioned by the foreign conncctions the government has cultivated during the laft fourteen years.

In expreffing my opinion on the dangers incurred by feeble ftates in their conncetions with powerful ones, it is America, and. America in her
prefent fituation, that I have had in view. If fmall ftates, fuch as Genoa or Geneva, fend ambaffadors to powerful nations, it is to folicit protcction, and to acquire fubfidies; they are deftined to be inferior; they can never be a grain in the political balance; they may, therefore, without danger to themfelves, indulge in diplomatic vanity. Docs it belong to the United States, invited by nature and a concurrence of circumftances to become a powerful nation, but which can never ftand in that rank except through the medium of a long continued peace, to endanger that important event by a narrow policy? Can they ever doubt, that they are objects of the hatred of their former mafters? ---A paffion that is not lefs real for being enveloped in the forms of amity. Do they doubt, that the high deftiny to which nature and the period of their birth called them, is an object of the jealoufy of the political forefight of Europe? Have they not to fear their being the aliment of rivalry among the European powers, in the midft of whofe contefts they cannot remain neuter without entirc paflivenefs? But, as if they had no knowledge of thefe truths, they have, without neceflity, and even wilfully, ftaked all their adventages, and engendered maladies which alrcady have tainted the ftate and threaten to fpread to its vitals, to gratify the vanity of making a figure, while yet in infancy, on the political theatre, with the old and powerful ftates of Europe! It is with nations as with individuals, the premature ufe of the genial powers is fucceeded by a life of debility and early decrepitude.
finances of the united states; their hisiory, and phesent SITUATION ; TAXES; REVENUES, \&C.

The new conftitution had been contemplated and was framed to give the federal government a degree of power, the want of. which was daily experienced by the former congrefs. lts wcaknefs was chicfly felt in the levying of taxes, and the contributions of the feveral ftntes toward the expences of the Union. The demands of the war, too greatly difproportioned to the refuurces of the United Stotes, had not been completely fa-
tisfied by the loans which France and their other allies furnighed with a generofity that now feems utterly forgotten. The congrefs, convinced as it was of the evils of a paper currency which had no exifting funds for its foundation, was neverthelefs forced into a prodigious emiffion of that currency, having no guarantee but the faith of a public deftitute of all means of repayment. The paper iffued by the feveral ftates was in fimilar abundance; and throughout it was depreciated almoft to nothing. This debt was to be univerfally provided for; funds were to be found for the expences of the general government; the neceffity for the creating a syftem of finance was apparent; and the old congrefs, feeling the importance of all there duties, by a direct declaration in 1783, pledged the honour of the United States for the payment of all the public creditors. The new congrefs, at the clofe of its firft feffion, in September 1789 , ordered the fecretary of the treafury of the Union to lay before the legiffature, at the commencement of the enfuing feffion, a plan for the reftoring of public credit. Mr. Hamilion, at that time the fecretary of the treafury, acquitted himfelf of this duty, in January 1790 ; and the congrefs, adopting the plan laid before them, paffed a law, on the 4th of Auguft in the fame year, whofe object was the payment of the national debt. This law funded the debt due to foreign nations, as well as to the creditors at home; adding to the debt, not only a long arrear of intereft, but intereft upon intereft. The debt due to foreign nations amounted to eleven millions nine hundred and eight thoufand one hundred and eightycight dollars; and the domeftic debt to forty millions nine hundred and five thoufand four hundred and eighty-five dollars; making together fifty-two millions cight hundred and thirteen thoufand fix hundred and feventy-threc dollars. The prefident of the United States was authorized to borrow twelve milions of dollars, on the beft terms he could obtain, to pay the foreigu debt: As to the loan to extinguifh the domeftic debt, the arrears of intereft, and certificates of intercft due, a paper then in circulation, were received as part of it, and funded at an intercft of three per cent. The capital of the debt, comprifing the paper money then in circulation, was funded at an intereft of fix per cent; with a provifion
vifion that a third of the debt thus funded fhould not reccive intereft till the expiration of ten years, that is to fay, till the ycar 1800, and this part of the debt was for that reafon funded under the name of the deferred $\int l o c k$; while two other funds were created, one of three per cent, and one of fix per cent, to fulfil engagements of the ftate. The deferred flock was to. be redcemed by the treafury, in the proportion of eight per cent per annum, which provifion was regarded as a kind of compenfation for the fufpenfion during ten years of the payment of the intereft. The different finds were redecmable alfo by the congrefs by annuities for twenty-three years, at eight per cent per annum, but which could not in that cafe be afterwards redeemed by any other fund. The fame law contained provifions to make the Union refponfible for the debts of the different ftates: It authorized a loan of twenty-one millions five hundred thoufand dollars; and permitted to be received, as fubferiptions to the loan, certificates of debts of the feveral ftates for military fervice, or furnifhing of provifions during the war, limiting the fums which each fate might fubferibe in this manner. A third of the debts thus funded bore an intereft of threc per cent; and the somaining two-thirds an intereft of fix per cent, but one-half of the fix per cents was not to receive intereft till after the year 1800. The fubferiptions to this loan were to be made within a certain time ; but the period was afterwards extended. The fame law appointed ec nmiffioners to refide in each ftate, to verify the titles of claimants, to give certificates, pay the intereft; in a word, to tranfact all bufinefs relative to this loan under the authority of the fecretary of the treafury. The holders of certificates of debts due from any of the ftates, who were unwilling to fubfribe to the loan, received an intereft of three per. cent on that paper.

The plan of transferring the refponfibility for the debts. of the feveral ftates to the congrefs was not adopted without long debatcs. No oppofition was made to the funding of the foreign debt, nor even that of the domeftic debt, but what hould be admitted into the latter, and the manner of redeeming it, occafioned great difputes. Thofe who oppofed. the funding of the debts of the feveral fates argued, that the claims:were almoft
almoft obiolete ; that neither the intereft, nor any part of the principal, had been paid; that they had fallen to an eighth of their original value ; and that in all probability they would continue to fall till they fhould be extinct. A large portion of thefe debts had been incurred for peceffaries. for the troops during the war, at a nominal price greatly above the value of the articles, owing to the fearcity of money in the hands of the congrefs; and the uncertainty of its future power of payment; and another confiderable portion accrued from paper given to the military for pay. The perfons who originally held both thefe fpecies of paper had fold them at a very low rate, fome being compelled to do fo by their own neceffities, and others having loft all confidence in the paper. The prefent holders were fpeculators, who had acquired them for little or nothing from thofe who, by their real fervices, were perfons truly entitled to the amouni of the debts. The oppofers of the plan therefore argued, that the difcharge of thofe debts in the hands of the prefent holders of that property, would be an injuftice to the contractors and foldiers, to whom they were in fact due; an infult to the diftrefs that compelled them to transfer their claims for very inferior compenfations, and an open protection given' to public rapacity and jobbing, whofe ill effects were uniformly acknowledged.

The propofition of the opponents of the fecretary's plan was, that debts verified by the certificates of congrefs fhould be paid at their original nominal valuc; but that the holders of fuch certificates hould reccive no more than a portion equivalent to the higheft price they had borne in the market from the time of their purchafe of them till the acceptance of the prefent conftitution, and that the furplus fhould be paid to the original creditors of the ftate.

The partizans of the fecretary's plan appealed to the declarations of the old congrefs in the creation of the titles to this fpecies of debt. They had been given for claims of the original poffeffors, or perfons whom they had reprefented; the prefent holders had incurred the hazard of a ftill greater fall in the value of thefe certificates, and even of their annihilation, a danger to which the original poffeffors had preferred a lofs by the
fale of them ; the market was open, and the certificates fold on the principle of other poffeffions, and the right of the prefent holders was not to be infringed without a public injuftice. To thefe reafonings it was added, that the difficulties and delays that would atte:d the plan of the other party would render it impracticable.

The two opinions were fupported with a great deal of moderation; but with pertinacity and plaufibility on both fides. Thofe who contended for limiting the payment of the prefent holders of the certificates to the higheft price they had borne in their poffeffion, and to pay the furplus to the original poffeffors, argued with inoft equity; for it was known that the greateft bulk of the original poffeffors, moft of whom were foldiers; had been driven to fell their certificates, either by extreme diftrefs, or by the artifices of jobbers to excite alarms for the validity of thofe debts; and that the prefent poffeffors were fpeculators, well informed of the intentions of leading men, and the real ftate of things, and who difburfed only inconfiderable fums for thofe certificates, the lofs of the whole of which would little affect their fortunes; and that the greater part of thefe were foreigners, who had entered into thefe fpeculations for the purpofes of plunder. The partizans of the plan that was adopted had reafons of finance on their fide, forming a morality by no means equitable, but politic, and abfolutely neceffary to the reftoration of credit, on which object the congrefs was immediately employed. And it is to be obferved, that the confidence of the holders of certificates in the government for fome liberal funding of the debt was fuch, that this paper had rifen four hundred per cent, fince the adoption of the new contitution.

The refolution to which the congrefs came on the fubject fuddenly created immenfe fortunes. Speculators bought up the paper from one end of the United States to the other. At New York, where the congrefs then held its, fittings, its price rofe and fell daily, as the fpeakers on one fide or the other feemed to gain the advantage. Many members of both houfes entered into this traffic. Mr. Hamilton, the author of the plan adopted by congrefs, was univerfally aćquitted of this difhonourable conduct, and univerfally received the tribute duc to his integrity.

The plan of the fecretary of the treafury for the adoption of the debts of the feveral ftates by the Union, was not finally accepted without fome modifications, nor till after it had been once rejected. The partizans of this plan argued, that the debts contracted by the feveral fates for their particular defence, was, notwithftanding, for the common caufe, and was in reality the debt of the Union-that the feveral ftatés would encounter greater difficulties in raifing taxes to difcharge their debts than the Union, the levying of various taxes being prohibited them by the conftitution; that fuch taxes as they could levy would only have a partial and inadequate effect, and in one ftate might be in prejudice to the means employed by other ftates for the fame purpofe, while the Union might employ uniform means throughout the whole ftates, without clarhing of interefts, and with a faving to the particular ftates, and with more perfect fecurity to the public creditors, who would all by that means be placed on an equal footing; that the offices eftablimed by the Union in the feveral ftates for the liquidation of the debt of the congrefs, might be charged with the liquidations of thefe debts, and a great faving made in that heavy but neceffary expence ; and, laftly, that this plan. would tend to confolidate the force of the federal government, by allying the creditors of the feveral fates to the interefts of the Union.

Their opponents maintained, that thefe debts were neither known in their amount, nor their feveral kinds; that, previous to any difcuffion on the utility of the plan, the nature and value of thefe debts should be afcertained, and thofe contracted for the defence of the feveral ftates diftinguifhed from fuch as were occafioned by a neglect of levying the taxes, and a report made by the commiffioners appointed for the purpofe of ftriking the balances of the fums refpectively due from the Union to the feveral ftates, and from the fates to the Union; that from thefe balances would refult the real debts of the feveral ftates, which the Union might afterward, if it were found advifeable, confolidate with its own debts; which meafure would otherwife be rafh, and without any knowledge of its extent and its operation; and that to augment the debt of the Union; by adding to it thofe of the feveral fates, would deprefs the national cre-
dit, augment the paper in circulation, and cherilh that firitit of public gambling, whofe evil confequences were already perccived and whofe dangers were daily increafing.

The partizans of the plan replied, that the national credit could never be firmly eftablifhed without the confolidation of all the debts of the country; that all delay in the effecting fuch confolidation would intercept the benefits expected from the confolidation of the proper debts of the congrefs, in the diminution of the intereft of money, and the raifing the value of the funds; and that returns of the balances between the feveral ftates and the Union might be made with the fame promptnefs and precifion after fuch confolidation as before.

The reafonings of this party, as I have faid, prevailed. The debts of the feveral ftates were calculated at twenty-five millions of dollars, and a loan of twenty-one millions five hundred thoufand dollars was authorifed by the congrefs.

It is to be obferved, that this financial operation was not effected without a fecret agreement among the deputies of certain ftates, relative to the interefts of their conftituents. The eaftern ftates, comprifing New York, were the principal debtors. Maffachufetts alone owed fix millions of dollars. In 1787, an infurrection took place in that ftate, of which the levying of taxes was the caufe, or at leaft the pretext; and that fate was not willing again to hazard its tranquillity by the levying new taxes, which muft take place if it had its own debt to difcharge. Maffachuretts was therefore particularly interefted in the adoption of the plan. The fouthern ftates, on the contrary, were all, with the exception of South Carolina, creditors of the Union: but it was a favourite project with them, to draw the reat of the federal government nearer to them ; and Virginia was more eager in its profecution than the reft, becaufe the place defigned for the future feat of the government was on its territories, and Virginia was the principal public creditor. On the other hand, the eaftern ftates had an intereft in preferving the feat of the government at New York; but this was not fufficient to weigh with the intereft they had in the confolidation of the debts of the ftate. Their deputies, there-
fore, made a compromife with thofe of the fouthern ftates, agreeing to vote for the feat of the federal government being placed on the Potowmack, on condition of the others voting for the confolidation of the debts. The ftate of Pennfylvania, although among the debtors, was not embarraffed with its debt, having fufficient means of its extinction; but a promife was made to its deputics, that the provincial feat of the goternment fhould be at Philadelphia for ten years, and they were not without lopes of preferving it for a longer term, and therefore acceded to the fecret treaty. Thus the plan of confolidation paffed.

It was provided, at the fame time, that the fums that appeared to be owing by the feveral ftates fhould be taken as fuch by the Union, without previous examination, and fhould be placed to the credit of fuch ftates in their accounts with the Union; and that the balance which fhould appear, by the final accounts of the commiffioners, due to any of the ftates; fhould be funded in their favour by the Union, which was to remain creditor of fuch ftates as by the final account appeared to be debtors.

The return of the commiffioners, as we have already feen, makes the balances due to certain ftates, namely; New Hampihire, Maffachufetts, Rhode-Ifland, Connecticut, New Jerfey;' South Carolina! and Georgia, amount to three millions five hundred and ferenteen thoufand five hundred and eighty-four dollars; and thofe due from the other ftates, namely, New York, Pennfylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, to the fame fum.

Mr. Gallatin, in a work of great reputation on the finances of the United:States, which he publifhed in 1705, fpeaks in the following manner of this meafure. .cc. The ftates, whefe debts amounted to the greatest fums, were, by the operation of this plan, found to be the moft confiderable creditors of the Union. And expericnce has fhewn, that this great addition of débt with which the Union has charged itfelf, far from giving ftrength to the federal government, has occafioned more difcontents than any other meafure; not only by the impofition of new taxes to pay the debts, but ftill more by an apprehenfion, that perfons in power will feek rither to augment and perpetuate the debt of the Union than to extin-
guifh or diminifh it; and from a general belief, that the fpeculations and interefts of individuals had more influence in the adoption of the plan than any other confideration. And although it may feem indifferent, whether the fums neceffary to difcharge thefe debts be levied on the people by the federal government or by the feveral ftates, yet the difficulty the federal government finds in augmenting its revenues by the excife, licenfes, \&c.-the rapid progrefs which individual ftates have made for the extinction of their refpective debts, and the fituation of the ftates whofe debts were not adopted by the Union, becaufe they were on the: final account its debtors, are fufficient proofs, that a great part of the additional debt which now refts on the Union would at this day have been extinguinhed by the refources of the feveral ftates, if it had not beers confolidated with that of the Union."

This writer adds-"That, had the confolidation of the debts of the feveral ftates with thofe of the Union been poftponed till the final fettlement of accounts by the commiffioners, the debt of the federal government would have amounted to no more than eleven millions fix hundred and nine thoufand two hundred and fifty-inine dollars, inftead of twenty-two millions four hundred and ninety-two thoufand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars, which were acknowledged and funded by the Union; arrd that therefore the congrefs, by its precipitation, created an unreceffary debt of ten millions cight hundred and eighty-three thoufand fix hundred and twenty-fix dollars."

- The law that confolidates thefe different fpecies of debts, pledges the public faith for the eftablifhment of funds for the payment of interefts granted or loans; and it fets apart lands belonging to the Union, in the territories of the weft, to be fold, to create a finking fund for the extinction of the national debe.

A fum of a hundred and ninety-eight thoufand dollars was due to foreign officers, who ferved in the American army during the war; and it was deftined to be paid out of the loans made in Europe, and has been faithfully difcharged as far as claims have been made, which have anounted to ahundred and twenty-three thoufand dollars.

Since the year 1790 , the congrefs has crected an office for the reduction of the national debt, compofed of the prefident of the fenate, the chicf-jutice, the fecretary of ftate, the fecretary of the treafury, and the attorney-gencral of the Union. It authorifed four different loans for the reduction of the debt, by the redemption of feveral funds; and, in 1700 , authorifed the commifioners of the finking fund further to borrow five millions of dollars, to pay certain fums and their interefts, which the government were engaged to difcharge that year. The bank of the United States was authorifed, by the fame law, to furnifh this loan, or fubferibe to it in part. The funds already in exiftence were received as fubferiptions to the loan; the commiffioners had a power to fell at their diferetion, the feveral forts of funds (three per cents, fix per cents, or deferred flock) which they had in their hands, to difcharge the whole, or part of the fums and interefts that the loan was meant to extinguifh, provided that they did not fell more than one half of fuch funds at a price below par; they were alfo, authorifed to fell the fhares of the bank which belonged to the Union. The new debt thus created by this loan, the receipts for which bore an intereft of fix per cent, was not to be redeemed till the commencement of the year 1819.

The congrefs had incorporated the bank of the United States; and that bank had afterwards advanced to the Union two millions of dollars, to which amount the Union had fubferibed in the formation of its capital, and thefe two millions wère to be repaid in ten years; by equal payments. The congrefs afterwards authorifed that bank to advance the Union thrce millions more; and again, five millions, in 1796, as I have before obferved; and declared the revenues of the ftate to be fubject to the payment of the intereft of thefe loans, in the fame manner as to the other expences of the government; and deftined all furplus of the revenues to be a fund for the repayment of fuch loans.

The debt of the United States, in 1790, amounted to feventy-two millions fix hundred and thirteen thoufand two hundred and fifty-four dollars; and in 1790, to feventy-eight millions fix hundred and ninetyfeven thoufand four hundred and ten dollars. It has therefore increafed
by the fum of fix millions cighty-four thoufand one hundred and fifty-fix dollars, although the office for the reduction of the national debt had extinguifhed two millions three hundred and feven thoufand fix hundred and fixty-one dollars, and although the United States have in that period enjoyed a profound peace, and have, been favoured with circumftances which ufually enable a ftate to reftore order in its finances.

A greater economy in the public expenditure, the fale of immenfe quantitics of lands belonging to the Union in the territorics of the weft which is practicable, and a prudent increafe of impofts, are means that a wife adminiftration would employ with effect to the fpeedy extinction of the national debt if war or fome great internal convulfion did not arreft their progrefs. The national debt, according to engagements made with the public creditors, and plans prefented to the congrefs and adopted by it, is to be entirely extinguifhed in 1823.

The office for the reduction of the public debt had, in its creation; like all fuch meafures, the object of raifing the public credit, by a profpect of the extinction of the debt. It was defigned to be ftrengthened. by the eftablimment of the bank of the United States, which made part of the general fyftem of finance propofed by the fecretary of the treafury. This bank was incorporated in 1791 , with a capital of ten millions of dollars, two millions of which were fubferibed by the United States, who were not, however, compelled to make good the fubfeription at the period impofed on the other fubfcribers. The remaining eight millions were furnifhed by the fubfcription of individuals; one-fourth part of which was payable in fpecie, and the other in certificates of debt. The commiffioners for the reduction of the national debt employed a million: of dollars in the extinction of this paper. Thus certificates of debt amounting to feven millions of dollars difappeared in the firft year: The price of the remainder was naturally increafed; but the artifices of fpcculators carried them to a price which they could not long maintain.

The following are the principal articles in the conftitution of the bank. of the United States.

1ft. The incorporation of the fubferibers; with certain privileges, till the ycar 1811.

2d. The power of extending their capital to ten millions of dollars.
3d. The power of holding poffeffions to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, in perfonal or real eftates, including their original capital.

Ith. Of eftablifhing, within the United States, fuch affiftant banks as the directors hhall judge expedient.

5tin. The formation of an adminiftration for the bank, confifting of a prefident, twenty-five directors, and a calhier.
(ith. A prohibition to carry on any bufinefs but that properly belonging to the bank, to purchafe any part of the national debt, to take more than fix per cent for their loans and difcounts-but with the privilege of felling the original fhares of the bank.

7th. A prohibition to contract, by loans, difcounts, or the emiffion of paper, a debt more than double the fum exifting in the coffers of the bank.

8th. A prohibition to lend, without an exprefs law of the United States, more than a hundred thoufand dollars to the federal government, or more than fifty thoufand to any one of the ftates, or to any forcign prince or power.

9th. An obligation to lay before the fecretary of the treafury a ftatement of the actual fituation of tise bank, whenever he fhould demand fuch ftatement, with a power given to that officer to check fuch accounts with the books of the bank.

10th. A provifion to make the notes of the, bank legal payment, in all the offices of the United States.

11th. The pledge of the public faith, to eftablifh no other bank in the United States, during the term of the charter granted to this bank.

Without entering into an examination of the nature of the fecurity of fhares in a bank, whofe original capital hould be formed like that of the bank of the United States, and which, placedimmediately under the influence of government, might, in times of neceffity, be compelled, by a
law of congrefs, to furnifh the loans that circumftances rendered neceffary, I mall only obferve the danger to which it expofes the finances of the Union, by the facility of the government to obtain large loans by a law of congrefs, and by the power vefted in the bank of lending a hundred thoufand dollars to the government, even without any new fanction of the congrefs. The prefent fate of the national debt is attributed to this circumitance; without which, it is probable, the loans would not have been fo multiplied, and a greater cconomy would have been practifed in the expenditure of the government. The congrefs, perceiving the public expenditure exceed the public revenues, would have endeavoured to balance them by taxes which they only poftponed, and which at prefent they are obliged to levy in a degree that would not have been neceffary had they been carlier convinced of the evils of loans-taxes which, however heavy, cannot even at prefent fuperfede the neceffity of new loans for the redemption of former ones provided to be redeemed at fixed periods; as, for example, thofe of the bank, and thofe for which the government was obliged to grant an' enormous intereft.

It is not certainly without great hefitation that I hazard my opinion in matters of finance, refpecting which my information is by no means extenfive : and the more fo, as that opinion is in oppofition to many perfons who are eftcemed able financiers. I thall at prefent confine myfelf to the obferving, that, although I am perfuaded of the real and important utility of banks, when their affairs are adminiftered with prudence and equity, in aiding the efforts of commerce, induftry, and agriculture, and adding by the credit to the wealth of a ftate, and confequently to its caufes of profperity; and although I even acknowledge that thefe advantages have been derived from banks by the United States, yet the mifchiefs of the fyftem on which banks are conducted appear to me greatly to exceed their bencfits. The facility with which abufes creep into thefe eftablifhments is fo great, and thefe abufes are fo powerfully protected and encouraged, both by the neceffities of governments and the rapacity of individuals, that it is almoft impoffible for the moft upright of the perfons concerned in their management to exclude fuch abufes. Their

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evils are the greater in a country where banks are numerous, fpecic fcarce, and the defire of accumulation the common defire of the inhabitants Inftead of creating a currency double the amount of their real capital, banks create one ten times, and even twenty times greater; and the illiufion which fucceeds the firft moments of commercial profperity, that in a time of peace fprings from the facility of extending individual capitals, is nothing more than a means of augmenting and precipitating the real calamities which muft follow. The ruin of individuals, and even that of ftates, muft fooner or later be the confequence; inafinuch as economy, and fedate views of the nature of enterprifes; are no longer things that can be attended to. The prefent fyftem of banking is upheld by an opinion, that a ftate, far from being impoverifhed by its debts, has in that medium a new caufe of proferity, refulting from a new activity given to circulation, and an opportunity given to individuals to turn to profit the gradual favings of the fmalleft revenues. This theory is no better, I think, than an abufe of ingenuity, employed in the aid of a defperate ftate of finance. It tends to augment, without bounds, that mafs of debt fo fingularly metamorphofed, in the eyes of the vulgar, to the neceffary aliment of public credit and profperity. The moft ordinary underfanding is fufficient to difcover, that there muft at leaft be a point beyond which the debts of a ftate ought not to cxtend;-and, where is the government who will thus confine itfelf when it can, almoft fecretly, and altogether without the murmurs of the people, increafe the means of its expenditure? Where is the government that, intoxicated with this fyftem of indefinitely increafing its debt, is not daily haftening the nation it directs to i:evitable ruin ? The period of reckoning muft at laft arrive, when the pcople will not and cannot pay taxes which are neither employed in the defence nor any other fervice of the nation, but are raifed merely to pay interefts of loans, which economy. in the finances would have rendered unneceffary; and when things have attained this crifis; the epoch is arrived which is the mort dangerous to the tranquillity of the nation, the ftability of its government, and the happinefs of individuals. .

The bank of the United States, being by its charter empnwered to cftablifl.
eftablifh afliftant banks in fuch parts of the United States as it Mould deem expedient, has already eftablifhed four-one at New York, one at Bofton, one at Baltimore, and one at Charlefton; but the capitals of thefe banks, known in America by the name of branch-banks, are not exclufive of its capital of ten millions of dollars. The following is a fatement of the affairs of the bank of the United States, on the 31 ft December 1790 .


The capitals of the feveral branch-banks, furnimed by the bank of the United States, are as follow:
New York - 1,200,000 dollars. Baltimore - 400,000 dollars. Borton - $\quad \mathbf{7 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ Charlefton 500,000

The particular accounts of the branch-banks make part of the general account of the bank of the United States. This bank erected a new building in 1797, in which it has tranfacted bufinefs fince the ift of

* Government keepsits cifh in the bank of the United States.
it Bills drawn on the branch-banks.

Juily of the fame year: the ground on which it ftands coit fourteen thoufand dollars; and the coft of the building will exceed a hundred thoufand. The dividends of this bank are eight per cent; and its thares: bear a premium from fifteen to eighteen per cent. The following is a ftatement of the prefent price of the public funds.

| Three per cents | - | 50 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Six per cents | - | 82 |
| Deferred ftock | - | 65 |

The public engayements are difcharged in the United States with the greateft puncturality; and the loan granted by France was repaid before the period of its being due, at the defire of the French government:

The prefent revenues of the United States confift of the following articles :-1ft, Duties on tonnage, and on the importation of foreign articles. 2d. Dutics on fpirituous liquors diftilled in the United States; on the manufacture of tobacco; on refining of fugar; on public fales . on the retailing of wine, and foreign fpirituous liquors; and on carriages. 3d. A profit on the poftage of letters. And 4th, Dividends of Mhares belonging to the government in the bank of the United States.

The duties on tonnage are about three pence halfpenny per ton on American veffels, and half a dollar per ton on foreign veffels.

The following is a table of the tonnage employed in the different ports of the United States, during the laft feven years.

## American Tonnage.

Foreign Tonnage.


Total of American and foreign tonnage for the year, 707,009:

American Tonnage.
Foreign Tonnage.

ln 1792,

| Coafting veffels | 120,997 | Englifh | 206,065 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Veffels employed in the |  | French | 24,343 |
| fifherjes - | 32,062 | Other nations, | 13,870 |
| Veffels employed in fo- |  |  |  |
| reign trade | 414,029. |  | 244,278 |
|  | 567,088 |  |  |

In 1703,

Total for the year, 781,906.

American


In 1795,


In 1796,

Total for the year, 002,184 .


The quantity of tonnage in the preceding table is, with refpect to American vefiels, the quantity that failed from the feveral ports; and, with refpect to foreign veffels, that which entered the feveral ports; therefore, as moft of the veffels would return, we may take the total quantity of tonnage at nearly double the quantity named in the table.

The duties on foreign articles imported into the United States vary according to the nature of the articles, from five to fifty-five per cent. Some are paid in proportion to the computed value of the articles; and others by the quantity. Foreign articles, imported in foreign veffels, are fubject, fince the month of July 1792, to ten per cent more than when. imported in American veflels. The amount of thefe duties is always added to the duty on tonnage in the returns made by the fecretary of the treafury. The amount of thefe confolidated duties, from the 1 ft of Auguft 1789, to the end of 1791, was fix millions three hundred and thirty-four thoufand two hundred and fixty-three dollars. In 1792, they yielded four millions feven hundred and thirty-one thoufand and thirtytwo dollars. In 1793, fix millions one hundred and fixty-two thoufand five hundred and fixty-four dollars. In 1794, fix millions feven hundred and twenty-five thoufand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars. In 1795, feven millions nine hundred and fifty-nine thoufand four hundred and nine dollars; and in 1796 , fex millions five hundred and fixty-feven thoufand nine hundred and cighty-feren dollars.

Thefe fums are the net amount of thefe duties aiter the following de-ductions-firft, drawbacks on foreign goods re-cxported of the whole duty, except one per cent. Scc nu, drawbacks on firituous liquors dif tilled, fugars refined, and tobacco manufactured in the fates, when thefe articles are exported to forcign countries. Third, bounties given to the finnerics, which vary from a dollar and a half to two dollars and a half per ton, according to the fize of the veffel employed in them. There is alfo a bounty on every barrel of fill falted or fmoked, of about four pence halfpenny. Fourth, the expence of collection of the duties, which amounts to about five per cent.

Fincs for fmuggling forcigu articles into the ftates, or attempts to de-
fraud the revenue, are alfo thrown into the mafs of thefe receipts. But fmuggling is far from confiderable in the United States, the duties in general being moderate. It is however to be obferved, that the produce of the duties on tea is decreafed nearly half within the two laft years; although the ufe of tea is far from being diminifhed. The fmuggling of this article, for it nuft be acknowledged to be fuch, is attributed to the increafe of the tax, which is from cighteen to thirty per cent for teas coming from China, and higher ftill for thofe imported from Europe; and alfo to the facility of fecretly landing that article.

There are a few finall veffels belonging to the United States whofe employment it is to prevent veffels, coming from forcign countries, unloading in places where there is no cuftom-houfe.

The various expences of the revenue are paid by the collectors of each diftrict, and deducted from the general account of their receipts.

The dutics on fome articles of importation were augmented in the laft feffion, which crided in the month of March 1797. The duties on fpirituous liquors diftilled in the United States, were firf impofed in 1794. At that time they were fix pence halfpenny per gallon on firituous liquors made from molaffes, and five pence per gallon on thofe made from fruit or grain, the production of the country. In 1794 they were reduced to fix pence per gallon on the former, and four pence on the latter; but this reduction was only on liquors of inferior quality, the dutics on thofe of the firft quality being raifed to fifteen pence per gallon when made from molaffes, and ten pence halfpenny when made from productions of the country. This tax, efpecially that part of it impofed on fpirituous liquors diftilled from home produce, has always been very unpopular. The law gave the option to the diftiller to pay either the precife duty for each gallon, or a compofition of two fhillings and eight pence per annum for every gallon the ftills employed could contain. The diftillers generally preferred the firft mode, becaufe they were uncertain of occupying their ftills the whole year, and becaufe there was greatcr opportunity to elude the payment of the duties in that mode, the diftilleries being fcattered at great diftances throughout the ftates, and not very vigilantly
lantly watched by the officers of the excife. The public opinion being averfe to this tax, it never was univerfally collected. Many parts of fome of the fates, and even entire ftates, have refufed to this day to fubmit to this tax. Congrefs therefore, in the laft feffion, thought proper to deprive the diftiller of the option the law formerly gave him as to the mode of paying the tax, and enjoined every diftiller to pay a compofition in proportion to the fize of his ftills. The diftiller is, however, permitted to make the compofition only for two weeks, or for any term between that and fix months; the compofition for two weeks is three pence halfpenny per gallon, for fix months two fhillings and one penny halfpenny per gallon, and the compofitions between thefe two terms are in the fame proportion, giving the advantage to thofe who fubfcribe for the longer term. By this regulation the number of excifemen is diminifhed, the receipt is more productive, and the inquifition attached to that fpecies of tax is narrowed as much as poffible. The tax is, notwithftanding, a burthen on the agriculture and induftry of the country, and upon a branch of its induftry calculated to diminifh the employment of foreign induftry and the confumption of foreign produce.

The diftilleries that make fpirituous liquors from molaffes being chiefly in fea ports, and but few in number, it is not eafy to clude the duty. Mr. Gallatin, in his examination of the receipts and expences of collection of the various taxes of the United States, calculates the expence of collection on fpirituous liquors diftilled from the produce of the country to amount to nearly thirty-four per cent, while thofe on fpirituous liquòrs diftilled from molaffes, known in America by the name of cont: nental rum, amount only to fourteen and a half per cent.

The quantity of molafies imported into the United States for diftillation amounted, in the years 1790 and 1791 , on an average of the two years, to fix millions fix hundred and fixty thoufand gallons per annum. In 1790, it amounted only to three millions fix hundred and ninety-fix thoufand nine hundred and fix gallons.

The joint net produce of the duties on thefe two forts of fpirituous liquors in the laft fix months of 1791, was one hundred and fixty-four

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thoufand five hundred and ninety-feven dollars; in 1792, four hundred and forty-fix thoufand four hundred and eighty-three dollars; in 1793, five hundred and thirty-nine thoufand nine hundred and feventy-five dollars; in 1794, three hundred fifty-three thoufand two hundred and twenty-five dollars; in 1795, one hundred and ninety-nine thoufand dollars ; and $1 \% 96$, two hundred and thirty-eight thoufand dollars.

It is neceffary to obferve here, that the importation of foreign fpirituous liquors confiderably encreafed from the year 1790 to the year 1795. In 1790, it amounted to three millions fix hundred feventy-eight thoufand one hundred and ninety-nine gallons; and in 1704, to five millions fix hundred and ninety-nine thoufand three hundred and fixtynine gallons.

The importation of wine; exclufive of Madeira, in 1790 , amounted to fix hundred feven thoufand feven hundred and fixty-one gallons; and in 1795, to four millions three hundred and thirty-fix thoufand and feventyfix gallons. The importation of ale and porter in 1790 , amounted to feventy thoufand five hundred and fixty-four gallons; and in 1794, to three hundred and thirty-one thoufand three hundred and fifty-eight gallons.

The great increafe in thefe importations is in part to be afcribed to the prefent war, which has increafed the commerce of the United States; but if we confider that a fmall portion of thefe articles is re-exported from America, part of the encreafe will be afcribed to other caufes-one of which is, a great decreafe in the importation of molaffes; the quantity imported in 1795 being no more than half the importation of that article in 1790, and the fpirituous liquors diftilled from molaffes in the United States was ieduced from two millions to one million of gallons, between the year 1700 and the jear 1795 -another caufe is the rife in the price of grain, which has been fo great, that the diftilleries that ufe that article have been fcarcely able to maintain their ground. The following table will put this matter out of queftion.

Duties pai. for the Importation of Wines, Spirituons Liquors, and malt Liquors, into the United States, during the Years 1793, 179.1, and 1795 ; and the Drawbacks for the Re-exportation of the fame Articles, during the fame Period.

| Years-1793. |  |  | 1794. |  | 1795. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Madeira wine | Duties. $121,752$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { Drawbacks. } \\ 4,692 \end{array}\right\|$ | $166,023$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { Drawbacks. } \\ 14,258 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Duties. } \\ & 106,842 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Drawbacks. } \\ 5,952 \end{array}$ |
| Other wines | 243,910 | 4,235 | 233,460 | 4,012 | 464,893 | 11,433 |
| Spirituous liquors | 1,034,564 | 31,320 | 1,618,364 | 38,117 | 1,492,492 | 39,181 |
| Ale, porter, Rec. | 22,572 |  | 25,961 | 165 | 29,375 | 288 |

The drawbacks for the exportation of firituous liquors diftilled in the ftates, are a halfpenny per gallon for thofe made from the produce of the country; and two pence per gallon for thofe made from molafies, which difference is a compenfation for the duties paid on the importation of molafies into the ftates.

The law that impofes thefe taxes was paffed in March 1791; and their produce is appropriated to the payment of the interefts and capital of loans made and to be made for the extinction of the national debt; and it is provided, that thefe taxes fhall be continued to be levied till that event takes place.

The duties on the importation of molaffes was increafed one halfpenny per gallon in the feffion before laft; and the drawback for the exportation of continental rum increafed in the fame proportion.

The mode of collecting the duties on manufactured tobacco has undergone feveral alterations fince its eftablifhment, which was in 179.4. At firf the duty was laid on the article at the rate of four pence halfpenny per pound, but the fmallnefs of the receipts being attributed to frauds from the difficulty of knowing the quantity manufactured, the congrefs laid the tax on the mills, it being varied from one hundred and forty to two hundred and forty dollars, according to the fize and kind of mill; and the produce of this tax amounts now to more than three times the former receipts. The drawback, however, of three pence haltpenny per pound on 4 C 2 the
the exportation of that article having exceeded the produce of the tax, it was plain there was immenfe fraud in thefe exports; and the legiflature entirely fufpended that tax for one year, in the feffion of 1796 . In the laft feffion but one they re-eftablifhed the tax; but its produce, which fhould it even continue to exift, will never be confiderable, cannot at prefent be placed on the fide of the receipts of the revenue.

The law which laid a duty on the refining of fugars in the United States, paffed in the beginning of 1794 ; but the duty did not take place till the 1 it of October in the fame year. It is one penny per pound on the fugar, when it is refined; and a drawback is allowed of two pence halfpenny per pound when it is exported, the additional one penny halfpenny being the amount of the duty impofed on raw fugars. The fame law, with a view to encourage this branch of American commerce, impofes a duty of two pence per pound on foreign refined fugars imported into the ftates, and no drawback is allowed on the re-exportation of fuch fugars. An addition of a farthing per pound has been lately laid on the importation of raw fugars, and an additional halfpenny per pound allowed for the exportation of raw fugars refined in the ftates. In 1795, this duty produced thirty-onc thoufand nine hundred and fifteen dollars; and in 1796, thirty-eight thoufand dollars-the expences of collection, which amount to five per cent, being deducted.

The law impofing a duty on public fales alfo paffed in 1794. This duty varies from a quarter of a dollar to half a dollar on effects fold to the amount of a hundred dollars; in 1705 it produced thirty thoufand four hundred and fifteen dollars; and in 1796, thirty-three thoufand fix hundred and forty-five dollars-the expences of collection, which amount to two and a half per cent, being deducted. Notwithftanding the provifions made by the law for the payment of this duty, the integrity of the auctionecrs, who are obliged to take out a licence, is its only guarantee.

The tax on retailers of wine and fpirituous liquors was alfo impofed by a law of 1794 ; it is five dollars per annum for every retailer of wine in lefs quantities than thirty gallons, and of fpirituous liquors in lefs quanti-
ties than twenty gallons. Public houfes are exempt from this tax. In 1795 it produced fifty-three thoufand five hundred and forty-feven dolars; and in 1706, more than fifty-eight thoufand dollars-independent of the expences of collection, which are two and a half per cent.

The duty on carriages was alfo firt impofed in the fame year; it is from two to fifteen dollars per annum on cach carriage, according to its kind ; in 1795 it produced forty-one thoufand four hundred and twentyone dollars; and in 1796, fifty-three thoufand two hundred dollars. The expences of collection amount to five per cent.

In 1796 a caufe was determined in the fupreme court of the United States, on a queftion arifing out of this tax. The conftitution fays-that no capitation tax, uor direct tax, fhall be impofed by congrefs, except fuch as may be impofed on the different flates in proportion to their federal number. A perfon refiding in Maryland refufed to pay the tax on carriages, on the ground that it was a direct tax, becaufe it was levied directly on the article in the poffeflion of the confumer; whereas to be indirect, it ought to be laid on the perfons dealing in that article. The counfel for the perfon appealing from the tax were Mr. Ingolson, attorney-general of the ftate of Pennfylvania, and Mr. Campbell, a barrifter of Virginia; and the counfel for the government were, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Lee, attorney-general of the United States. The latter gentlemen maintained, that the tax was indirect, inafmuch as it was levied upon an article of the appellant's expenditure, and not on his revenue.

The term direct, ufed as it is in the paffage of the conftitution above cited, is fo vague, and the writers on this fubject have given the term fuch oppofite interpretations, that the arguments on both fides were allowed to be of equal force. The fupreme court, being empowered by the conftitution to determine upon principles of equity as well as law, in all cafes refulting from different conftructions of the conftitution or the laws, gave judgment in favour of the tax, declaring the tax on carriages to be an indirect tax; and it was certainly reafonable, in the great doubt the judges muft feel on this nice queftion, they fhould be determined by
the neceflity of making this branch of the revenue productive, efpecially as the tax affects only an article of luxury.

The five laft of there taxes were impored by laws that paffed ncarly at the fame period, and are to ceafe in Auguft 1801.

It is faid that the taxes on public fales, and on retailers of wine and fpirituous liquors, would be difplaced with advantage to the country by a fmall increafe of the duties on importation, and on wine, and on the diftilleries. It is maintained that the receipt would be greater, would be without additional coft, would be lefs vexatious, and would, notwithftanding, affect the perfons who pay the two taxes objected to.

Thefe five taxes are known by the name of the five new taxes, and are placed under the fame heads in the returns of the fecretary of the treafury.

The poft office is in the hands of the government, and its profits form a branch of the revenue. . It was in 1704 the laft law was paffed relative to the adminiftration of this department. From the 1 ft of October, 1789 , to the 30 th of June, 1791, the revenue produced by the poft office amounted to four thoufand one hundred and eighty-two dollars, from the 1 It of July 1791 to the 31 ft of December 1792, to fixteen thoufand four hundred and one dollars; for the whole of the year 1793, to twenty-nine thoufand feven hundred and twenty-two dollars; for 1794, to thirtythree thoufand feven hundred and twenty-eight dollars; for 1795, to thirty-eight thoufand feven hundred and fifty-five dollars; and for 1790 , to feventy-two thoufand nine hundred and nine dollars. This branch of the revenue is ftill increafing; but the government, prudently extending the benefits of the poft to places at prefent very little inhabited, the receipt in fuch places does not even pay the expences of conveying the letters to and from them.

Letters are carried here, as in England, in coaches or diligences, which are at the fame time public carriages; fo that the government pays lefs for the conveyance of the letters. In roads where fage-coaches are not eftablifhed, the letters are conveycd on horfeback.

The price of letters is three pence halfpenny for a diftance of thirty miles, and one and three pence for a diftance of four hundred and fifty miles. Double letters, and covers enclofing more than one letter, pay at the fame rate for every letter. Packets weighing one ounce pay the price of four letters. Letters coming from abroad, and put into the port office at the port where the veffel lands, pay two pence over and above the poftage, if fent to any other part of the United States.

The number of Chares of the bank of the United States belonging tothe federal government was five thoufand, whofe dividends produced a: hundred and fixty thoufand dollars half yearly. Two thoufand two hundred and forty were fold during the laft fix months of 1796, towards the difcharge of loans, whofe period of repayment was arrived. The return of the fecretary of the treafury makes the amount of the dividends for the laft half year of 1796 , forty-five thoufand dollars.

Patents granted by the government for new inventions, and privileges to authors for an exclufive right on their works, alfo produce a revenue to the United States, but the amount has never exceeded fixteen hundred dollars, and in 1790 was no more than twelve hundred and fixty.

The return of the fecretary of the treafury alfo contains the receipts, from the mint, of the coin of the United States; but the expences of that eftablifment are placed on the other fide, and greatly exceed the receipts.

The produce of all the duties, of which I have given the detail, amounted, in 1796, to feven millions one hundred and eighty-eight thoufand and one dollars. The following is a ftatement of their refpective produce :


|  |  | Brought forward | Dollars. $0,877,032$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Retailers of | and fpirituous liquors | - - | 58,000 |
| Carriuges | - - | - - | 53,800 |
| Port office | - - | - - | 72,000 |
| Dividends on the fhares of the bank |  | - - | 125,000 |
| Patents | - - | - - | 1,200 |
|  |  |  | 7,188,001* |

Although it is probable that, at the conclufion of the prefent war, the importation of the produce of the Weft India iflands, deftined for reexportation, will be reduced, and confequently the duties on tonnage diminifred, it is neverthelefs to be expected that the total amount of the revenue will not be lefs, but that the encreafe of population will add to the importation a quantity at leaft equal to what it will lofe by other circumftances. But in the ftatement already made of the fituation of the finances of the United States, it appears that the revenues fall fhort of the expenditure, and that according to the loweft eftimation, it will require an anmual auginentation of the revenues to balance the expenditure of nearly two millions of dollars-that is to fay, if even the prefent duties do not fall off in their produce, and a war with an European power might reduce them almoft to nothing. New fources of revenue muft therefore be explored, as well as rigid economy practifed; and no doubt the aid of the latter would be confiderable, if it was the refult of an enlightened and comprehenfive fyitem.

The congrefs, in the feflion which ended in the month of March laft, - laid new duties, as I have before obferved, on the importation of raw fugars, bohea teas, molafles, cottons, fugar-candy, and cocoa, with an addition of ten per cent on all thefe articles when imported in forcign

[^11]vefiels. It does not appear that thefe new duties are calculated to produce more than one hundred and thirty thoufand dollars, and they may be expected to fall fhort of that fum ; for it is well known that the in. creafe of this fort of taxes at once diminifhes confumption, and gives encouragement to fmuggling. A duty on ftamps, which was calculated to produce two hundred thoutand dollars, was irnpofed in the laft feffion, and a loan of cight hundred thoufand dollars authorized.

In the feffion betore the laft, warm debates arofe on a propofition for laying a direct tax upon lands. Independentof the neceflity there is at prefent of :ugmenting the revenues of the United States, nothing is more evident than the propricty of adopting a mode of taxation which refts upon folid foundations, whofe produce is capable of being extended according to' the demands of the ftate, and is independent of the fluctuations to which merchandize is fubjeet; and no tax poffeffes thefe qualities in the fame degree as a tax on land. The feffion, however, paffed away without any thing being done in this important fubject.

To judge of the obfteles to which fuch a fcheme would be fubject, it is neceflary to take a view of the direct taxes which at prefext exift in America. The fecretary of the treafury, in a report made to the houfe of reprefentatives, at the clofe of the year 1796, on the practicability of raifing a direet tax throughout the extent of the United States, gives the following fatement of the different modes of levying taxes in ufe in the feveral ftates:
". 1ft. A uniform capitation tax, or a dired tax on perfons, without difirimination of their property, profefion, or employment, is impofed in the ftates of Vermont, New Hampliire, Maffachufetts, Rhode Iland, Comecticut, North Carolina, and Georgia.
"The amount of thefe taxes in Vermont and Georgia is not known. In the five other ftates it is from two-ninths to four-ninthes of the total produce of the taxes of thofe ftates.
" In none of the other fates is this fpecies of tax in ufe; for the taxes on profeffions, on certian claffes of people, and on flaves, cannot be deemed of that kind.
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" 2d. In the ftates of Vermont, New Hampfhire, Maffachufetts, Connecticut, New Jerfey, Pennfylvania, and Kentucky, horfes and cattle are taxed, but with variations and exceptions. In Virginia horfes only are taxed. In the ftates of Rhode Ifland, New York, Delaware, and Maryland, capitals and farms are comprifed in the general computation of taxable property; in other ftates thefe are not fubject to any tax.
" 3d. In the ftates of New York, Rhode Ifland, Delaware, and Maryland, taxes are impofed on the general mafs of property; real or perfonal, with particular exceptions in cach of thefe fates; in the other ftates; taxes are impofed only upon feecific articles of property.
" 4 th. In all the ftates, excepting Vermont and Delaware, land is taxed, comprifing the lands uninclofed and uncultivated; and there is reafon to believe that the fame meafure will be adopted in the two latter ftates.
"In North Carolina lands are taxed by the quantity, without regard to their nature or fpecies of culture. In Kentucky they are divided into three claffes, according to their quality, but each class is taxed uniformly. In South Carolina and Georgia the land is taxed uniformly by diftriets; cultivated or otherwife. In Virginia it is taxed according to a permanent computation. : In Maryland and New Jerfey the relative value of the lands in the different counties and diftricts is determined by the law; and in thefe diftricts the land is taxed according to its value, never exceeding a certain rate. In Pennfylvania the land is taxed according to a valuation made every threc ycars...In Connecticut all the lands, with the exception of fome in two of the counties, are taxed according to the nature of their culture, or the kind of fate they are in, and that uniformly, without regard to their refpective value. ${ }^{\prime}$ In Maffachufetts and New Hampriire land is taxed aceording to its produce, or the annual rent or profitit is fuppofed to bring. In the fate of Vermont lands inclofed and cultivated, with fome exceptions, are taxed uniformly, without regard to their value or produce.
" 5 th. Capitals employed in commerce or manufacture are taxed in different fates according to the principles of cach ftate, but in fome fates they are ant taxed.
"0th. Taxes at the difcretion of the affeffors on the computed property or revenues of individuals, are permitted in different degrees, and modifications in fome of the itates; in others, all the taxes are impofed upon precife objects, and at a ccrtain rate."

This fketch may give an idea of the difficultics which the Union would have to encounter, as well as the greater part of the individual ftates, in laying a tax on land with equity and with fteadinefs in its collection. The impofition of it would give offence, like all new taxes, efpecially of a direct nature; but more efpecially among a people accutomed to pay very little in taxes. Different ftates having different modes of taxing the land, and fome having no territorial impofition, the legiflature of the Union is placed between thefe two difficulties-either to adopt for its collection in each ftate accuftomed to the tax the mode cftablifhed in that ftate, and to eftablifh a new mode for thofe ftat، which at prefent have no fuch tax; which would make the tax bear unequally; or to eftablifh a uniform mode for all the ftates, which being contrary to the habits and prcjudices of many of them, would add to its unpopularity, and render its produc ftill more uncertain. To which difficulties it is to be added, that the tax being deftined to the fervices of the general government, mult be collected by the officers of the Union, which mode of collection would be attended with great expence. The committce of finances in the houfe of reprefentatives, who laid before the houfe the propofition for this tax, eftimates the expences of collection at twenty-feven and a half per cent.
, It is to be obferved, that the popular party, that is to fay, the anti-federalifts, in the houre, gave their fupport to the meafure, perceiving that the eftablifhment of a direct tax whofe weight hould be,immediately felt by every citizen of the United States, would probably furnifh come check on the difpofition they afcribe to the government of fquandering money in ufelefs expences. The federalifes oppofed the plan, and per; haps were not uninfluenced by the fame reafons. All the adhercuts, however, of the refpective parties did not vote with their leaders on this occafion, IMany members: of the houfe were guided by thcir own opinions of the tax ; and thofe opinions, which, no doupt flowed pripi-
pally from a regard to the public welfare, were in fome inftances afcribed to private confiderations, according to the circumftances of the perfons voting.

Before I conchude this article on the finances of the United States, I cannot forbear to touch on a point, connected with the opinion I have already expreffed-that the ftates in their general legiflation are rather occupied with the means of forcing themfelves into the rank of great and powerful nations than thofe of confolidating their ftrength and increafing their real power. Perhaps this crror in their policy is the natural refult of the combination of circumftances which furround them ; but whatever be the caufe, it retards their progrefs us a nation, which can be fecured only by their effectual independence. I have in view chiefly the duties on articles of importation, which 1 think were not calculated for the fituation in which America was' at the time of their being eftablifhed, nor are politic in her prefent fituation; and their ill effects are, I believe, already evident. If we look, without prejudice and with fufficient reflection, at the nature of thore duties, we fee they are rather contrived to increafe the revenues of the general govern-ment-no doubt a legitimate object of the taxes---than to add to the real welfare, or to cultivate the morals of the people, and confequently to add to the fecurity of the independence of the Unioh-iobjects fately not lefs neceffary than a tax. The fyftem of thefe taxes is evidently defigned to give encouragement to the commerce and navigation of the United States; and for that object merely it is combined with foreffght. But commerce is only a fecondary object in an extenfive continental nation, abounding with uncultivated lands. The more important objects of its attention are-the cultivation of its lands, the increare of its own raw produce, and the eftabliffiment of manufadures, to make it independent of other nations for all the articles of the firf neceffity. Comb merce is no more than the means of exchanging a furplus of produce for articles that a nation cannot produce or manufacture. it proceeds beyond that point, erpecially in a nation in its infarcy, it conects in the places where it is carried on the popilation which would otherwife
fpread generally, and which ought to be employed in making the country generally productive; while it tends to fill the country with foreign goods, and for a long time retards the eftablifinment of manufactures at home. Fortunes may be made by individuals in this courfe; but it is a courfe that impedes the progrefs of a nation to independence and profperity. The duties on importation in the United States appear to me to place them in this fituation. They are no doubt very high; but as there are few manufactures in the United States, the duties do not at all prevent the introduction of foreign merchandife, which turns all the difpofable labour, or the greater part of it, to navigation, for the introduction of foreign merchandife is the fupport of navigation, and enables it to afford wages for labour greatly exceeding what can be given by agriculture. The dearnefs of labour alfo oppofes itfelf to the eftablifhment of manufactures, which are attended with difficulties and hazard, even in countries where labour is cheap. The money of the United States, and the produce of their lands, enriches foreign nations, efpecially England, with whom their commerce is the moft confiderable, and indeed to whom it is almoft wholly confined. It is a real tax paid by America to England. Part of this money, indeed, remains in the hatds of the American mercharts, and confequently returns to the cultivator of the lands, but the greater part enriches a forcign country.

The reader will be enabled to judge of the truth of thefe obforvations by the following comparative view of the amount of the importation of the produce of the Uinted States into England, and the importation of Englifh merchandife into the United States, prefented in 1796, to the houfe of commons in England.

Imports of the foweral United Stutes into Eugland.

| States. | Years. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1792. | 1793. | 1794. | 1705. |
| New England | C. ferling. 101,610 | $\stackrel{68,701}{ }$ | $\underset{40,401}{2}$ | $\xrightarrow[154,013]{6 .}$ |
| New York | 156,769 | 140,075 | 92,947 | 165,864 |
| Pemnfylvania | 42,020 | 108,798 | 35,800 | 485,310 |
| Maryland | 118,490 | 102,198 | 35,388 | 78,741 |
| Virginia | 309,482 | 262,081 | 294,219 | 189,467 |
| North Caroinna | 44,650 | 28,000 | 8,012 | 10,340 |
| South Carolina | 219,839 | 107,625 | 104,055 | 230,840 |
| Gcorgia | 45,232 | 36,059 | 14,898 | 28,548 |
|  | 1,038,707. | . 904,040 | 625,733 | 1,352,130 |

Imports of England into the feveral United States.

| States. | Years. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1792. | 1703. | 1794. | 1795. |
| New England | 6 . fterling. 614,363 | $\underset{435,825}{C .}$ | $\underset{517,445}{6}$ | $6$ |
| New York | 834,041 | 763,980 | 1,021,997 | 1,346,034 |
| Pennfylvania | 781,074 | 855,206 | 768,832 | 1,307,736 |
| Maryland | 505,119 | 547,583 | 640,129 | 656,148 |
| Virginia | 846,517 | 549,032 | 602,100 | 771;487 |
| North Carolina | 38,157 | 25,512 | - 0,293 | 15,763 |
| South Carolina | 575,206 | 311,274 | 227,588 | 570,429 |
| Georgia | 76,877 | 26,260 | 12,423 | 13,573 |
|  | 4,271,418 | 3,514,081 | 3,859,871 | 5,254,114 |

## COMMERCE OF TEE UNITED STATES, EXPORTATION, TONNAGE, \&c.

The preceding article gives a good idea of the commerce of the United States, as far as a judgment can be formed from the entries made in the cuftom-houfe books.

Another way of judging of the advantage of a commercial intercourfe between two fates, is the valuc of bills of exchange. Thofe of the United States drawn upon London, at fixty days fight, have always been at two per cent at leaft above par, except in the month of November 1792 only, when they were at par; and fince they have been at fix, and even as much as nine per cent above par.

The balance of trade may be fomewhat in favour of the United States in their dealings with other nations; but that is a very infufficient compenfation for the difadvantage they labour under in their commercial intercourfe with England, and that folely on account of the manufactured articles which they take from that country.

This fyftem, fo ruinous to the fortunes of the American people, is ftill more prejudicial to its morals. The merchant in the ports of America, who receives manufactured goods from abroad, naturally cudeavours to increafe the confumption of them, fince it increafes his profit. He therefore diffufes them in the interior, and as far as he can hope to find a fale; and a tafte for forcign commodities accompanies their introduction into the moft diftant provinces.

There is no point of the United States, however remote, even in the woods, in which one ftore, and frequently more, may not be found. There are eftablifhed warchoufes for forcign goods, which are emptied and filled again twice in the year, and of which the proprietors make a rapid fortune.

The home manufactures do not fuffice alone to fatisfy the tafte fur luxury, which is infpired by the fight of articles more elegant, more thowy, and more in fafhion in the great towns.

A woman,

A woman, or a young lad, would be afhamed to appear on a Sunday at church, without a gown, a waiftcoat, or a hat, manufactured in Europe, for which they pay as much as fixty per cent dearer than in the thops of Philadelphia or New York.

A tafte for luxury leads to expenfive habits, and confequently to imprudence. It is therefore an obftacle to the complete happinefs which this nation feems deftined by nature to enjoy. The introduction of thefe foreign commodities into the back-fettlements may be compared to the introduction of rum and whifky among the Indians. The motive is the fame, and produces the fame effects.

The abundant importation of merchandife manufactured in England into the United States, naturally proceeds from thofe ftates'/raving been habituated, while Englin colonics, to receive them from the mother country, of which it was the intereft to keep its manufactories cónfantly at work, and which, from its being the feat of power, poffeffed all the means of forcing that importation.

It may be cafily conceived that, after the revolution; the opulent inhabitants of the Americian citics, muft naturally have retained their tafte for Engiifh ftuffs and furniture, and the habit of ufing them; and that it was the intereft of the Englifh merchants to encourage that habit; and this it wa: the more eafy for them to do, as the old American houfes having been almoft all difperfed by the revolution, the American merchants were in general little elfe at that time than the agents of Englifh houfes. This ftate of things is then what it could not fail to be, fince the legiflature has oppofed no obftacle to the prevalence of habit and individual intereft.

With more wifdom and forefight, it feems that the government of the United States would have prohibited all articles of luxury manufactured abroad, or at leaft would have taxed them as high as circumftances we ld have permitted, without giving too great encouragement to fmuggli.

Public fpirit cffectually prohibited them, during the revolution; and yet every one was then clothed, although many hands were taken away
from the loom by military fervice, and by the uneafinefs and misfortunes always attendant upon war; and the population is now nearly double what it then was. Neceflity would immediately have extended domeftic manufactories, and would have led to the fecedy eftablifhment of national ones.

At the outfet their productions would have been of a coarfe quajlity. People too nice to be contented with them, might then have procured foreign merchandize, by paying double or treble their real value; but ninety-nine out of a hundred of the inhabitunts would foon have accuftomed themfelves to the manufactures of the country, fince it would not have been eafy for them to procure the produce of other peoples' labour. The home manufactories would confequently have made a rapid advance towards perfection.

Navigation employing fewer hands, agriculture would have had more at its difpofal. The increafe of cattle, now very fcarce in America, would have been one of the confequences of keeping up the national, domeftic, and other manufactures.

The Englifh, French, and other artifans, now working in Europe upon the merchandize exported to America, would have brought their indurtry into the United States, where they would have obtainęd a more comfortable livelihood.

The United States would have reafon to fear, that the prohibition of foreign merchandize in their ports would have prevented their own produce from finding an outlet. The productions of the United States are articles of the firft neceffity; and feveral of them are to be found only within their territory.

As to their navigation, their fifheries alone would have been a nurfery for more feamen than they will foon have occafion for, it is to be hoped, in order to man their veffels of war; and their commerce would not have been therefore annihilated. No doubt, it would have been lefs brilliant than we have feen it for fome years, but it would have " more folid.

America would have had lefs credit abroad; but that credit is her Vol. II. 4 E ruin.
ruin. She would have had lefs fictitious ricles; but would have porfeffed more real wealth. Fewer emigrants from other countries would have come to her with a view of making fortuncs; but the would have reçcived a much greater proportion of the laborious claffes of the community. Thofe fortunes which give fuch fallacious indications of profperity, are all made at the expence of America; they carry away the money, and leave there nothing but European habits, I had almoft faid vices.

The real balance of trade would have been in her favour; and it has been feen how much it is againft her. She would have had fewer fpeculations and fecculators, but better morals; a lefs fplendid difplay of luxury, but more republican inftitutions. The intercourfe with foreign nations would have been lefs expenfive; but finding within herfelf the means of fupplying all her wants, fhe would have been more independent. In a word; fhe would have acquired cvery year an increafe of fubftantial enbonpoint; whereas, that on which fhe boafts, and on which the is congratulated, is nothing but a bloated appearance of corpulence.

No doubt the cuftomhoufe would have produced lefs to the national treafury, but direct taxes would cafily have fupplied the deficiency; and if the United States had followed this fyftem from the time of the revolution, their own induftry would have been almoft adequate to their wants; whereas at prefent they cannot do without the affiftance of foreigners, except in the manufacturing of hats and leather, of which the raw matcrials are the produce of their own country.

They are dependent; and that dependence which arifes from their wants, and which will always increafe in proportion as luxury, already at a great height in America, fhall be carried higher ftill, may have an influence upon the political determinations of the United States; and may lead them into great errors, and to the adoption of meafures fooner or later prejudicial to their intereft.

Several manufactories of fail-cloth have been eftablifhed in the United States with tolerable fuccefs, but have been carried to no great extent. Every year alfo fome fpinning eftablifliments, and even cotton manu-

factories,

factories, are attempted to be fet on foot ; but the following year they are fure to fall; for no other reafon than the high price of labour, which is itfelf a confequence of the gencral fyftem of taxation.

I have fpoken of the exports of the different ftates of the federal union, in proportion as my travels have carried me into thofe different ftates, and more or lefs in detail, according to the nature of the information that I was able to procure. The exports of the general commerce of America are the refult of thofe of the particular ftates. Here follow the totals, as prefented annually to the congrefs by the fecretary of the treafury.

It was only from the 1ft of September 1789, that an exact amount was taken of them, that of the preceding years being imperfect. In accounts of this fort, the year begins on the 1ft of October, and ends on the 30th of September following.

## Aniount of the Exports of the United States.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1791,-19,012,040 \text { dollars. } \\
& 1792,-20,753,097 \\
& 1793,-26,109,572 \\
& 1794,-33,026,233 \\
& 1795,-47.089,472 \\
& 1796,-67,064,097
\end{aligned}
$$

This ftatement exhibits a progreffive augmentation, fuch perhaps as never exifted in any country in fo fhort a fpace of time. But this is the place to repeat what I have faid as often as I have had an opportunity of fpeaking of the exports of different ftates, that any one would be grofsly deceived who fhould judge of the increafe of the produce and refources of the United States by this enormous augmentation of their exports.

The exports confift,

1. Of the productions of the country, which, although increafed in quantity to a certain degree, have rifen much more in value; fome forty per cent, others a hundred, two hundred, and even more. This is

4 E2 owing
owing to the wants of Eirrope, exhaufted by the war in which it has been engaged. The valuc then of thefe exports is far from being an exact reprefentation of the real wealth of the country, which can only be- the refult of an increare in the quantity of its produce.
2. The war, in which all the commercial powers have been engaged for five years more or lefs; keeps their trade in a ftate of almoft total ftagnation. The United States ane a kind of tempotary depot of the produce of all countries, and of many of their colonies, whese, hefore the war, American veffels had not, by a great deal, fo extenfive a permiffion to trade. Foreign produce is therefore brought into the ports of the United States in much greater quantities than their confumption requires, and in much greater quantities alfo than it would be if Europe were at peace;

The commoditics over and above the confumption of the United States are re-exported, and fupply the different fates of Europe and their colonies.

This increafed exportation is then, in this point of vicw, a very uncertain indication of the real increare of the wealth of the United States, fince it does not depend upon the produce of their foil, and neither is nor can be lafting, A comparifon of the quantity of the produce of the foil of the United States exported annually, during fix years, will furnifh. an inconteftible proof of the truth of the foregoing obfervations.

It is, again, from the accounts prefented to congrefs by the fecrctary of: the treafury, that I have made out this: ftatement.

Account of the Exports of the principal Aricles of the Produce of the United States, for the Years 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1796.

|  | YEARS. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1791. | 1792. | 1793. | 1794. | 1795. | 1790. |
| Potafh and pearlath - - - - Ton | 6,354 | 7,824 | $\begin{gathered} 6,117 \\ -987 \end{gathered}$ | 7,191 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.990 \\ 40.818 \end{array}$ | 5,0844 |
| Fifli, dried and froked, - - - Barrels. | 383.237 | 364,899 | $372,825$ | 18,907 36,800 | $400,8 i 8$ | 377.713 |
| Ditto, falt - - Barrels, from 50 to 60 pounds | 57,424 | 48,277 <br> 406,423 | 45,440 512,780 | 36,809 970,628 | $\begin{aligned} & -55,999 \\ & 810.924 \end{aligned}$ | 87,558 $1,176,650$ |
| Whale and other firh oil - - Gallons, reckoned at 4 quarts. | 147,323 <br> 134,595 | 406,423 | 512,780 140,056 | 979,628 <br> 82,493 | 810,52 80,86 | $1,176,659$ 164,045 |
| Spermackti oil - - - - - - - - - - | 134,595 124.829 | 63,385 | 140,056 202,020 | 82,493 $\mathbf{3 1 3 , 4 6 7}$ |  | $16_{4}, 045$ $308,314$ |
| Whalebone - - - Boxes, from 30 to 60 Pounds. | 124,829 4,560 | 154,407 <br> 3,938 <br> 15 | 202,020 5,875 | 313,467 5,162 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 308,314 \\ 4,438 \end{array}$ |
| Manufactured tobacco -- - - - Pounds. | 96,8i1 | 127,916 | i 73.343 | 56,785 | 149,699 | 296,227 |
| Linfeed - - - - - - Tons. | 58,492 | $52.38{ }^{1}$ | 51,708 | 38,610 | 58,552 | 51,100 |
| Wheat - - - Bufhels of 64 pounds. | 1,018,339 | 853,790 | 1,450,575 | 696,797 | ${ }_{2}^{1+1,273}$ | 31,226 |
| Corn of other kinds - - - Barrels of 180 pounds. | 2046,419 | 2,291,465 | $1,354,579$ | $1,727,648$ 828,405 | $2,187,831$ 687,369 | $8,329,216$ 725,194 |
| Flour - - - Barrels of ig6 pounds. | 619,687 | 824,464 | $1,074,639$ <br> 97 <br> 1515 | 828,405 53,782 | 687,369 108,191 | $\begin{array}{r} 725,194 \\ 00.804 \end{array}$ |
| Ditto of rye, maize, and buck-wheat - Barrels of 180 pounds. | 101,313 100,270 | 73,252 | 97,815 76,653 | 53,782 68,470 | 108,191 71,331 | 180,807 |
|  | 100,279 15,34 | 80,966 37,645 | 76,653 43,306 | 68,478 40,916 | 71,311 37,462 | 181,065 27,102 |
| Rice - - - - Tierces of 600 pounds. |  | ${ }_{1+1,762}$ | 134,6:1 | 102,026 | 138,526 | 131,039 |
| Beef, pork, bacon - - Barrels of iso pounds | 94,621 | 120,017 | 120,05 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ${ }^{156,072}$ | 201,133 | 167,526 |
| Butter - - Firkins, from 90 to 100 pounds. | 16,666 | 11,761 | 9,190 | 36,932 | 28,389 | 34,065 |
| Cheefe - - - - - - Quintals | 1.293 | 1,259 | 1,462 | 765,192 | 23,431 695559 | 6-6,352 |
| Onions and potatoes - - - Barrels. | 64,683 | ${ }^{131} 1841$ | 289,747 | 786,192 | 6951559 2,510 |  |
| Howed citte - - - - Numbers | 4,62: | 4,551 | 57.28 | 3,495 |  | 4,023 |
| Huries apd Iules - - - - Ditto. | 7,419 | 6,557 | 5,718 | 3,44, 14,990 |  |  |
| Pigaid heep - - - - Ditto. | 27,150 | 33,444 | -1,998 | 14,990 | 16,46; |  |
| Ox hide; calf and fheep fkins - - - - - - - - - | 5,424 | 1,002 19,536 | 918 | 746,853 | 1,819,224 | 127,044 |
| Shoes and boots - - - - - - - - - - | 7,528 | 9,254 | 16,269 | 92,009 | 160,327 | 230,724 |
| Tuifow - - - Pounds. | 31.7,195 | 152,62= | 309.366 | 1303012 | 49,315 | 187,403 |
| Candles - - Boxes from 30 to 60 pounds | 2,745 | 3,997 | 9,85 | 20,381 | 28,095 $132,8-6$ |  |
| Navalifores, pitch, turpentine, rokn, tar, \&c. \&c. - Darrels of $\mathbf{j}^{00}$ pounds. |  | 146,409 3,$6 ; 9$ | 114,971 2,879 | 72,552 $\mathbf{2 , 9 2 6}$ | $132,8.6$ 3,57 | 138,346 3,30 |
| Iron - - - . Tons of 2,200 pounds. | 4,523 | $8 ; 8,693$ | 2,879 693,299 | 2,926 $\mathbf{3 9 1 , 9 9 7}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,5721 \\ 771,7: 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,301 \\ 955,63 \end{array}$ |
|  | 189,316 | 858991 $138,3=5$ | $\begin{array}{r} 693,299 \\ 1,705,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 391,997 \\ 5,055,400 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $0,111,9^{21}$ | $\left(6,106, \overline{1}^{2}\right.$ |

[^12]Upon examining this ftatement with attention, it will be feen;

1. That the quantity of wheat exported from the United States is diminifhed, and that the increafe in the exportation of flour, proceeding from the great number of mills that have been fucceffively crected, and in that of fea-bifcuit, does not by a great deal compenfate the decreafe in the exportation of wheat. This decreafe, for which I have met with no one who could give me a reafon completely fatisfactory, is owing, in part, to the ravages committed in feveral ftates by the Heffian fly, which has made it neceflary to abandon the cultivation of wheat, and in part to the great quantity of land laid down in pafture. But I muft again repeat, that the difference in the exportation of wheat is too great to be explained in this manner, efpecially as in many new fettlements, corn is cultivated at leaft during the firft years; and as in many parts of Virginia, Carolina, and Maryland, the cultivation of wheat has very gencrally fuperfeded that of tobacco and indigo.

The confumption may be increafed in the great towns by the increafe of their population; and alfo in fome of the back fettlements, where, owing to a want of corn-mills, the ufe of wheat-flour was formerly almoft unknown. But this increafe of confumption cannot be very great; for in almoft every part of the United States where wheat is cultivated, the inhabitants live upon rye-bread, and ftill more commonly upon maize or Indian-corn.
2. That the exportation of other corn, that is to fay, rye, barley, \&c. is alfo diminifhed. This is owing to the increafed confumption of the diftillerics, which, though checked 'of late by the high price of grain, has neverthelefs been very confiderable during the laft fix years.
3. It will be feen that the exportation of leaf tobacco is very much diminifhed, and that this diminution is not compenfated by' the great increafe of manufactured tobacco; becaufe it is true, as I have obferved in my account of the fouthern ftates, that the cultivation of tobacco is exccedingly decreafed.
4. That the increafe of culture has been directed to that of vegetalles, onions, and potatoes, and that it is confiderable; and that it has taken a ftill greater turn towards artificial meadows, or what are called
grazing farms. The enormous difference between the progreflive exprorts from 1791 to 1706 , of cheefe, butter, tallow, candles, and manufactured fioes, is a proof of it; although it is true that the tanneries of the United States import a great quantity of raw hides from that part of St. Domingo which formerly belonged to the Spaniards.
5. It will alfo be remarked, that the produce of the fifheries is much increafed in the laft fix years; but the greater part of this produce, fo confiderably augmented in quantity, is in itfelf of little value, excepting the whale filhery; and although the amount of its whole value exceeds that of the value of produce diminifhed in quantity, the increafe is hardly of any account in the immenfe progreffion of the gencral value of theexports, which was eftimated at nincteen millions twelve thoufand and forty dollars in 1791, and at fixty-feven millions fixty four thoufand and ninety feven doilars in 1706.

The following account of the exportation of forcign .produce will prove how much of the increafe in the exports of the U $\mathbf{~ i n i t e d ~ S t a t e s ~ i s ~}$ owing to that branch of commerce.

Account of the Exports of the principal Articles of Foreign Produce.

I. Anall!

I hall idd to this an amount of the drawback upon the re-cxportation of foreign produce imported into the United States in the courfe of the years $1793,1794,1705$; I was not able to procure one of the two preceding years, nor of the year 1700 .

I do not pretend to give, by this ftatement, a precife idea of the confumption of foreign produce in the United States; becaufe goods being (intitled to the right of a drawback for a whole year after they have been entered in the cuftomhoufe books, it fometimes happens that articles which have paid the duties in one year, and which are included in the receipts of that year, are not re-exported till the year after.

The following account, however, will afford an idea generally true, of the confumption of that produce; and it will fhew, that the confumption of colonial commodities is little augmented in the United States, while that of articles manufactured in England is confiderably increafed.

Account of the Duties paid upon certain Artilles of foreign Produce, and of the Drawbacks paid upon their re-exportation, for the years 1793, 1704, and 1705.

| Merchandize. | Y ⿺𠃊 A R S. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1793. |  | 1794. |  | 1795. |  |
|  | Dutiex pand. | Drawbacks. | Duties paid. | Drawbacks. | Duties paic. | Drawbacks. |
| Dry goods, \&cc.* | 1,823,442 | 0,065 | 2,339,323 | 19,506 | 3,563,441 | 85,780 |
| Coffice | 1,396,652 | 161,928 | 1,680,163 | 1,141,523 | 2,694,902 | 1,946,226 |
| Cocoa | 29,182 | 6,201 | 54,542 | 19,246 | 73,576 | 46,884 |
| Unrefined fugar | 660,350 | 13,634 | 727,332 | 155,760 | 970,888 | 365,423 |
| Pimento and pepper | 32,710 | 3,814 | 68,768 | 5,362 | 70,240 | 39,134 |

[^13]No doubt this increafe in the exports gives a great increafe of activity to trate : no dowht, alio the rife of the price of commodities is another nugmentation of wealth; but it cain only be confidered as temporary. This, perhape, is the place to fay a few words concerning the nature and pofition of the commerce of the United States.

- As long as the Unitixd States ware Englifh colonies, their trade was regulated by the intereft and ambition of the mother country, and could only be confidered as a branch of the Englifh commerce. This is acarly the cafe with Ireland at prefent.

The accounts prefented to the Englinh Parliament, which will be found hereto annexed, of the imports and exports of the ftates of America, during the lart twelve years that they were Englifh colonies, will prove how great has been the increafe of the commerce of the United States fince that period.

Yet if they be compared with an account of the commerce carried on between the United States and England; from 1792 to 1705 , inferted in the preceding part of this volume, it will allo prove how much the imports of the Englifh manufactures into the United States have augmented, fince the latter became independent.

Hence it appears, that the angmentation in the commerce of the United States, and confequently their independence, which may be confidered as the principal caufe of it, have been exceedingly advantageous to England, who neverthelefs confiders their emancipation as an injury, and would not be forry to have an opportunity of taking her revenge.
$i$ am far from thinking, however, that France, on being made fenfille of this truth, ought to regret for amoment the eiforts fle made to allift "ourth America in obtaining the acknowledgment of her independence. Thofe efforts, even though the United States may be in general forgetful of them at this moment, are neverthelefs one of the mof honourable traits of Firench generofity. Befides, France has had a Mare in the trade of the United States, which the would never have had, if they had re-

Vol. II. $\& \mathrm{~F}$ remained
mained fubject to England; a Ahare which, with better conduct, fhe might have rendered much greater ftill, and which, with rational principles, the may no doubt hereafter increafe. In a word, thefe great fervices rendcred by France will, as long as there is any gratitude in the United Statcs, leave in the minds of their inhabitants an inclination for the friendhip and alliance of France, which all the intrigues of England can only fufpend for a time.
Account of the Value of the Inports, from Anerica into England, for eleven. Years, as prefented to the

| COLONIES. | YEARS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1763. | 1764. | 1765 | 1766. | 1767. | 1768. | 1769. | 1770. | 1771 | 1772. | ${ }^{1773}$ |
| New Fngland |  | 6. | $\underset{150,690}{E}$ | $\underset{146,318}{\text { c, }}$ | $\underset{132,69+}{\text { ¢. }}$ | ${ }_{150,85}^{\text {c }}$ | $\underset{1350}{\text { c. }}$ | 154,598 |  | ${\underset{13}{ } \underbrace{}_{32,082} .}^{2}$ | $\underset{126,003}{\mathcal{L} .}$ |
| New York. | 53,988 | 53,697 | 54,959 | 67,020 | 61,422 | 85,115 | 70,466 | ${ }_{-6,85}$ | 95,875 | 82,7 | -6,246 |
| Pennfytrania | 38,228 | 36,258 | 25,148 | 26,851 | 37,641 | 59,406 | 26,111 | 28,109 | 31,615 | 29,133 | 36,6,2 |
| Virginia and Maryland. | 642,294 | 559,408 | 505,671 | 460,754 | 437,926 | 405,0+8 | 361,892 | 435,094 | 57\%,84 | 528,404+ | ;89,So3 |
| Carolina | 382,366 | 3+1,727 | 385.918 | 291,519 | 395:02; | 508,108 | 387,114 | ${ }_{27} 8,907$ | +20,311 | 425,923 | 456,513 |
| Totals | ,188,129 | ,083,683 | ,122,386 | 992,462 | ,064,710 | 211,575 | 979,371 | 966,390 | 283,867 | 198,24 | ,28;,217 |


Arcount of the Value of the Exports from England to Ametica for the fame elveren Yetrs.

| COLONIES. | YEARS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1763. | 1764 | 1765 | $17^{66}$ | 1707. | 1763. | 1769. | 1770. | 1771. | 1772. | 17330 |
| New Fngland <br> New York <br> Yennfylvania <br> Virginia and Maryland. <br> Carolina | 6. | $\underset{462,573}{f}$ | $f_{45}$ | $f_{424,727}$ | $\underset{4=1,067}{6}$ | $\begin{gathered} f, \\ 426, j 49 \end{gathered}$ | ${\underset{214,67}{ }}_{f}$ | $\begin{gathered} E . \\ 400,517 \\ +75,991 \\ 154,881 \\ 717,782 \\ 146: 273 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1,420,119}{E}$ | $\underset{820,394}{f}$ | $\underset{5=9,18}{f}$ |
|  | 238,560 | 515,416 | 382.349 | 330,829 | 417,957 |  | 74,91S |  | 6;3,621 | 3+3,970 | 259,214 |
|  | 284,152 | 435,191 | 363,368 | 327,314 | 371,930 | 432,107 | 199,909 |  | 728,744 | 507,909 | 426,443 |
|  | 555,591 | 515,192 | 383,224 | 372,548 | 437,628 | 475,954 | 483,362 |  | 920,326 | 793,910 | 328,504 |
|  | 250,132 | 305,808 | 334,709 | 296,732 | 244,093 | 289,86S | 306,6c0 |  | 409,169 | 449,610 | 344.154 |
| Totals |  |  | 9,17 |  |  | 27,408 | $8{ }^{1}$ | 75.438 | 31,979 |  | -919 |



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 26,582,263 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Avergge for a Year . . $2,416,5(19=10,745,306 ;$ dol.

[^14]4 F2

It was at the peace by which England acknowledged their independence, that the United States began to trade under their own colours. But the great diftrefs in which they were lett by the war, and the weaknets of the confederacy, rendered their commerce ftill very precarious.

Each fate had its particular laws, prohibitions, and regulations.
Some of them thut their ports againtt certain foreign merchandize, to which others opened theirs.

The laws and the cuftomhoufe rates changed every year, according to momentary confiderations; and the moft natural refult of this order of things was, an active rivality and jealoufy between the different ftates. It is then, properly fpeaking, fince the adoption of the new conftitution, that the name of the commerce of the United States may be given to the commerce of the different fates of North America.

The firft caufe, haweier, of the increafed commerce of the United States, may be carried as far back as the end of the year 178.4. At that period, an order of the king of France in council, opened to their thips three ports in St. Domingo, whither they were allowed to carry falt fifh, upon paying a fmall duty. This order alfo authorifed the adminiftrators of the illand to permit the importation of their flour, whenever occafion might require it. The American hlips, till then, had only had permiffon to carry timber and lire ftock to St. Domingo, and that only into a fingle port. They were reftricted by the new order, as they were before, from taking any thing in exchange except fyrups and molafies. According, then, to the letter of the edict, their returns could be of no great value; but the admiffion of American fhips into three ports of St. Domingo, gave a greater facility to fmuggling, of which they did not fail to avail themfelves.

The Englifh, it is trac, carried Jamaica fugar and coffec into the ports. of the United States; but they were without competitors, and fold them. at a high pricc.

The wants of the United States required a much greater quantity than they received from England, and their intereft ftimulated them to procure it in a direct way.

Flour and dry goods were fraudulently introduced into the ifland. Raw fugar and coffee were fraudulently exported; and the returns began to be of fome importance though ti:ll much reftricted in quantity, by the illegality of the means made ufe of to obtain them.

But this traffic foon ceafed to be illicit. The violent thock which the revolution gave to the manufactures and commerce of France, forced her to open the ports of her colonies to the vefiels of neutral powers.

From that moment the Americans engrofled all the commerce of the French colonies, which they were fo well fituated to carry on, and which promifed them fuch confiderable profits.

The others powers of Europe which had alfo colonics in the Weft Indies, being almoft all fucceffively engaged in the war, opened the ports of their colonies in like manner to the Americans, or at leaft confiderably. diminifhed their prohibitive regulations.

Thus the commerce of the United States had the vietualling of the Weft India iflands, as well as an exclufive trade with the French and Dutch colonies, not only in provifions, but alfo in commodities of every kind. Their Thips were freighted to carry Weft India produce to Europe, and to bring back in return the articles neceflary for the confumption both of the United States, and of thofe fame colonies.

The new conftitution of the United States was eftablifhed at the moment when the French revolution began, and fhortly after the new fyftem of American finances was adopted. The confequent creation of fock of different kinds, the putting up of land to fals, and the eftablifhment of banks,' opened a vaft field to fpeculation, and to commercial enterprife. The ftate of Europe favoured thofe enterprifes; they wer: extended, arie the commerce of the United States foon reached the Eatt Indies, China, aitd every part of the known workt. Its profits have been confiderable.

Such is the bricf hiftory of the rapid and enormous increafe of the trade of the United States; sat it is precifely from the rapidity of that immenfe increafe, that we may prognofticate the flortnefs of its duran tion.

The proiperity of a nation's commerce cannot be durable, unlefs it be founded upon a folid bafis; and the folid bafis of a nation's commerce is the produce of its foil, of its manutactures, and of its colonies, when it has any. Thefe are its only permanent riches, thofe of which it alone can difpore ; its produce, and the commodities it receives in exchange, are the natural limits of its trade.

If a nation by extraordinary circumftances, unconneeted with its internal profperity, fuch, for inftance, as thofe occafioned by the troubles and tranfient misfortunes of other nations, take a flight far beyond its natural means, and much above the fituation in which it is placed by its own refources, its profecrity cannot be of long duration. A change in external circumftances muft fpeedily bring it back to the ftate affigned to it by the extent or the mediocrity of its wealth. Such is the fituation of the trade of the United States of America, which the troubles of Europe have rendered flourifhing, but which the return of tranquillity will reduce to its priftine ftate.

If the European powers, engaged in a terrible war, forced to devote all their means to it, incapable of going themfelves to fetch the articles they ftand in need of from foreign ports, nay, even incapable of victualling their colonies, and of receiving the produce of them in a direct way; if the European powers have been under the neceflity of leaving to neutral flags the trade which they could not undertake themfelves, does it follow that they have abandoned it to them entirely? Is it not certain that they. will harten to refume, as foon as they are able, the trade which naturally belongs to them, fince they have within themfelves the means of carrying it.on ?

In matters of commerce a nation gives up to others only what it cannot undertake itfelf, and even fuppofing that it grants them momeratary advantages, it is folely with a view to its own intercft; it will withhold them, as foon as it perceives that its intereft is injured by this conceffion. Political confiderations, or a friendly alliance can alone induce them to act otherwife.

We are not yet arrived at the period when nations, difcovering their own
own intereft in a greater generofity of principles, will by general confent give abfolute and entire liberty to trade. That period, if ever it flould arrive, is not yet at hand. It therefore cannot be doubted but that the European powers, according to their accuitomed fytem, will lay prohitory reftrictions upon all trade that is not their own, and will thus reduce the United States of America to the limited commerce which they carried on before the troubles of Europe.

I do not mean, however, that the United States are not fufeeptible of an increafe in their commerce. I am far from thinking fo. The extent of their territory, the fertility of their foil, the induftry of their inhabitants, their bold and enterprifing difpofition, their rapidly increating population, the great bays that penetrate into the country, the number of fine rivers that water it, the facility of cutting canals, in order to open a communication between them, and this to conncet the great lates with the Atlantic Occan, and the Gulf of Mexico; all thefe circumftances promife them a degree of profperity, which muft in future ages render this part of the world the rival, and perhaps the fortunate rival, of Europe.

But then the United States will have a rich produce from their foil, extenfive manufactures, a great abundance of refources within themfelves, and all this can only take place in confequence of a fucceffive progreffion of thofe refources, and after a long feries of years of peace and internal tranquillity; in a word, by the gradual operation of time. But it is of the prefent moment and of the exifting circumftances of the United States that I am fpeaking, when I apply to the fudden increafe of their commerce this inconteftable political truth, that all profperity which is not the refult of natural refources, and which depends folely on extraordinary and foreign caufes, can only be confidered as tranfient, and rather oppofes than favours an increafe of wealth in the country that experiences it.

This truth, which holds good in regard to all nations, has a ftill ffronger application to nations abfolutely new, whofe commercial houfes are hardly. cftablihhed,
eftablifhed, when thefe uncommonly favourable circumftances enable them to give a confiderable extention to their fipeculations. Tie misfortuncs of individual traders, from which they can only efeape by a degree of prudence, almoft fupernatural, adds much in fuch times to the danger which the nation itfelf runs from the temporary inflation of its trade.

Before the French revolution the capitals which kept alive the trade of the United States were inconfiderable, their commerce being very much confined; and even part of thofe capitals were Englifh property, either directly, or in the fhape of credit, given by the Englifh houfes to the Ancrican oncs. If the American merchants had been prudent enough to take, out of the enormous quantity of bufiners which a fucden combination of circumftances prefented to them, only fuch a part as was proportioned to their capitals, their enterprifes would have been much lefs extentive, and the appearance of their profperity lefs brilliant; but their fuccefs would have been more folid and more certain.

They fet, on the contrary, no bounds to their ambition, and only confidered commercial affairs with a view to the enormous profits they feemed to afford. Speculations in land held out a new lure to their avidity; and independently of the gain they promifed themfelves from a refale highly advantageous, they found in them alfo a fouree of credit; becaufe they had, for a long time, nothing to pay for their acquifitions; and becaufe they hoped fpeedily to reecive fome ready money from new purchafers loaded with capitals, whom they expected to fee driven in crowds acrois the Atlantic by the fate of affairs in Europe.

Laittly, the eftablifhment of banks, and the quantity of paper in circulation, afforded them alfo new means of obtaining credit. Prufting-i. all thefe hopes, they ventured, witheut referve, upon every fpectulation which held out the fmalleft profecet of gain. A fpirit of enterprife, and a boldnefs in the exccution of their pians, which fets all dingire at de ${ }^{2}$ fiance, are two remarkable characteriftics of the American people, in als moft all the fituations of life. Thefe ure, no doubt, the germ of great qualities, andmay be the means of great ficcefs; but if this fpirit of enterprife,
terprife, and this boldnefs were direeted by prudence, they would lead to a much fefer refult; whereas without it they tend to confequences fo much the more ruinous and inevitable, as they have not been forefeen:

What happened to the American merchants?

1. Delays natural to be expected in the difpatching of their orders, and often tardy returns, which though not hurtiul to commerce in general, are liighly prejudicial to merchants, when far from reckoning upon them, they think that they cannot take place, and enter into engagements in confequence of that flattering opinion.
2. The taking of a great number of their fhips, firft by England, who, independently of her hoftile views towards France, gratified, by feizing them, the jealoufy which fhe felt at the commercial profperity of a nation, that the has never ceafed to comfider as an affemblage of rebellious fubjects, and afterwards by France, who was defirous, above all, of injuring the Englifh commerce; and, at the fame time, exprefied her difcontent at the advantage given to England by her old ally America.
3. The fpeculations in land proved crroncous. The number of thofe who prefented thenifelies as purchafers bore no proportion to the number of thofe who wifhed to fell, and who were hard preffed by want.
4. The banks, numerous as they becannc, could not anfwer the demands of difcount, which came to them from all quarters, confequently they did not difcount all the bills which were prefented to them, and the longeft date of thofe they received did not exceed fixty days.

5 , and laftly, the prices of commodities fell fpeedily in Europe very much below what the American fpeculators had paid for the fame articles in the territory of the United States; and, in the mean time, the day of lfulfilling the engagements they had contracted, in order to fend their thips to fea, was conftantly coming round ; the period of thofe enstered into upon the purchafe of land, though it might fometimes experience a little delay, was fure alfo to come at laft ; the commodities, which were prevented from being fent to Europe byitic low prices they , hure there, werc alfo to:be paid for; and if any merchant had received

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fums of money in truft, which had enabled him to extend his concerns with a little more folidity, he was obliged to refund thofe fums upon the firf demand, which was neceffarily accelerated by the precarious and dangerous ftate of commerce.

Such is the difagrecable fituation in which the American merchants were involved, and in which they are ftill more deeply involved every day; fuch of them, at leaft, as in their enterprifes were rather led away by their avidity than guided by prudence and reflection, and thefe are the greater numbers.

It may be eafily conceived that the means by which they endeavour to extricate themfelves from thefe embarraffments are very difficult, and require great facrifices.

Thofe in general employed are as follows:
Firft, a requeft made to fome friend for his credit for thirty or fixty days.

But it feldom happens that an American merchant does not find his friend in the fame neceffity. They therefore accommodate each other with notes at fixty days fight, and endeavour to get them difcounted at fome bank, which is often obliged to refufe, on account of the great difproportion between its means and the great number of fimilar applications.

Thefe notes are then given to an exchange broker, who, according to the ftate of the money market, and the name of the indorfer; fells them at two, and three, and fometimes four and five per cent per month difcount:

Thefe notes are afterwards depofited at the bank by the purchafer, and it then becomes highly neceffary to pay them when due; for there is no more credit, no more poffibility of difcount, for a merchant, whofe bill has been protefted after once being depofited at the bank.

They alfo endeavour to obtain others, of which they avail themfelves in the fame manner.

But it will not do to put too many notes into circulation. Their renewal, too often repeated, might have a bad effect upon their credit, . : : which
which it is important for them not entirely to lofe. They then buy bills of exchange upon London at a long date, and fell them for ready money below par. This is a frequent means of procuring calh.

Semetimes goods are taken upon the longeft credit that can be obtained, and fhipped for a foreign market; and, in this cafe, the American merchant draws according to his neceffities, the London merchants engaging to accept the configner's notes for two-thirds of the amount of the confignment, upon tranfmitting to them the bill of lading, and empowering them to make the infurance.

If thefe means fail, the merchant whofe wants are urgent, fends his merchandife, if he have any, to a public auction, or elfe he procures dry goods at a high price, and at five or fix months credit, and has them publicly fold, very often with the lofs of twenty-five or thirty per cent.

Sometimes he endeavours by building houfes, or by fome other oftentatious expenfe, to create a falfe opinion of the ftate of his affairs, which are thereby rendered much worfe.

Such are, in part, the burdenfome means which the merchant, deceived in his fpeculations, takes in order to prolong his commercial exiftence. But thofe means only ferve to render his ruin more inevitable. At length he can no longer uphold his credit; and it often happens that a houfe which in the evening was thought worth three or four hundred thoufand dollars, offers in the morning four or five fhillings in the pound to its creditors.

It is true that examples are not wanting of merchants, who, before they declared their bankruptcy, robbed their creditors of a great part of their money, by donations made to their wives and children, and by concealing paper in their pocket-books. There are alfo inftances of others, who, upon lofing their credit, fecretly buy upon 'change, with money kept in referve, their own bills, when at a difcount of perhaps fifty and fixty per cent.

The latter, though real bankrupts, and even fraudulent ones, avoid the name; and do bufinefs the next day with more certain credit, in propor-
tion as their manœuvre is better known, for they are then fuppofed to be pofleffed of property.

As to him who has declared his bankruptcy, as foon as he has delivered the remains of his fortune to his creditors he is free by law ; and though in fome ftates the law gives his creditors a claim upon his future fortune, equal to the amount of the lofs upon their debts, he eafily evades the regulation, by not difcovering the profits he may derive from the fums he has withheld, or by carrying on his new commercial operations under another name.

All thefe fatal and fhameful tranfactions are the natural confequences of fpeculations undertaken and carried on without a proportionate capital. And thefe are not the only oncs. An American merchant's want of punctuality in his payments, no doubt, infpires thofe who may have occafion to deal with him with diftruft; but it docs not produce in himfelf any fentiment of thame, and affects his reputation very little, even if it affect it at all.

The merchant who has fufpended his payments, and whofe bills are protefted, is ēqually well received upon 'change, in fociety, and even obtains the moft diftinguifhed public employments. He is generally confidered as a man who has played his game ill, or who has met with a bad run of luck.

The frequency of thefe examples, common intercft, and the opinion generally entertained in America, that no one can have any thing more effential to do than to endcavour to get money, produce, I will not fay this toleration, but this total indifference in the publie mind.

Thus, while the merchant in Europe is guided in his cammercial conduct by his perfonal integrity and the prefervation of his honour, of his credit, and of the reputation of his name, the American merchant has no other reftraint than his own honefty, his felf-efteem, and his confcience, and though that reftraint is doubtlefs the moft powerful when it exifts, it muft unfortunately be acknowledged that it is not the moft common.

It may therefore be faid that the merchants of America, who, in confequence of their prudence and caution in their operations, and a mode-
rate ufe of their credit, have conftantly been exact in their payments, and honourable in their tranfactions, are, on that account, deferving of particular efteem, fince they are an exception te the general depravity.

It muft not, however, be thought that this exception is very uncommon. There are in America a great number of houfes, either American, Englifh, or French, which for folidity, prudence, punctuality, and delicacy in carrying on bufinefs, do not yield to any of the fo juftly famed houfes of Europe. If in this number I name that of Mr. Pinlip Niklyn, I do not pretend to give it a fuperiority over the others, by which that merchant's modefty, and that of Mr. Griffith his partner, would be hurt; but I fhall be excufed for feeking, by the mention of their names, to gratify a feeling of affection and gratitude for the conftant marks of friendihip and kindneis which I received from them during my ftay in America, and none of thofe who are acquainted with Philadelphia will reproach me with having indulged my feelings at the expenfe of truth.

I muft once more repeat, that there are a great number of houfes of this kind in the United States, but it is not the greater number; and it is the greater number that I am bound to confider, when I am fpeaking of the ftate of commerce in America. Thefe good and fcrupulous houfes are afflicted at the fituation of the American trade, by which their own intereft is often greatly a fufferer, notwithfanding their prudent conduct. Their delicacy, as well as their intereft, is hurt by it; but all they can do is to be upon their guard againft the fufpicious houfes, and to keep a watchful eye over all the others; the moft honourable merchants being obliged to meet upon 'change, and in almoft every houfe, and often to fec in confidential employs, men whom private intereft, and public honour, ought to devote to reprobation.

This deplorable fate of things cannot be natural ; but I muft fepeat it again, it is the neceffary refult of enterprifes, and of feculations rafhly hazarded, which are themfelves the refult of a multiplicity of bufinefs of all kinds, that the fituation of Europe and the Weft Indies has produced, and of the dangerous facility afforded by the great number of banks.

In almoft all the great towns of the United States, and particularly of thote
thofe to the northward of Baltimore, every body is a merchant; that is to fay, every body fpeculates, trades, and jobs in the ftocks. The judge, the advocate, the phyfician; ;and the minifter of divine worfip, are all, or almoft all, more or lefs interefted in the fale of land, in the purchafe of goods, in that of bills of exchange, and in lending money at two or three per cent per month: few of them are contented with what they have.

The merit of a man is rather too much eftimated in America by the fortune which he is fuppofed to poffers; and no body lands in this new world without the project of making an ample and rapid fortune; examples of fuccefs being fo frequent, that they hold out a great encouragement to thefe projects.. it The means of executing them were alfo for a long while great; but they are lefs fo at prefent, at leart in this way; and avidity does not diminilh in the fame proportion.

Herc then are a great many fnares laid for delicacy; a great many rcafons explanatory of the ftate of commerce in the United States, and the faithful account that I have juft given of it, will leave no doubt of the truth of my affertion, that the brilliant appearance of the trade of the United States, and the increare of its activity and of its exports, are no more than a tranfient gleam of profperity, rather pernicious than ufeful to real wealth, and to true national profperity.

No doubt, in the midft of all thefe evils, confiderable fortunes have ftarted up. Some of them have been made by prudence and induftry; others are the offspring of good fortune. The cities are grown infinitely larger, which, in my opinion, is of itfelf a great evil: they are cmbellifhed; but luxury has made its way from every quarter into the United States; and when the commerce of Europe refumes its level, and when peace thall havereftored to every power the enjoyment of its rights, it is much to be feared that nothing will remain to the United States of the aftonifhing and momentaneous increafe of their commercial activity, but a love of luxury, and the,impoffibility of fatisfying it.

That epoch will probably be alfo the moment of new misfortunes to more than one American houfe; but, as a friend to America, I beg leave
to fay, that if the profit by experience, it may alfo be the epoch of her certain improvement, of her real profperity, and uf a folid increafe of her commerce.. . She is deftined by nature for a ftate of frength and greatnefs, which nothing can prevent her from attaining, but too hafty a pace, which might attempt to conduct her thither without paffing through the neceffiry gradations.

Before I terminate this article concerning the trade of America, it remains to be faid, that all commercial caufes are fubmitted, in the United States, to the judgment of the ordinary tribunals, confequently to a courfe of law which the leaft fkilful advocate can protract to the length of eigh* teen months; and with a little more ability he may fpin it out to two or three years. This inconvenience is very great in commercial affairs, in which a difhoneft man may avail himfelf of the delay, to keep for a long time in his hands a capital, really the property of another, which, by remaining unproductive the whole of that time, occafions a lofs not likely to be compenfated by the damages that may be awarded to him.

This inconvenience, however great it may be in regard to the merchants fettled in America, is much greater ftill with refpect to the foreign traders, who fend or carry cargoes, or make confignments thither. The alternative of a merchant's remaining feveral years in America, in order to enforce his claims, at a great expence, and of being thus kept at: a diftance from the centre of his affairs; or of being obliged to entruft the management of his caufe to another, adds much to the misfortune of fecing himfelf deprived, during a tedious law-fuit, of the ufe of his money, notwithftanding the clearnefs of his care. It is then, that he feverely feels the want of thofe commercial tribunals, of thofe confular jurifdictories fo wifly eftablifhed in France, where the moft honourable and beft informed merchants are annually elected as judges; where the proceedings are free from all poffibility of chicane, and do not coft more than fix dollars in expences; where the caufes apparently the moft complicated are decided in the fpace of three weeks; and where there are, I will not fay none, but very few examples at leaft, of judges accufed of partiality in their judgments, or of careleffnefs in the invertigation of
facts; and where; in cafe of an appeal to the fuperior courts, the party in twhofe favour fentence has been pronounced, oan obtain poffeffion of the fum awarded him, or of the effects which he claims, upongiving fecurity to return them; in cafe of a contrary judgment being prohounced by the court of appeal.

## DEALINGS IN LAND:

In fpeaking generally of the trade of the United States, I mentioned the traffic that is carried on in land as one of its ekements. This kind of commerce is fo peculiar to North America, that it is deferving to be made known, at leaft in a fuccinct manner.

The traffic in land, is founded upon the confiderable mafs of land in the territory of the United States, in comparifon with their pirefent population, and upon the probability of the augmentation of that poptilation, either by its own means of reproduction, or by foreign emigrations. This traffic is, tike all the otherlbranches of trade, and more than any other, a traffic of Speculation.

The wafte lands, and they amounted to more than four-fifths of Amcrica, were found, at the end of the revolution, to belong to different ftates, which, as fovereigns, have inherited this property from the fovereignty of the crown of Enigland. Many of ahefe lands were ftill ocoupied by Indian nations; but a part of thofe nations had, during thre war, joined the Englihh troops againft the United States. It was neceffary then to drive them back, or rather it was neceflary to drive back all the Indians, whofe vicinage the United Btates bote with impatience. Here it may be proper'to temazk, that the Indian nations, who wore formerly the fole proprictors of the American continent, and to whofe hof pitality the eftablimment of the Europeans is dolely due, are confidered by the defcendants of the firft dolonifts, as ufuppors of the land which they till poffers, and as only holding it by vitue of their'good will and pleafure.

The tands grarted tby stie kinge of England before 1276 , have, with $t$ fome exceptions, remained in the Gpoffeflon of thofe to whom the grant was made; but the quarvity of thele was Hifmitely frimall, in proportion
to the mafs of the uncultivated land. The proportion of the quantitics of thefe lands was not even in the ratio of the extent of territory of each ftate. The fmall ftates, particularly thofe that lie near the fea, having been longer inhabited, poffeffed but a fmall portion; and fome had none at all ; while the great ftates, thofe particularly whofe territory extended far intc the interior of America, fuch as Georgia, the two Carolinas, Virginia, Pennfylvania, the fate of New York, Maffachufetts and New Hampfhire, were in poffeffion of immenfe quantities. It was neceffary for thefe fatcs to fell the wafte lands, in order both to afford their growing population eafier means of acquiring property, and to hold out a bait to foreign emigration.

Laftly, the ftates had debts refulting from the war, which it was neceffary to liquidate, without burdening the nation with new taxes. For at firft it was little able to bear them, and it was even the intereft of the ftates to diminifh the exifting taxes as much as poffible, in order to render fettling in their territory more advantageous and attractive.

In the lands to be fold were comprifed the confifcated eftates of the Tories, who had ferved the Englifh during the revolution. The ftates cannot be accufed of having enforced this law of confifcation with too great feverity.

In order to bring thefe lands to fale, the ftates opened land-offices, where perfons who meant to purchafe received warrants or commiffions to have the lands they pointed out furveyed, by the furveyor of the fate; but they were not put in effion of them, till it appeared that they had not yet been granted to any onc, and were not to receive the title-deeds till they had paid the ftipulated price, and fulfilled the conditions impored by the law.

The lands occupied by the Indians were not immediately fold ; but the ftates fold the right of pre-emption, that is to fay, the exclufive privilege of purchafing thofe lands, as foon as the Indians fhould confent to fell them; and the fate undertook the negotiation, as foon as it fhould deem it poffible to fet it on foot.
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It is not my intention to enter into a detail of the frequent alterations made by the fates in their laws concerning the fale of land, and of the ftill more frequent departure from them by the land-offices themfelves; of their conftant negligence in the examination of the meafurement, and of the greater or lefs validity of the titles; in a word, of the great abufes of every kind which have taken place in this branch of the adminiftation. To do fo, it would be neceffary to write a particular hiftory of the laws and land-offices of each ftate. Suffice it to fay, that there are few which have acted with the neccffary punctuality, few which have dealt fairly and honourably, and few which have fhewn the attention which we have aright to expect from every public adminiftration.

The lands were offered to fale: to any one who wifhed to purchafe them.

A certain quantity was given to the troops employed during the war.
Several other large portions werc put up to fale by the commiffioners.
Families, either foreigners or Americans, bought fmall parcels, with a. vicw of fettling.

But the ftates, more taken up with the defire of obtaining the moncy, of which they ftood in need, than of that of fpeedily covering thofe lands with cultivators; and thinking, befides, that great proprietors would be excited by their intereft to parcel them out with more promptitucie than. a ftate could do, readily confented to fell them in large maffes, in oppofition to the law which, in many of the ftates, limited the number of. acres that would be fold to any one perfon to five or fix hundred..

This regulation has been evaded in the ftates in which. it. exifted, by felling great quantities of land to the fame perfons under different names, and by making out as many contracts of fale, under thefe fictitious names, as the quantity of land fold contained lots of the extent fpecified in the law.

Almoft all thefe contracts of fale alfo contained a claufe, by which the purchafer was required to cultivate, or caufe to be cultivated, a certain quantity of acres per lot, within a given time; and the penalty of difpoffeffion
poffeffion was pronounced againft any one who thould negleet to fulfil this condition. It is eafy to conceive that this condition, fo difficult to comply with in great bargains has been frequertly evaded.

It was then that the great foeculations began, land being purchafable of all the fates at a very low price. The states werc inundated with paper-money, peculiar to each, and all in a flate of depreciation. The 'periods of payment occurred at diftant intervals. The inereafe of population, emigration, and the clearing of the land, promifed a great and fpeedy rife in the value of thefe lands. The fpirit of fpeculation then laid hold of every clafs of the inhabitants of America. This was at the time of the new fyftem of finance, when fo many confiderable fortuncs were made by jobbing in the certificates of the American debt. The legiflatures of the ftate, fome of them at leaft, gave ftill greater encourragement to the fale of their lands, by ordering that certain kinds of the depreciated paper fhould be taken in payment of the purchafe; a regulation which gave rife to confiderable malverfations. The members who compofe thefe legiflatures, were often feen to confult their private interefts in thefc operations of finance.

At that time, as I have juft faid, the ftates were inundated with paper money of different kinds, the fruit of the misfortunes of the war, and of the diftrefs which had been its confequence. They were aly of them at a difcount. One day, for inftance, the legiflature declareds, that after a certain delay, generally very fhort, fuch paper would not be received in payment; and fome time after, a little before the expiration of that delay, it announced the fale of a certain quantity of land, in payment of which the profcribed paper would have a right to be prefented. The members who were in the fecret of this manœeuvre, or their' friends, bought up this paper-money at the time of its piofription, that is to fay, at its loweft price. They then prefented themfelves at the fale as foon as it began, and very often in twenty-four hours the purchafe was completed.

By thefe means many fpeculators acquired land, with a real value of two or three cents or hundredth parts of a dollar per acre, payable in fix or
eight years, with a difcount from the treafury of the ftate, according to the value at which the land was rated by the law, in cafe the payments were made before they became duc.

Thefe malverfations did not take place in all the ftates; but in all, the purchare of land, and of rights of pre-emptions, was made at a very low price, from the very firf moments of the opening of the land-offices.

Thefe lands then became an article of trade. Agents were fent to Europe to propofe the fale of them; and Europe was filled with the moft pompous defcriptions and the moft complete maps of lands which were often unknown to their proprietor, and even to every one elfe.

Several great fales, effected in England, upon advantageous terms, raifed the price of thefe lands, increafed the confidence of the fpeculators, added to their numbers, and extended their fpeculations. The opinion of an immenfe migration, to which the French revolution, and the fituation of Europe, gave rife, confpired to give confidence to thefe fpeculators; and every one engaged the more eagerly in this kind. of fpeculation, as the periods of the payments to be made to the ftates were always long; as ftill longer delays were obtained without much difficulty; and as the lands in queftion were as yet excmpt from all taxes.

The fecond fellers frequently granted very advantageous conditions of payment ${ }_{\text {pond }}$ yet fold at a tolerably low price. In the frate of Pennfylvania, and infthat of Maryland, every foreigner could buy and poffefs land as well as a citizen:

In fome others, in which the law did not allow this privilege to foreigners, it gave the: legiflature the right of permitting it; and that permiffion was cafily obtained.

In all, a forcigner might hold land in the name of an-inliabitant; and the great intereft that the ftates had in felling, and in bringing foreign capitals into their territory, gave great fecurity to this borrowed right of poffeffion.

The United States were in the enjoyment of great commercial profperity., Nothing feemed likely to difturb their tranquillity: 5 and a great number of Europeans, feduced by the fudden increafe of the value of

American

American lands, faw, in the facrifice which they made of a few thoufand dollars in the purchafe of thofe lands, a four-fold or ten-fold augmentation of their capitals in a very fmall number of years.

The fpeculators in land who hold a great quantity, have different means of turning them to account.
, 1. By felling them in large parcels to men of fortune in Europe; or America.
2. By felling them in fmall parcels to families, who mean to fettle upon them.
3. By preferving them, till time, and a diminution of the quantity of this fort of merchandize, have raifed the value of it to a price anfwerable to their expectations.

The firft of thefe means is that which is moft generally defired : it is that on account of which fo many agents were. fent to Europe; fuch great adyantages held out to thofe who fhould procure purchafers; and fo many fictions invented.: A great quantity of land was fold in this manner. In making bargains of this kind, as well as in all others, the buyer and feller endeavoured to make the moft advantageous conditions. The periods of payment are generally fhort ; at leaft a large part of the purchafe-money is paid down at the conclufion of the bargain. The conditions impofed by the ftates in the contracts of fale are binding upen the new purchafer; but very often the old purchafer remains refponfible, in cafe of their not being fulfilled by the new one. The new purchafers ,becomé fpeculators themfelves; and in order to turn their new property to account, have recourfe to the fame means that were employed by thofe of whom they bought it.

Land is, fold in fmall: parcels in feveral: ways:
4. Wither out and out for ready moncy; although this mode of fale is not unfrequent, it is not the moft common.

Or out and out, but to be paid, for by inftalments ; im which cafe the latter does not deliver the title-deeds till after the purchafe-money is entircly paid; and retains a right of ejecting the new fetcer from his lanth, if the conditions of payment, and all others appertaining to the bargain,
(whicls generally confifts of an obligation to clear a certain number of acres) be not fulfilded. Sometimes, the feller only requires a fmall pait of the price of the land in ready money; and the land remains fubject to a perpetual rent, payable in money or in produce, which : the purchafer is not always at liberty to redecm.
$\cdots$ Sometimes he fells, or rather he ilienates, only for a certain number of years-for inftance, twelve or fifteen; and in moft of thefe barger.ns the purchafer binds himfelf to perform a certain number of ditys' work in perfon, at the requeft of the feller; to clear annually a certain number of acres, or to build houfes; and all thefe improvements revert to the feller, when the term of ycars for which the bargain was made is expired. 'I fhall here remark, by the way, that this kind of fale for a limited time, or for an annual rent, nayay give great proprietors an influcnce in the elecitions of the legiflature, in a country as yet not very rich, and where cvery body is an clector. It is accordingly acknowledged that it does give fuch influence, and it is krown that fuch or fuch a perfon can difpofe of fo many feats in the legiflature of his ftate.

As yet, however, thefe examples arc not frequent. Almoft all the great landed proprietors endeavour to get fome purchafer: of fmall bts to fettle upon their eftates; becaufe, by clearing forme pon ins of it they enhance the value of the reft.

The third mean, that of waiting till time has raifed th price of land, is the refource of great proprictors, who have not been at to employ the two others. With fome, however, it is a mere calculatic : a calculation fo much the more dangerous, as the ambition of the propnetcr increafes with the rife in the price, in cafe fuch a rife take place; and ths that rife is far from being certain, and as'there is already a number of examples of proprictors who, in the following year, would have been glad to fell at the price that they had refufed the year, beforc. .They are, however, not the more inclined to take the price that is then offered them, becaure it is lower; they rather with to wait for the price which they have refufed. This is the way in which every kind of fpeculation is in general conducted. A great profit does not fuffice; when we flatter ourfelves that
we fhall obtain a greater ftill. We are but too apt to flatter ourfelves; and it fumetimes happens that at laft we obtain nothing at all.

Speculations in land have been the means of making great fortuncs in America; but they have alfo occafioned more diftrefs, total ruin, and great and difaftrous bankruptcies, than any other kind. Of this there are fome remarkable cxamples, among an infinite number of others of lefs note, but not lefs certain. For prudence has no more been the guide of thefe fpeculators than of others; nor are there any which have been more generally adopted, nor which have been a greater fource of deception. The lands in Amcrica are alfo the branch of trade which has given. occafion to the greateft number of law-fuits; as well on account of the titles as of the limits, and of the fulfilment of the conditions of fale.

The moft certain, as well as the moft advantageous means of deriving profit from a great extent of new land in America, is, for the purchafer to. begin clearing it of himfelf; to attract inhabitants as fpecdily as poffible, by giving them, at a low rate, and even for nothing, if neceffary, a number of acres fufficient for the maintenance of their family ; to ereet mills, make bridges and roads; to build houfes even ; and to encourage, in every way, the efforts of the new fettlers; in Mort, to make confiderable facrifices in the firft inftance.

There is no example of thefe firft facrifices, when made with intelligence; and to a fuitable extent, not having rapidly increafed the value of the land refarved by the proprietor, and fpeedily enriched him, by attracting great numbers of emigrants from other countries. Many of thefe brilliant fucceffes may be quoted; and among them that of the Dutch company, which is fkilfully directed by a Mr. Casenore ; but no one'sfuccefs has been more complete than that of Captain Williamfon in the Geneffee.

This honourable and fafe manner of deriving advantage from the porfeffion of a great quantity of new land, requires indeed a command of money; and there are very few fpeculators in land who have any. Thofe who have, are not inclined to withdraw it from the bufinefs of ftockjobbing, from: which they get a seturn threc or four times a year, with
great
great profits; but more commonly they have none. Very often, indeed, thefe fipeculations ure carried on without the fimalleft capital; or elfe by merchants, fhopkeepers, and workmen; who have oceation for their money in trade; for, us I fiud before, every body deals in lund.

Thefe mems are, hewever, becoming more neceflary than they have been hitherto. The buying of land is no longer fo much the fathion; and the commodity abounds the more in the market, in proportion as commercial operations are lefí feceefstul, and as private fortunes are deeayed. The mumerous deceptions which the Europeans have experienced in the purchade of American lands, have brought them into great difercelit in Europe. France advances much more rapidly than was fuppoied to be pofible, towards a fate of complete tranguillity, which muft make it once more a comfortable abode. The derangement of many French fortunes by means of the revolution, will bring a great number of eftates to fale. Commerce and the manufactures will alio afford great and advantagcous room for foreign capitals. It will be the fame fuceerfively, with the other European States, if they are doomed to experience the mifchicfs of a revolution; and if fome European capitalifts fhould think that a part of their fortune would be laid out with more fiffety beyond the Athantic than elfewhere, they would probably preter the verting of it in the American funds to the purchafe of diftant lands. For cyery one in Eurofe mutt now be aware, that no nan flould now buy land in Americn till it has been infpected by himfelf; or by fome of his particular friends.

The quantity of land upon fale in the United States is immenfe. Tranquillity is not fo completely eftablifhed there as it appeared to be two years ago, It is threatened on more fides than one. The fpirit of democracy has made as great and as rapid progrefis in the country, as the fpirit of uriftocracy has in the towns. Although the proportion of proprictors is incomparably greater there than in any part of Europe, there exifts a certain number of non-proprictors; and cvery body thinks he has a right to have an eftate. The murmurs againft the poffeffors of a great number of acres of land, which they keep in their own hands,
till they think they can get a futficient price, and thus put the purchafe of it beyond the reach of thefe non-proprietors, begin to be fomewhat violent; for every body knows the low price which thefe poffeffors of great maffes of land originally paid for them. Many families fettle without title or permifion upon the fe large properties, and their number fometimes renders it very difficult to eject them. The judgments of the tribunals which orders them off the land, cannot often be put in execution, becaufe public opinion begins to be very ftrong againft the holding of fuch large tracts of land, which is already called a monopoly. I could quote feveral examples of this; but it is not my purpofe here to enter into particulars. Although many members of the legiflature are themfelves great landholders, the legiflatures can no longer prolong the periods of payment, and alter the conditions of fale. In many ftates, the uncultivated land begins to be already fubject to taxes; as yet indeed they are taxed very low ; but the time approaches when thofe taxes will increafe, and when the legiflaturcs, perceiving that it is the intereft of their ftate to attract thither a greater population, will find, perhaps, that it is good policy to raife the taxes even higher than that of the cultivated land, till a certain proportion of their extent at leaft is cleared, in order to render the pofieffion of thefe lands burthenfome to thofe who keep too great a quantity in their hands, and thus to make it their own intereft fpeedily to parcel them out. All thefe circumftances render it more neceffary than ever for the great holders of land to take the fpecdieft means of turning it to account, and muft confequently tend to difcourage this kind of fpeculation.

This itate of things is, no doubt, an unfortunate one for the feculators in land, and for thofe whu poffers great maffes of it. Hence probably many of them will find themfelves deceived in their calculations, and many of their fortunes will be deranged. But this is nothing in comparifon with the national profperity that will refult from the clearing and occupying of the uncultivated and defert lands, whether the fettlers have bought thęm of the proprictors, or whether they have ufurped the poffeffion of them. Vol. II.

The land in America is in general good, and only requires to be tilled to afford an ample produce: The population increafes, as has already been feen, in an almoft incredible proportion; and the people in Ame. rica are not deterred from the clearing of wafte land, either by attachment to their natal foil, by the greatnefs of the diftance, or, in thort, by any difficulty whatever. The federal government of the United States, or, more properly fpeaking, the Union, poffeffes alfo in the Weftern Territory, north of the Ohio, a quantity of land which is fuppofed to amount to ten or twelve millions of acres. The congrefs, in May 1796, ordered thefe lands to be furveyed, and divided into townifhips of fix miles fquare each. One half of thefe townfhips are to be alternately divided into fections, containing each about fix hundred and forty acres; and then the whole is to be fold by townhips or by fections. This fale is to be fuperintended by the governor and fecretary of the weftern territory.

Seven rows of townMips at a little diftance from Pittßurgh; in the fame territory, had been furveyed by order of the old congrefs, which had alfo ordered the fale of them; but it had only been effected in part. The congrefs by the fame law of 1796, ordered this land alfo to be fold, under the direction of the fecretary of the treafury, who fixed the loweft price at two dollars per acre.: It was to be fold by auction; a depofit of fifty per cent was to be made within thirty days after the purchafe, and the other fifty a year after, under the penalty of difpoffeffion, in regard to fuch purchafers as did not fulfil thefe conditions. In requiring fo fpeedy: a payment for thefe lands, and in keeping them at fo high a price, the intentions of the congrefs were torrender great fpeculations more difficult. But, by a report the fecretary of the treafury made at the end of laft January, it appearsthat this condition, and the price fixed by the congrefs, kept away a great many purchafers, fince no more than fortynine thoufand acres, out of about fix hundred and eighty thoufand, had been fold, and the feren tows, of townhips, with the fale of which ho was charged. The congrefs, however, made no chainge in the law of the preceding year, except by allowing ftock to be taken in payment of thefe
thefe lands at its current value at the time of the purchafe. But it did not diminilh the fixed price, nor enlarge the time of payment; and it acted wifely. The fineness of the country, the goodnefs of the land, the mildnefs of the climate, and the facility of communication, leave no doubt but that they will be fettled in no great fpace of time. The natural emigration from the northern fates, which are the moft populous of all, conftantly take a weftern direction. It is impoffible to afcertain what is the annual number of emigrants who pars the Alleghany Mountains; in fome years it had amourted to thirty thoufand fouls; and I have heard it eftimated at an laverage at fifteen thoufand a year, but without any certain data being affigned. However this may be, it is confiderable, and will become much more fo, in proportion to the inoreafing population of the United States:

The greater number of thefe emigrants have hitherto directed their fteps to Kentucky, and to the Tenneffee country; but fome always remain in Pennfylvania, and a great many already proceed to the Weftern Territory, where the land will increafe, in proportion as the Indians are abliged; by the approach of the whites, to abandon the territory which they ftill occupy, and which the United States will not fail to purchafe:

It is poffible, and even probable, that the congrefs will be obliged to give the purchafers of thefe lands more time for payment. It will be a refource of igreat:importance for the diminution of the national debt, to which it isfirrevocably deftined; ; and perhaps at a period not very diftant, the Weftern Territory will be the moft populous, the beft cultivated, and one of the moft important ftates of the Union.

## MILTTARY ESTABLISHMENT OE THE UNITED STATES.

1The inftitution which gives the prefident of the United States the chief command of the forces by land and fea; as well as of the militia of the different ftates, when employed in the fervice of the confederacy, referves to the congrefs the power of making laws for the adminiftration «Tr 4 I2 and
and difcipline of the forces' by land and fea; that of employing the neceffary means for the embodying of the militia; for the purpofe of putting in execution the laws of the Union; repreffing infurreftions, and repelling incurfions; has alfo the power of regulating the organization; arming, and difcipline of the militia, and the conduct of fuch part of the .militia as is employed in the fervice of the United States, leaving to each of the ftates the appointment of officers, and the training of this militia, in conformity to the rules of difcipline prefcribed by the congrefs.

A law of the 13 th of May 1796 has fixed the military eftablifhment of the United States, and revoked all thofe previoully made upon that iubject.

It is compofed of a body of artillery and engineers, of two companies of light dragoons, who are to ferve on foot or on horfeback, according to: the will of the prefident, and of four regiments of infantry.

The corps of artillery and of engineers, confifting of feven hundred. and fixty-four men, is divided into four battalions, and each battalion: into four companies. Each company is commanded by a captain, two lieutenants, and two cadets; each battalion by a major; and the whole corps by a lieutenant-colonel, who has an adjutant-general under him.

Each company of dragoons is compofed of fifty-two privates, eleven ferjeants, corporals, faddlers, farriers, and trumpeters; and is commanded: by a captain, two lieutenants, and a cornet.

The ftaff of each regiment of infantry is compofed of a lieutenantcolonel, two majors, an adjutant; a pay-mafter; a quarter-mafter, a furgeon, and two affiftant-furgeons.

Each company is commanded by a captain, a lieutenant, and an enfign, and is compofed of fixty-two ferjeants, corporals, foldiers, and muficians.

The army confequently confifts of two thoufand feven Fiundred and feventy-four ferjeants, muficians, foldiers, dragoons, and artillery-men.

According to the above law, the ftaff of the army was compofed of a major-general, with two aides-de-caink, a brigadier-general, and a major: of brigade ; but this part of the law was repealed on the 3d of May:

1797, and the ftaff is reduced to a brigadier-general, a major of brigade, and an infpector, both chofen by the brigadier-general from among the captains, and other officers of the army ; a judge-advocate ; a quartermafter; and a paymafter-general; which laft, as well as the aids-dc-camp, is chofen by the brigadier-general from among the officers of thearmy.

- The pay of the amy confifts of money and provifions.

The brigadier-general receives a hundred and four dollars per month, and twelve rations a day.
. The brigade-major, the infpector, the judge-advocate, the quartermaiter, the treafurer, and the aids-de-camp, twenty-four dollars and four rations, befides their pay as officers in the line.
The lieutenant-colonels commandant; fixty-five dollars' and five rations:
The majors of artillery, fifty-five dollars and five rations:
The majors of infantry; fifty dollars and five rations:
The captains, forty dollars and three rations.
The lieutenants, thirty dollars; the enfigns and. cornets; twenty-five? dollars; and each three rations:
The furgeons, forty-five dollars and three rations:
The affiftant furgeons, thirty dollars and two rations:
The paymafters, quartermafters, and adjutants of regiments, who may alfo be taken from among the officers of the line, receive, independently; of their pay as officers of the line, ten dollars à month.

The brigadier-general; when he is commander in chief, and all the officers detached on particular commands, receive double the rations which are allowed for their rank when they are not in command:

The ferjeant-major, and the quartermafter-ferjeant, receive eight-dollars per month.
The mafter of the band, and the other ferjeants; ßeven dollars.
The corporals, fix..
The muficians, five:
$\therefore$ The privates; four.

The workmen attached to the regiment, nine.
The nurfes to the hofpital, eight.
All receive only one ration.
The ration confifts of a pound of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of pork, a pound of bread or flour, half a gill of rum, brandy, or whilky; and of a quarter of a pound of falt, a quart of vinegar, two pounds of foap, and a pound of candles, to be divided between every hundred tations.

The rations are either furnifhed in kind, or paid in money, according to the common price of the articles in the country, where the troops are quartered.

Forage is alfo paid in money to thofe officers wha are entitled ta it by law: but at a fixed price, which is fixteen dollars per month for the brigadier-general; twelve for the quartermafter, infpector, treafurer, and lieutenant-colonels; ten for the majors and aides, de; camp; eight for the captains of dragoons; fix for the licutenants and cornets; ten for the furgeon; fix for the affiftant-furgeons, jadjutants, and quartermafter of the regiment.

The ferjeants, corporals, muficians, and privates ate, independently of their pay and of the ration, each to be furnifhed annually with a hat; a waifcoat, four pair of pantaloons (two of woollen, two of linen), four pair of fhoes, four hirts, four pair of half fockings, a blanket, a ftock with a clafp, and a pair of fhoe-buckles.
They are enlifted for five years, and they receive a bounty of fixtee dollars, four of which only are paid them till they join the regiment.

Officers employed on the recruiting fervice receive two dollars for every man they enlift.

Deferters are punifhed by a fine of twenty dollars, and condemned to ferve a new and complete term of enliftment from the day of their fentence. Perfons who either cpnceal or affift them in deferting. are punifhable by a fine of thirty dollars, and brought to trial (bofore the common courts of juftice.

The military are tried by courts-martial, the fentence of which muft
be approved by the prefident of the United States. Every officer or foldier, on entering into the fervice, takes and figns the oath of allegiance to the United States, and of obedience to the prefident, and to his officers, according to the rules and difcipline of war.

The law, having for its object to eftablifh an uniform militia throughout the whole extent of the United States, was enacted in the month of May 1792.: It declared every male and free inhabitant of the United States, from the age of eighteen to that of forty-five, liable to ferve; excepting all public officers; all perfons employed in the fervice of the poft-office, and in that of the ferries acrofs the rivers; feamen in active fervice, and all thofe who may be exempted by the laws of particular ftates.

The fame law directs the militia to be formed into divifions, brigades, regiments, and companies. It regulates the number of officers in each of thefe divifions; prefcribes the formation of a company of grenadiers per battalion, and of one of artillery and another of cavalry per divifion. Thefe two companies are to be compofed of volunteers, clothed and mounted at their own expence. Each militia-man mult alfo be armed. at his own coft.

An adjutant-gencral for every county muft keep a roll of this militia and of the ftate of its equipment.

An infpector for every brigade is charged with the difcipline of the militia at the time it is embodied; but the whole is fubordinate to the governor of the ftate.

A law, of January 1705, fixes the pay of the militia called out for the fervice of the ftate. It includes the expence of cloathing, with which the militia-men are fuppofed to have provided themfelves A rerjeant major has nine dollars a thonth; a corporal, mufician, or drummer, cight dollars thirty-three cents; a workman, eight dollars; and a private, fix dollars fixty-fix cents. The officers, ferjeants, and privates of the caralry, receive forty cents per day for the remount of their horfe, and twenty five cents for its keep. The rations of the militia are the fame
as thofe of the troops of the line. . The officers of the militia receive the fame quantity, and have alfo the fame pay as officers in the line.

Another law, of the 28th of February, of the, fame year, authorifes the prefident of the United States, in cafe of a threatened invafion on the part of any foreign power, or of the Indians; or in cafe of an infurrection in the territory of the United States, or of a concerted difobedience to the laws of the Union, to call out the militia of one or more ftates, in Juch proportion and number as he fhall think proper. In the firt of thefe oafes, the prefident fends his orders directly to the fuperior officers or individuals commanding the militia corps that he wifhes to march. In the others, he muft addrefs himfelf to the leginlature of the ftates, if they are affembled; or, if not, to their executive power.

The militia called out into actual fervice on account of the United States, are fubject to the fame regulations as the army; but no individual can be compelled to ferve longer than three months from the day on which he prefented himfelf at the place of affembly.

Courts-martial to try officers or foldiers of the militia muft be compofed of their own officers. Among the offences of which a militia-man may be guilty, is difobedience to the orders of the prefident, which is punifhed by a fine, not exceeding a year of the delinquent's pay, nor lefs than a month's. Confinement is the punilhment of non-payment of fines, which are the only penalties of breaches of difcipline.

Although all the militia are bound by the law to provide themfelves with arms at their own expence, and though they are fubject to $a$ fine if they do not, the greater number is generally unprovided when the militia is to be affembled, and particularly when called out fuddenly upon actual fervice. The different ftates, therefore, are now taking meafures to have arms in fore for fuch men as want them at the moment when the fate has occafion for their fervices. But in fome ftates they have hardly begun to procure a fupply; in all they are tardy in doing fo; and-in none is the number complete. The Union has alfo arfenals to fupply the desidency of thofe of the fates, when the militia is called out upon its fervice.
fervicen. Thefe arfenals ought to contain one hundred thoufand fands of arms, but do not contain fifteen thoufand fit for fervice. Every year new oncs are purchafed; but every time alfo that thefe arms are given to the militia-men, who ought to return them as foon as the time of their fervice is expired, as well as the reft of their accoutrements, under penalty of a fine equal to the value of their arms, or of fuch part of them as may. have been left, not a third of them is brought back to the arfenal.

The fortifications are another branch of the war department; that is. to fay, thofe erected by the Union; but it never crects any, except in places where the land is entirely given up to it by the fate to which it belongs. Many of the ftates, as has already been feen, are averfe to this ceffion; and in that cafe, if they wifh for fortifications, they can only have them at their own expence. Thofe which the Union creets and keeps up are few, and almoft all incompletc. Good engincers being fearce, the Americans are obliged to employ fuch as they can get, wlio are generally forcigners who do not half underftand their bufinefs, and who are gencrally more attentive to their own intereft than that of the United States. Great plans arc drawn; the works are begun at great expence; there is a want of money the following year; and the fortifications are either entirely relinquifhed, or reduced to fo fmall a feale, that they are either good for nothing or at leaft defective, fo that the money fpent the preceding year may be faid to be thrown away.

Portland, in the province of Main ; Portfmouth, in Ncw Hampfhire ; Gloucefter, Salem, Marblehead, in the Maffachufets; Newport, in Rhode Ifland; New York; in the ftate of New York ; Mud-Ifland, near Philadelphia; Baltimore, in Maryland; Norfolk, in Virginia; Octecock and Wilmington, in North Carolina; George-town, in South Carolina; Savannah and St. Mary, in Georgia, are the only places to be found in the lift of the fortifications of the United States; and he who has feen them all with his own eyes, knows that very few of them are to remain there.

Governor's Inland, near New. York; Sullivan's Ifland; near Charlefton; and Caftle Illand, near Bofton, were to have been fortified by the: Union ; but the fates to which they belong refufe to give up the foveV.ol. II.
4.K.
reignty:
reignty of the land; whence it happens that places which it is of fo much confequence to fortify, are not fortified, or at leaft very incompletely. This is attended with danger, not only to the ftate which refufes the ceffion of its land, but alfo to the Union in general, fince the entrance of a principal point not being completely defended, its territory is laid open: and fince it is evident that there are no fure means of defending accountry, except thofe which are the refult of a whole fyftem, calculated to embrace its totality as well as its reparate parts; now no fuch a fyftem exifts in the United States.

The navy is alfo with them a branch of the war department. This navy has as yet no exiftence. In 1794, the commerce of the United States being attacked by the Algerines, the congrefs paffed a law, authorizing the prefident to purchafe or caufe to be built, four frigates of fortyfour guns, and two of thirty-fix. It regulated the number of officers, failors and foldiers, with which thefe frigates were to be manned, and the pay of their crews. That of the failors, fays the law; is not to exceed twenty-feven dollars a month, independently of their allowance, and this high pay was neceffary on account of the ftill higher wages given at that time to failors employed in the merchant fervice. The congrefs granted the prefident fix hundred and eighty-eight thoufand eight hundred and cighty-eight dollars for the expences of the conftruction or purchafe of thefe fhips. The fame law enacted, that if the United States made peace with the Algerines, the armament was to inftantly ceafe.

In 1796, peace being made with this piratical power, another law of the congrefs authorized the prefident to complete the conftruction only of two frigates of forty-four guns, and of one of thirty-fix, directing that the materials in ftore, which had been deftined for the conftruction of the three others, Phould be preferved, if it could be done without fear of their decaying, or otherwife, that they thould be fold.

It applied to the completion of thefe three frigates, part of the fix hundred and cighty-eight thoufand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars voted for the conftruction of the fix, and which had not yet been expended, and eighty thoufand dollars more, alfo voted in 1796, at the time
tinic when America was apprehenfive of war with England, in order to purchafe and equip.ten fmall veffels, for the defence of the. coafts of the United States.

In the laft feffion but one, and at the beginning of 1797, the congrefs again granted for this fame fervice one hundred and feventy-two thoufand dollarf, and ten thoufand dollars more for the pay of the captains.

In the laft feffion, in May 1797, one hundred and nincty-feven thoufand fix hundred and thirty-fix dollars were demanded, and granted, in order to complete this armament.

According to the eftimate of the fecretary at war, the value of the materials preferved of the frigates that had been begun, and countermanded, as well as of thofe in ftore, amounted to onc hundred and thirtyfive thoufand eight hundred and feventy-four dollars; which makes the total expence of the conftruction and equipment of thefe three frigates one million twelve thoufand fix hundred and fifty dollars, or cight thoufand one hundred and fixty-fix dollars per gun.

This enormous price is owing:
To the neceffity of going as far as Georgia to fell the timber, for which purpofe the government thought it advifable to fend carpenters from.the northern ftates.

To the tardiners with which fupplies of it were provided; infomuch that the frigates being laid down, materials were wanting to go on with them. They were expected from day to day, and it was often neceffary to pay the fhipwrights for whole months, without thcir having any work; for it would have been difficult to procure others, had thefe been difmiffed.

And above all, to the want of economy in the ufe of the materials, to the want of fuperintendance and forefight, which every where prevails in. the expences of the war department of the. United States; for it is evident, that with more care and regularity, and better management, the frigates might have been built at more than a third lefs expence. The pay, the victualling and annual repairs of thefe thrce frigates are eftimated at three hundred and fifty thoufand dollars. It muft be confeffed that it
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is a very expenfive piece of parade. For what kind of a navy of the Unioh of fixteen ftates is that which is compofed of only three frigates?

In this enormous expence, of upwards of a million of dollars, for the conftruction of thefe three frigates, the expence occafioned by that which the United States give to the Dey of Algiers, by a fecret article of the treaty, is not included. She will coft about a hundred thoufand dollars, being only of thirty-two guns, not being built of cedar and live oak like the other three, and being better attended to during her conftruction.

The department of the Indians is alfo one of the branches of the wat department. It is with the fecretary at war, that the agents employed among the Indians correfpond, and it is by him that are tranfmitted the aid granted them, by virtue of a treaty with the United States, or the prefents made them by the Union. Thefe expences, annually, amount to a hundred thoufand dollars.

The expences of the war department are defrayed by fums which the congrefs votes every year for that purpofe, according to the eftimate that is prefented to them by the fecretary of the treafury, who himfelf receives it from the fecretary at war.

Sometimes the grant of money for the expences of the war department, is made by a particular aid; fometimes it is included in the fame act which grants all the fums decmed neceffary for the total expence of the government. But the fums appropriated to the war department are always diftinctly fpecified for each article of which they are compofed; the pay of the troops, provifions, forage, clothing, equipment of the cavalry, purchafe of horfes, hofpitals, artillery, expence of offices, Indians, expence of the fronticrs, falaries, military penfions, fupply of magazines, purchafe of ammunition, naval armaments, \&c. \&c.

The fums deftined to this department werc, in 1780, onc hundred and thirty-feven thoufaind dollars; in 1790, onc hundred and ninety-four thoufand one hundred and forty-four; in 1791, fix hundred and fifteen thoufand four hundred and twenty-one; in 1792, one million one hundfed and feventeen thoufand five hundred and twenty-fix; in 1703 , one million one
hundred and fixty-eight thoufand three hundred and feventy-five; in 1794, two million three hundred and fixty-two thoufand one hundred and three; in 1705, two million fix hundred and thirty-five thoufand fix hundred and eighty; in 1796, one million four hundred and thirtyfeven thoufand one hundred; and in 1797, one million five hundred and thirty-feven thoufand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars.

The great increafe of the war expences for the years 179.4 and 1795 , refulted from the Pittlburg expedition, of which I fhall fay a few words, and which coft near twelve hundred thoufand dollars.

In this application of fifteen hundred and thirty-feven thoufand nine hundred and thirty-one dollars to the expences of the war department; in 1797, upwards of a million were deftined for the real and effective expences of the army, that is to fay, pay, provifions, forage, purchafe of horfes, and hofpitals. The fortifications are eftimated at only twenty-four thoufand dollars, and yet the arniy is compofed of only two thoufand feven hundred and feventy-four men. There are no corps of militia to be fupported; for the fums voted in the laft May feffion, in confequence of the fears that were entertained of a war, are not comprehended in this eftimate ; nor even the falaries of the fecretary at war, and of his clerks, which are always included among the expences of the civil lift.

The known probity of thofe who have been placed at the head of this department, renders all fufpicion of their infidelity impoffible; and befides, the manner in which the difburfements are made, the formalities obferved in the iffue of the public money, which can only be drawn for by bills expreffive of the cafe to which it is to be applied, preclude all means of malverfation, at leaft to any confiderable amount But upon comparing the exceffive expences of the war department with the weaknefs of the army, the bad ftate of the fortifications, and the fmall refult of thefe great difburfements, we cannot be aftonifhed at often hearing a great want of intelligence and order imputed to the war department.

In congrefs the fecretaries of war have often been reproached with confidering the fums allotted to their department as a total of which they might difpofe for the different articles of expenditure, without limiting
the expences of each of them to the fums fecially voted for that purpofe; with expending, for inftance, more or lefs for the fortifications than the fum particularly deftined for their erection or repair; with applying to the hofpitals, clothing, wictualling, or any other article of this department, the furplus arifing from the favings made in the fortifications, or with retrenching from thofe different articles the fums applied to the fortifications beyond thofe preferibed by the law.

This reproach was particularly made with refpect to the expences of the Pittfburg expedition, for which the fecretary at war furnifhed the fums granted by congrefs for the particular expences of his department, without being able to do fo, otherwife than by fufpending the different payments to which the fums voted were meant to be applibd.

It feems that this reproach, though, ftrictly fpeaking, not unfounded, is neverthelefs unjuift. If the expedition to Pittfburg were neceffary, if it were indifpenfable to conduct it with celerity, and to carry it to fo great an extent, and if there were a real danger in fufpending it, the fums devoted to it were confequently the moft urgent part of the expenditure of the United States, fince the re-eftablifhment of public order depended upon that expedition. Every delay would then have been a great evil; and there was at that time no other means of finding money for it, either legal or even poffible. Befides, the fecretary at war and the prefident remained refponfible, in cafe the meafures they deemed indifpenfable were difapproved by the congrefs.

Here I am naturally led to fpeak of this expedition, concerning which opinions were, and continue to be, much divided. It was át an end before I arrived in America, and my travels never carried me into that part of Pennfylvania where the infurrection took place. I can then have no other information than that which is to be obtained by converfing with the two parties, and reading cvery thing that has been printed upon the fubject.

Nobody can doubt that there was then in the counties of Weftmoreland, La Fayette, Wafhington, and of the Alleghanies, a formal oppofition to the collection of the tax upon diftilleries; an oppofition which was of ancient
ancient date; and fupported by force of arms; a combination and confiracy to prevent the payment of that excife duty; a known refolution to employ force againft all thofe who fhould either demand that tax, or even fubmit to pay it; every thing, in fhort, which characterizes an infurrection. It has been faid that Mr. Hamilton, then fecretary of the treafury, might have prevented this infurrection without prejudice to the revenue, by not keeping in place, contrary to the will of the country, excife officers, whofe characters, harfinefs, and conduct were reprehenfible; and by inftituting in the early ftage of the bufinefs a legal profecution againit the oppofers of the collcetion of the tax. His enemies attribute this fault to his defire of provoking a refiftance fo ftrong, that its repreffion might give more force to this impoft, of which he was the promoter, which congrefs had confented to with great reluctance, and which was generally difliked: they even afcribed to him the intention of gratifying his particular hatred againft fome of his perfonal enemies.

Knowing the difpofition of Mr. Hamilton, as I think I know it, I cannot admit the poffibility of fuch a reproach; but even were it founded, it would not have been a fufficient reafon againft the expedition at the moment it was ordered, when the infurrection was unequivocal, extenfive, and might become formidable. It is only its neceffity, or its inutility, at that time, that is in queftion here.

A few years before, an infurrection, which was alfo caufed by the nonpayment of taxes, had taken place in the fate of Maffachufetts.

It was important to put a ftop to this fpirit of refiftance, fatal to the public treafury, ftill more fatal to the conftitution, and for all the bleffings which, in a well regulated government, refult from the exact obfervation of the laws. It was therefore neceffary to act againft this infurrection, and to act with means fufficient to infure its repreffion, and to act fpeedily; for the courfe of juftice began to be fufpended in thefe cantons; the heat of men's minds was daily increafing; the number of the infurgents was augmenting, and the commiffioners fent to them by the prefident had returned without producing the defired effect ; and yet they were men highly efteemed.

If the diforder had not then been ftifled at its birth, it was not improbable that it would have found imitators in other parts of the United States; and that the Pittfburg infurrection itfelf would have grown more formidable, and have been in the end the germ of ferious inteftine diffentions, which might, perhaps, have occafioned a great effufion of blood before they could have been terminated.

To what degree did Mr. Hamilton, for every body concurs in opinion that he directed this operation, to what degree, I fay, did he proportion the means to the neceflity? This is a point upon which 1 will not un-: dertake to decide, for the neceffity was in this cafe a compound of different elements.

In the firft place it was neceffary to quict the infurrection, it was alfo -neceffary to intereft the public opinion in the annihilation of this difordcr, and by that means to prevent its future reproduction. That important object could not be better attained than by the calling out of the militia of the different ftates. To employ the different militia of the counties of Pennfylvania adjacent to the feene of infurrection, even had they all been unanimoully difpofed to ferve in this caufe, a thing of: which doubts might reafonably have been entertained; to employ them alone would have been to rifk the fowing the feeds of difcord and of hatred in this ftate; this danger was averted by calling out upon this fervice the militia of the other ftates.

It was befides a favourable opportunity of trying that part of the conftitution, which authorizes the prefident of the United States to embody the militia, and of proving the attachment of the American people to that conftitution: Such a trial could not have been made under better aufpices than the prefidency of George Walhington, who at that time was. highly popular.

That the private animofity of Mr. Hamilton had any fhare in this bufinefs, as has been faid, is what I Mall never prevail upon myfelf to believe; his character oppofes fuch an opinion, and the powerful reafons which: were the motive of this expedition are alone a fufficient evidence of its. neceffity.

- It is poffible, and I am inclined to believe, that this expedition, in which fifteen thoufand men were employed, would have been in every refpect equally fuccefsful with one-third of the force; and that, confequently, the immenfe expence which refulted from the march of this army acrofs a country very little inhabited, and from the fupplies of provifions which it was neceffary to procure from Philadelphia, might have been confiderably diminifhed. The excefs of expences beyond exact neceffity is, no doubt, a great evil in every government. But ftill it may be faid, that the difplay of this great force, that the order given to the militia that did not march, to hold themfelves in readinefs to do fo, to the number of eighty thoufand men, rendered the fubmiffion of the infurgents more prompt and more complete.

But whatever may have been the excefs in the expences, or the hidden views of men of influence, the expedition had a defirable effect in regard to all good citizens; an adherence to the meafures of government, and an attachment to the conftitution, were generally expreffed; they were manifefted ftrongly and fincerely by the federalifts and anti-federalifts; and although the oppofite party accufed fome of the latter with being the promoters of the infurrection, not one anong them could be found that was in the fmalleft degree implicated in it. Men of different political opinions marched as volunteers in the militia of their ftate, leaving their bufinefs and their families, in order to promote the public welfare. All proved that the maintenance of order and a refpect for the laws were unanimoufly confidered as the duty, as the i: tereft of every good citizen. Not a fingle drop of blood was filt, and the general good wifhes of the different parties in the United States, attended this expedition throughout its whole duration of four months.

I had been a few days at Philadelphia, when the militia of that city marched in from this expedition; and I find in a journal that I then kept of the impreffions I received from all the new objects which ftruck me; shat which was caufed by the arrival of this militia. I infert it here.
" The battalions did not come back from this expedition till the be-

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ginning of December; their return was a real fete for the city; not one of thofe fettes which we have often feen ordered in Europe by the governments, and which are fure to be attended with great expence, tumult, and diforder ; but of thofe which the public mind can alone give and receive, and perhaps only on a fimilar occafion.
" The day of their arrival was announced ; their brother foldiers, who had remained at Philadelphia, or had already returned from the expedition, went in a body to meet them, three miles without the city ; almoft all the inhabitants came out of their houfes, either to go and meet the troops, or to place themfelves where they were to pafs; moft of them had to fec a fon, a brother, a coufin, a friend, or fome interefting perfon: all faw in them the defenders of the law, the object of public gratitude. The militia that had left the city, in meeting the others, formed their advanced and rear guards; thofe who were coming back continued their march. The crowd that preffed upon them did not difturb their order; their battalions marched by colurnns in ranks at five or fix paces afunder. The men who compofed them were moftly young, had a good appearance and marched well: they were clothed alike, and carried a large knapfack, with which none of them feemed fatigued. Their looks fought and received with fatisfaction thofe which affection and joy fent them from all quarters; but they did not quit their ranks, and the regularity of their march was not interrupted. In this manner they croffed the city amidft the acclanıations of the public.
"The prefident, whofe houfe lay in their way, came out, received their falutes, and joined his applaufe to that of the other citizens; and this applaufe alone was more gratifying to the battalions than that of all the others. Being arrived before the ftate-houfe, they returned their colours, and were difbanded.

- Then their relations and friends, both male and female, got hold of thefe foldiers who were reftored to them. The recollection of the fear that was entertained at their departure of the dangers thev werc about to run, augmented the pleafure of feeing them again, altiough they had
not incurred any; they were hugged, kiffed, and led to their homes; every one had about him a little groupe compofed of perfons to whom he was the moft dear; and thofe citizens, who feelingly exulted in the peace and happinefs which thefe children of the country were about to find again in the bofom of their families. Europeans or Americans, nobody was infenfible to this fpectacle, which was equally affecting and fublime. Tears fell from feveral eyes.
"Such is the exact account of this fite, where thofe who were prefent felt more happinefs than gaiety, and where public welfare muft have received the affurance of finding again, whenever there was a neceffity for it, the fame attachment as that which had been thus recently rewarded."


## - CONNEXIONS WITH THE INDIANS.

The law whofe object is to regulate the intercourfe between the citizens and the United States with the Indian tribes by whom they are furrounded, was enacted in May 1796. It is to continue in force during the fpace of only two years, as was the cafe with the former laws on the fame fubject; but it contains regulations more ftrongly marked with liberality and juftice, and more explicitly laid down, than any of thofe which preceded it.

By this law it is provided that the prefident thall caufe the boundaries between the territory of the United States and that occupied by the different tribes bordering on them, to be afcertained and marked as clearly as poffible.

All inhabitants of the United States are forbidden to hunt in or carry off cattle from any part of the territorics acknowledged by the treaty as the property or poffeffion of the Indians, on pain of a hundred dollars fine and fix months' imprifonment.

They are prohibited on pain of fifty dollars fine and fix months imprifonment, to enter the territory of the Indians fouth of the Ohio without a paffport from the governor of fome one of the ftates, or from the military commandant of fome of the pofts adjoining to that territory.

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Every robbery, frand, or other crime of what nature foever, committed againft an Indian by an inhabitant of the United States and within the territory of the United States, is punifhed by a fine of a hundred. dollars and twelve months' imprifonment, befides a reftitution of the pro* perty taken or deftroyed, or its value.

If the delinquent be unable to pay the value, the United States become refponfible for it; provided however that the aggrieved Indian have not himfelf taken vengeance for: the injury; in which cafe, the reftitution is not to be made.

Any inhabitant of the United States who forms or endeavours to form a fettlement for himfelf in the Indian territory, is to be recalled from it by the prefident of the United States, to pay a fine of a thoufand dollars; and fuffer twelve months' imprifonment.

Any inhabitant who kills in the Indian territory an Indian belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, is to fuffer capital punifhment.

All trade with the Indiains is prohibited without permiffion from the principal agent of the United States on the. frontier of the Indian terri-: tory where fuch trade is to be carried on: and thofe who have ob tained permiffion for that purpofe, are forbidden to purchafe from the Indians any of the implements of houfehold economy, hunting or agriculture:

They muft not, cither from the Indians or from any white man refid. ing:among them; purchafe any horfe, without exprefs permiflion, from the principal agent.

This law fubjects the Indians to the fame prohibitions with refpect to the white people.

An Indian guilty of any crime may be apprehended within the terrir tory of the United States.

If he efcape, the inhabitant who has been injured by him is to lay his complaint, accompanied by a circumftantial detail of particulars, ber fore the agent of the United States, who is to demand reparation of the nation or tribe to which the offending Indian belongs, and to acquaint Ife prefident with the refult of his demand.

If reparation is not made, the injured party is indemnified from the treafury of the United States; and the fum thus applied is deducted from the fubfidies granted by the United States to that tribe.

The courts of the United States, and alfo, when the caufe is not capital, the courts of the individual States, take cognizance of all thore offences, even when they have been committed within the territories belonging to the Indians.

The troops of the United States fationed on the Indian frontier are bound to arreft delinquent white men cren in the Indian territory; and fuch delinquents are to be apprehended in any part of the United States where they may be found:

This law, which is wife and juft in its provifions, is far from bcing punctually executed. The extremity of the United States bordering on the territory of the Indians is inhabited by a fet of men who are in hof tility with them. Avidity, and the defire and intention of plundering them, are the motives which induced them to choofe the frontier as the slace of their fettlement, and the fources of that conftant enmity which they bear to the Indians.

This clafs of inhabitants are; by the report of every individual who is not one of themfelves, the very worft fet of men in all Amcrica, and perlaps in the whole univerfe. The fentiments and even the very idea of honefty and humanity are unknown to them. They are all plundering ferocious banditti.; and none but very flight fhades of difcrimination are obfervable between them in this refpect : it therefore moft commonly happens that neither accufers nor witneffes nor juries can be found for the profecution of a white man guilty of a trefpais or crime againft an Indian:

The Americans, efpecially thofe on the frontier; no more confider an Indian as a man than certain Weft-Indian planters believe a negro to belong to the human fpecies.
', The oppreffions, the ufurpations, the crimes committed by the whites againft the Indians are therefore never punimed : at leaft the inftances of punifhment are fo rare that it would be difficult to quotereven a fingle ones

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The Indian on the other hand, haraffed and plundered, contracts the habit of robbery and pillage of which he fees the example and is himfelf the victim: and as, according to the practice among favages, he extends his vengeance to every individual of the fame colour with the perfon who has injured him,-the whites, even if there were any lefs inclined than others to plunder and hatred of the lndians, would affume that difpofition through hatred, or as a meafure of fafety. . The Indians likewife fay that it is the wort clafs of their tribes who habitually continue near the frontiers.

The government of the United States does not poffers fufficient ftrength to reprefs thofe irregularities; the governments of the individual ftates do not attend to them : every perfon fpeaks of this dreadful ftate of things as principally and originally arifing from the lawlefs aggreffions of the whites: but as the evil is habitual, and fo inveterate, that it is not cafy to difcover a remedy for it, people fpeak of it without iiorror.

Thus it is impoffible even to forefee any end to the cruel oppreffions exercifed over the Indians by the avidity of the American frontier fettlers. I muft add, that there are few Americans who do not entertain a wifh, and even the defign if they were able to accomplifh it, of driving the Indians acrofs the Miffiflippi, and even to the South Sea, which to the unreflecting ambition of many among them, appears the only boundary that ought to limit the extent of the United States.

Another law, enacted in April of the fame year 1700, and whofe duration is in like manner confined to two years, eftablifhes a trade with the Indians in the neighbourhood of the United States, under the authority of the prefident:

A hundred and fifty thoufand dollars are appropriated to the trade, of which the objects are to furnifh the Indians with fuch fupplies and implements as their wants require, and to purchafe from them fkins and furs.

The law directs that the prices of the articles fold to the Indians be fo regulated as barely to prevent the United States from lofing any part of their capital. It reftrains the agents employed in this trade from trafficking directly or indirectly on their own account; it forbids them to
cheat the Indians; and fubjects them to fines of different magnitude in proportion to the nature of the offences by which they tranfgrefs thefe regulations. The diftrict courts of the ftates where the ftore-houfes are eftablifhed for their commerce, take cognizance of thefe offences.

Whoever is acquainted with the temper of thofe who treat with the Indians, may be affured that the liberal provifions of this law are not: punctually reduced to practice.

Here a word may be faid concerning the civilization of the Indians.
Whether civilization be a good or an evil to thofe who live in the immenfity of woods neceffary to their fubfiftence, is a queftion entirely metaphyfical, which I have no intention to difcufs.

But that Indians defpoiled of nineteen parts out of twenty of their territory, and confined amidft white people in a foil incapable of fupplying the wants of their favage life, fhould be civilized, is an inconteftible truth, for in fuch a fituation it is neceffary either to attempt their civilization or their deftruction, and the latter alternative cannot yet be openly avowed.

It is an eftablifhed opinion in America, even among thofe who appear the moft exempt from prejudices, that the Indians can never be civilized; that the ftricteft education, the moft affiduous and perfevering cares cannot deftroy their favage habits, to which they recur with the moft ardent paffion, from the tranquillity and from the manners of the white people; and an infinite number of examples are cited of Indians who, brought up at Philadelphia, at New York, and even in Europe, never ceafed to figh after their tribe, and quitted every thing to go and rejoin it whencver a favourable opportunity offered itfelf. So that affertion, fupported by fo many examples, becomes a received truth.

Yet there is no reafoning which can enforce the belief of this pretended truth, and the proofs of the facts which are brought to fupport it are not of a nature to filence inquiry. The Indians whofe education has been attempted, or faid to be, had already paffed fome years of their life in the tribe to which they belonged; tranfported alone from their feecies into the midft of white people different in language, thabits and in colour,
aad often even in clothing, they became as it were ifolated, they were regarded by the whites as a different fpecies of men ; they did not attempt even to make them forget that they were from a nation ftill exifting, whofe manners and habits had rivetted then firft attention and made the decpeft impreffion upon them; if when arrived at the age of manhood, they fhould have imbibed for a white woman that affection which naturally created the defire of an union with her, the difference of colour became almoft an infürmountable obftacle. Is it to be wondered then that thefe Indians fhould wilh to return to their tribe, of which they had fill the moft lively memory; and where alone they were able to find companions of fimilar manners to their own, and thofe pleafures which caufe in man an attachment to life.

The refult then of thefe examples fo often quoted is, that an Indian educated in an American college, three hundred miles from his native place, cannot but with difficulty throw off his original habits and ceafe to have a preference for them; this is the whole deduction. There are in Connecticut, in the State of New York, a confiderable number of Indians, both men and women, who ferve as domeftics in European families, and in thofe who are become Americans, who perform their duty as well and as faithfully as thofe of another fpecies.
$\cdots$ But this is nothing to the civilization of whole nations, which is the only object from which any real advantage can be derived either to themfelves or to fociety in general. The great difficulty which attends the reformation of the moft trifling habits of a polifhed people, of a family, and even of an individual, fufficiently demonftrates the obftacles which attend the civilization of a favage race; and yet in the midft of our great focicties, the lights furrounding a polifhed people, families and individuals, afford an ample and powerful aid to the bufinefs of reform.

It is only then by continual affiduities, applied according to circumftances, and prolonged for many fucceffive generations, that this entire civilization can be effected, and even then only gradually.

The conviction of the utility of fuch a work is neceffary to the furmounting
mounting the obstacles which oppofe it, and to triumph with certainty. It neither belongs to my fubject not to the intention of this work, to fhow the particular means by which this cvent may be accomplifhed; the underitanding and courage of the friends of humanity will eafily point them out; but individuals and cven focieties will ever be unable to work this ufeful change, unlefs the governments of the territorics which Indian tribes inhabite will contribute all in their power to effeet it. Burt this can only be the refult of their firm conviction of the advantages of fuch efforts, and hitherto none of the, American governments have appeared to be penetrated with this conviction; on the contrary, every one regards the lands left to thefe poor Indians as an appendage of their own fovereignty, as a kind of loan which their kindnefs has made with this miferable race; they are in their eyes only travelling guefts, which ought not to remain a long time in their territory.

Such ideas, more or lefs avowed, nurfed by a thirft for gain, caft at a diftance the project of civilization, and give confiftence to the prcjudices upon which the belief is fouinded, that it is impoffible to civilize the Indians.

Neverthelefs fome tribes, the Ontidas; for example, in the ftate of New York, and fome others in Canada, are confiderably advanced towards a ftate of civilization; they labour, cultivate the earth, traffic, and are fenfible of the neceflity of civilization.:The Quakers and Moravians carry the principles of reform among the fartheft tribes; but their refpectable efforts cannot be very ufeful, or at moft not completely fo, without the influence and direction of government: The civilization of thefe people ought to be the work of the legiflature and gencral adminiftrations; it is above the efforts of particular charity and affiftance. The beneficent focieties juft mentioned might be ufefilly employed in it, having been for ages fufceptible of long patience and unalterable courage, fo neceflary to fuccefs; buit, as was faid before, they dan only be employed as inftryments for this purpofe by enlightened governments, who, convinced that the civilization of the Indians livinglncar the frontiers is a benefit to humanity, a means of augmenting the fale of the producVor. II.

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tions
tions of their territory, of increafing the riches of their citizens and th power of the ftates, will unciafingly purfue the means of accomplifhing this laudable end.

It is this revolution in the firit of the American governments which is fo defirable, without which even a hope cannot be conceived that this work will be effected; it clafhes too much with particular interefts, which, contrary as they are to the general intereft, fpeak as loud, and are attended to as much.

## NATURALIZATION.

The right of a citizen, or naturalization, which populous ftates, with narrow limits, may find it political to grant with difficulty, ought to be obtained upcs more cafy terms in a country of great extent and thinly inhabited, where the capitals and labour of ftrangers are neceffary.

In 1700 the congrefs fixed two years refidence in the territories of the United States, one of which to be in the fame ftate, as a fufficient condition to become a naturalized citizen. The oath made before fome court of juftice to be faithful to the conftitution, and to defend it, was the only formula required; and this naturalization of the father imparted the fame right to fuch of his children as were under the age of twenty-one when the oath was taken, even if they were born in a foreign country.

In 1793 the conditions were made more difficult. The infurrection of Pittfburg had taken place a little before, which the government attributed to the frangers recently arrived from Ireland, who, it was faid, formed the greateft number of the infurgents, and who, fo readily to be mifled by the factious, fhewed the certain danger of appointing men to places, who had abufed in fuch a dangerous manner, the truft repofed in them. To avoid this evil in future, it was thought neceffary to make the right of voting at elections more difficult to be obtained, which could only be done by zaifing the conditions of naturalization: fo the government party reafoned ; the oppofition party favoured the fame meafure, but from different motives. The fate of the French revolution was not then fixed'; it appeared probable that more than one European fate was deftined to undergo
undergo revolutions. The richeft claffes, which in Europe are called the moft diftinguiihed, were, according to appearances, likely to become the victims of thefe revolutions; many individuals would in that cafe feek an afylum in America, and carry with them whatever they could fave of their fortunes; they would alfo bring with them their habits and their prejudices, abfolutely contrary to that republican fpirit which this party were fo defirous to nurture and reanimate, but bearing a ftrong analogy to that ariftocratic fpirit which it accufed the other party of endeavouring to introduce. A higher price being put upon the right of naturalization, would render this danger more diftant, and probably diminifh the number of emigrants of this clafs.

The new law of naturalization, therefore, had its origin in the combination of the views of two parties. It was good in intention, as was proved by the long and warm debates which took place upon difcuffing it in detail, and was defired by both fides.

By this law, the time required for becoming a citizen of the United States is extended to five years refidence in their territory, of which one muft have been in the fate where the candidate for citizenfip had taken the oath. Three years, at leaft, before he be admitted to this definitive oath, he muft fiave prefented himfelf before one of the federal courts of juftice, and have there declared upon oath that he had a fincere intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and to renounce all dependence and fidelity upon any prince, ftate, or fovereignty whatever, particularly upon the prince, ftate, or fovereignty of which he was actually a fubject. His definitive oath, made alfo before a federal court, ought to exprefs the fame pofitions and renunciation. $:$ He is alfo required to renounce his titles of nobility, if he had belonged to that clafs in the country where he was born, or from whence he arrived.

It is alfo required that he fhould take an oath of fidelity to the conftitution of the United States. Thefe two oaths are regiftered in the courts where they were taken.

In order to confer the title of naturalization upon the children who $4 \mathrm{M}_{2} \quad$ were
were under the age of twenty-one years at the naturalization of their fas ther, the law of 1793 requires the fame conditions as that of 1790.

This refidence of five years, required by the latter law, to become a citizen of the United States, is not impofed upon thofe who arrived in America before its promulgation, fuch may become fo two years after wards; but the oath required by the new law is indifpenfably neceffary.

## OF NUMBERING THE PEOPLE AND POPULATION,

The Amcrican conftitution, when it ordained the general enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States within the three years fucceeding its acceptation, enacted alfo that the fame enumeration hould be renewed every ten years; and left it to the congrefs to make a law for regulating the manner of performing it. A law was pafied for this purpore, on the firf of March, 1790.

The marfhal of every diftrict* was ordered to fuperintend the enumeration of the ftate where he exercifed his functions. In this work he was authorized to call in what aid and affiftance he might judge proper. He was ordered to make a return to the prefident of the United States, diftinguifhing, in the table of population, the number of free males under and over the age of fixteen years, the free women and girls of every age, and the flaves. The Indians who raight live in the diftricts were not to be included in the lift of population.

Every affiftant in enumerating the people ought, before he fends his. account to the marfial; to affix it in two or three of the moft frequented places of affembly. within his bounds, that it may receive the corrections which the inhabitants may fuggeft, giving an account of the reafons why they ought to be made. . Every head of a family who refures to give to:

[^15]the affiftant, when he is taking his account, the number of his or her family, or gives in an incorrect one, incurs a fine of twenty dollars. The affiftant, himfelf, incurs a fine of two hundred dollars if his account be incorrect, or if it was not returncd to the marhal of the diftriet at the time required. The marthal is punifhed by a fine of eight hundred dollars if he alters the accounts of his affiftants, or omits fending his own tox the prefident of the United States at the time appointed.
, Every marhal receives as a reward for his labour, from two to five hundred dollars, according to the extent of his diftrict. The affiftant, for his, particular trouble, receives a dollar for cvery hundred and fifty perfons in the country, and the fame for every threc hundred perfons in towns, the inhabitants of which are contiguous. Sometimes he receives the fame for every fifty perfons, when the account is taken in places where the inhabitants are much fcattered. The judges of the diftrict regulate the fum of thefe proportions by the advice, and at the requeft of the marfhal.

- For every copy of his account which the affiftant affixes for public infpection, he is paid two dollars.

The whole of this enumeration ought to be performed in nine months; the total expence of it is eftimated at forty thoufand dollars every time it is made.

The cnumeration of the people taken in 1791, by virtue of this law, announced a:population of three millions nine hundred and twenty-nine thoufand three hundred and twenty-fix inhabitants, of which three milJions two hundred and thirty-one thoufand fix hundred and twenty-nine were free; among whom were fifty-feven thoufand feven hundred and feven negroes; or perfons of colour, and fix hundred and ninety feven thoufand fix hundred and ninety-one flaves.

The inhabitants of the territory lof the weft are not included in this number: but the population there is fo inconfiderable, that if it were added, it would make no important difference in the total number.
$\therefore$ It is believed upon a feries of partial obfervations, that the population of the United States is doubled every fifteen years; not including in this eftimation the emigration from Europe, which varies anpually, and is at prcfent
prefent much lefs than it was fome years fince; but the exact number cannot be known, becaufe there is no regifter kept of them at the different places where they arrive at ; this emigration confirts principally of lrifh. But not to exaggerate the increafe of population in the United States, I do not fuppofe it is doubled in lefs than twenty years, that is five in the hundred every year.

The population was in 1791, four millions; in twenty years it will be augmented to eight millions; in forty years to fixteen ; in fixty years to thirty two ; in eighty years to fixty-four; and in eighty-five years to cighty millions; then the territory of the United States will be peopled in the fame proportion that France was before the revolution. The extent of the territory poffeffed by the United States, after the war, was fix hundred and forty millions of acres, from which fifty-one millions ought to be deducted for lakes and rivers, and then there will remain five hundred and eighty-nine millions of acres.

Befides, they have granted to the Indians, whofe rights they have acknowledged, two hundred and twenty millions, which reduced their poffeffions to three hundred and fixty-nine millions.

But by the treaty with Great Britain in 1795, their territory has been increafed twenty-three millions of acres; fo that their actual territory is thrce hundred and aighty-two millions of acres.

In thefe calculations I have neglected odd numbers; the American geographers and land-furveyors eftimate the extent of the territory at three hundred eighty-two millions four hundred twenty-one thoufand feven hundred and fifty acres.

- France, when the enumeration of the people was taken by order of the conftituent affembly, contained twenty-feven millions one hundred and fixty-nine thoufand inhabitants, and its extent was, at the fame time, '(anterior to its conquefts) twenty-fix thoufand nine hundred and fixty fquare leagues, at the rate of two thoufand two hundred and eighty toifes to a leägue, of which the total is a hundred and thirty-one millions two hundred twenty-two thoufand and ninety-five acres. Her extent of territory was to that of the United States as nine to twenty-fix,
or very nearly. The United States, therefore, muft have a population of nearly cighty millions of inhabitants to be pcopled in the fame proportion as France; and it has been fhewn, that according to the leaft favourable calculations, they may arrive at that ftate in 1876.

What an enormous fund, a great and inexhauftible fource of profperity muft fuch a population afford, particularly when deftined to be fpread over lands eafy to be made fertile, over a country watered by the fineft rivers, with the means of extending the interior navigation to almoft every fpot.

It is true that this increafing progreffion of population may be diminifhed by feveral circumftances; and even that this progreffion may become lefs in proportion as population arrives to a great number; for then marriages will become tefs frequent, tefs carly, and probably lefs fruitful. But it is not neceffary for the United States to arrive at this high degree of population before they profit by the abundance and richnefs of their foil, maintain an active induftry, and nourifh with their produce a folid and rich commerce; and thould they never reach fo high as to the two-thirds, or at leaft to one-half of the population to which it appears by calculation they may attain in twenty-five years, they may be more numerous than is neceffary for them to become a rich and refpectable nation. Bad laws, illiberal or weak principles in the legiflature or government, can alone oppofe the profperity and the greatnefs deftined: for them.

## OF THE COIN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States have a mint ; the law which ordered its eftablifhment was made in the month of April 1792. It regulates the divifion, the value, and the ftandard of the money of the United States.

The divifion and value of thefe monies are as follow :

## GOLD COIN.

The eagle, value ten dollazs.
The half-cagle, value five dollars.
The quarter-eagle, value two dollars and a half.
SILVER COIN.
The dollar, value a hundred cents.
The half-dollar, value fifty cents.
The quarter-dollar, value twenty-five cents.
The tenth of a dollar, value twelve cents and a half.
The half-tenth, value fix cents and a quarter.
COPPER COIN.
The cent, value the hundredth part of a dollar.
The half cent, value the two hundredth of a dollar.
The weight of there is as follows:
The eagle ought to contain two hundred and forty-feven grains and a half of pure gold, or two hundred and feventy grains of ftandard gold, which is thus regulated; eleven parts of pure gold in twelve, and a twelfth of alloy, of which nearly one-half ought to be of filver.

The half eagle ought to contain one hundred and twenty-three grains and three-fourths of pure gold, or one hundred and thirty-five grains of alloy gold.

The quarter eagle ought to contain fixty-one grains of pure gold, or fixty-feven grains and half of alloy gold.

The dollar ought to contain three hundred and feventy-one grains onefourth of pure filver, or four hundred and fixteen grains of alloy filver.
The ftandard of filver is one thoufand four hundred and eighty-five parts of pure filver, and one hundred and feventy-nine parts of alloy, which is of pure copper.

The half dollar ought to contain a hundred and eighty-five grains and five-eighths of pure filver, or two hundred and eighty grains of ftandard filver.

A quarter'dollar onght to contain ninety-two grains thirteen-fixteenths of pure filver, or one hundred and four grains of ftandard filver.
The tenth of a dollar ought to contain thirty-feven grains one-eighth of. pure filver, or fifty-two grains of fandard filwer.
"- The half-tenth ought to contain eighteen grains one-fixteenth of pure filver, or twenty-fix grains of flandayd filver:
The cent ought to contain eleven pennywcights af copper. का if i:.
The half-cent ought to contain five and a half.
The gold and filver coin ought, according to law, to bear on one fide an emblematical figure of Liberty, and upon the other the cagle of the United;States, with the words.‘ United States."

The copper coins, inftead of the American eagle, bear an infeription denominating their value.

The proportional salue between gold and filver when coined, to the coin of the United States, is determined by comparing one pound of the one to fifteen of the other; that is to fay, one pound of coined gold is equal to fifteen pounds of coined filver.

This law contains alfo all other regulations neccflary for the eftablifhment of the mint, and charges the prefident to order and overfee the expences of buildings, machines, \&cc.

All the counties of the United States are required to make ufe of thefe coins.

The Spanifl dollar is the only piece of forcign coin which is current in the United States as money, all others, which had received a valuation by the law, are only received by weight firce 1795 .

A report of a committee of the houfe of reprefentatives fated, at the beginning of 1705 , that the mint, fince its eftablihment, had not \&ruck off in copper coin more than one million eighty-feven thoufand five hundred cents equal in value to ten thoufand eight hundred and fe-venty-five dollars; and in filver coin no more than thirty-four thoufand one hundred and fixty-five dollars. This paucity of the produce of the mint is attributed to different embarraffments and delays which it has experienced in the completion of its eftablifmenent, of which the exVoloII. 4 N
pences
pences then amounted to fifty-eight thoufand three hundred and ninetyfour dollars.

The director of the mint, when he entered into office at the end of the year 1795 , in his report of its ftate, at the beginning of his adminiftration, after fearching the regifter, reports, that the pieces of money. which had been fabricated fince the foundation of the eftablimment; and fent to the treafury of the United States, on the Ift of December, 1796, were as follow :


The greateft part of this money was ftruck in the year 17 gb . This eftablifment has hithertơ been more expenfive than ufeful to the finances of the United States.

After deducting the value of the money coined and fent to the treafury, it had coft, at the end of 1796 , more than twenty-one thowand dolkars $;$ and the feeretary of the treafury, in his eftimation of the expences of the year 1797 , reckons thofe of the mine to amount to fourteen thoufand dollars.

The money in circuiation in the United States is eftimated at eight millions of dollars in value.

## A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE CLIMATE AND MANNERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The whole length of the territory of the United States is bifected by one chain of mountains, under different names: fome other mountains entwine themfelves with this chain at feveral points in its extent, but their bounds are not extenfive. The long chain which divides the United States, runs from north-eaft to fouth-weft. The plains between thefe mountains and the fea are very narrow in the provinces of the north; and the land there is gencrally ftony, though very fruitful in many places.
From Pennfylvania to North Carolina the plains become larger, and the foil is fat, fandy, clayey, and fertile; but they are yet ;nuch more extenfive from South Carolina to Florida; the land then becomes low, flat, covered with water, and appears to have been quitted by the fea at a period not very diftant.

To the weft of this long chain of mountains, the vaft country which extends to the Miffifippi is of the greateft fertility, and watered by the fineft rivers, which flow either into this great river, or into the Ohio, which, after a courfe of fifteen hundred miles, falls into itfelf.

It is this long chain of mountains which divides the waters which run into the Atlantic, from thofe which, throwing themfelves into the Miffifippi, and into the rivers which difcharge themfelves there, gain the gulf of Mexico; in the fame manncr as the yellow mountains, at eight or nine hundred miles beyond the Mifififpi, divide the waters which flow into this river from thofe which fall into the South Sea.

The great difference of latitude produces a proportional change in tlie climatcs of different ftates. The fnow covers Vermont and the province of Maine during five or fix months of the year, and the winter there lafts feven; while there is hardly any winter in South Carolina, and ftill lefs in Gcorgia; and fhould any fnow fall there, it does not remain two days upon the ground.

The fudden variations of the temperature is a common characteriftic of the climate of the different fates. It is ufual to fee the thermometer fall or rife twenty-five degrees in twenty-four hours, according to the fcale of Farenheit, equal to eleven degrees one-ninth of Reaumur. I have feen it fall very often, and particularly in April 1790, in twelve hours, from the twentieth degree of Reaumur, equal to the feventy-feventh of Farenheit, to five of Reaumur, equal to forty-four and a half of Farenheit; and this obfervation has been made at Wilmington in Delaware, and at Baltimore.

The cold is incomparably ftronger and more durable in Americt than in Europe in the fame latitude, and the heat more intenfe, more oppreffive, and more infupportable. It may be remarked, that in the different latitudes of the continent of North America, the keat differs more in its duration than in its power, in 1795 I have feen, in Upper Canada, the thermometer of Farenheit tife in Jhlyto the ninety-fecond degree; in the month of Auguft in the fame geat have feen' it at ninety-fix at Albany. At Savannah; in Gcorgia, it feldom rifes beyond that, and from Newark, in Upper Canada, or Albany, in the fate of New York, ito Savannah, there is a difference of fourteen degrees of latitude'; but the thermometer remains, during month or two at Savannah, at this height, and very feldom two days together in the northern ftatcs.

This'great variation of climate affects very fenfibly the health of the inhabitants of the United States. People become old in America fooner than in Europe; and it is more rare to fee men of a great age there, cofjecially in the ftates fouth of New England

The influence of the chmate upon females is ftill more fenfible. When young they are generally bequutiful, and more particularly fo at Whiladelphia'; but after twenty years of age they foon begin to lofe their frein colour; at twenty-five many of them might be taken for Europeans of forty; their bloom is no more, and their form has already fuffered a change. If they have previoufly been mothers, their alteration is ftill more premature ; yet neither nightly revels, the abufe of firituous

No. I.
THE LEGISLATIVE BOD

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|  |  one membert. | The peple. |  | Senators to be iwenty-feven years of age; property of two hundred acres, or toool. Reprefentatives to be twenty foury years of age, with property. Buth to have tefided three years. |  |
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## E LEGISLATIVE BODY.

| For mecoming members. | conditions of blcoming electors. | particular powers, | CINARAL OBSERVITIONS. |
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| citizen of nine yeirn Amaling, and ge, Keptelentaives to have been yeara, and twenty-five yeara of age. lification. | Fur the reprefentatives the fame as for the mof nomerous branch of the legidaturen of Statex. | The houfe of reprefentativen propofe the revenuehifls, and vote accufations. T wo thirds are required fir declaring the perfon accufel guilty. The lenate appoint the offiesti named by the prefiadent. |  |
| pofficfing teal or petional property. | To betwenty one yenrs of agr, mal prying taze. | The houfe of reprefent ntives propofe the revenuehills, and vote accufationa. The fenate judge them. |  |
| e a real property of zool. or a persol. Kefinance of five years. The cal property of soot, or perional of | Free terantio of feven pounds rent, or fome fiopetity of hasy poonle. | The hoofe of reprefentatives emit money-bilis, and vote asculationn. Tlie lenate jowge them. |  |
| Frocmern. | Freenen baving a real property of 40 Aillings, or 40l. jerional. | The legillature liears and judger certain caufes, and grant tefpita and pardons. | The governor, the prefident of the connci), and fpeaker of the houfe, have each a vote, befiden that for dividing it. |
| firry pounds, or an insome of forty | Freemen having a projecty of 40 l , or an incunce of 40 fhilling. | New caufer are deciled in the cours of jutice. |  |
|  | Accufations. To raife a tax, two thirda of the memiers inuf be prefent. |  |  |
|  | Elethora of the fenste to have a property of $\mathbf{3 0 0 1}$. Elector of repiefentativen, a propecty of aol, or an income of 40 thillinga. | Two thinds of the affemhly vote accufations. Two thirds of the lenate can pronounce convidions. | The fenate is never to exceed one huadred y nur the reprefentatives three hundrd. The gevernur and rovifiunal council can fufpend a law. The cletgy are excluded. |
| sool. property, movrable or imnoveliver, 5001 . of the fame. | Election, sol. oij property, morcable or inmovethle. | The council einnot prepare not atter any money-bill. |  |
| e year in the diftrift or county. Sena. of tour yeare ltanding, and twenty- <br> Reprefentative to be eitizens of wenty-one yeara uf age. | Twenty-one yeara of agel hoving refited two yrara in the state before clection, and during that time paid a tax laid fix menthe betore the election. The inise of periona thoa qualified, between twenly-one and twentytwa years of age, may vote thongh they have not paid taxis. | Revenit-hills enmmence in the houfe of reprefentarives. Accufations, by half of the reprefentatives; to be jeitged by the lienate. Conviction, by two thirde of the meinhera prefout. The judgment ix only to be dimital fion place, and incapacity to hold any other. | The fenare can never be lefis than a fourths, and mort then a thind, of the reprelomtativas. The zeprefen. tativea ure never tefa than lixty, nor more than a huho tred. |
| twenty-feven years of age i property rres, or 10001 . Reprelentacivra to be of age, with property. Buth to have | Reffidence of two yearn, and payment of raxes alififid at leaft tix monthas before the clection. | Money-bills commence in the affembly. Aecufations by two thirda of the reprefentatives. Convictions by two thirds of the fenatt. | , |
| ee been refudent three yeara, with a c or immoveahie of 1000 . Deiegatea , with a ploperity of 5001 . | Flectors for the delegater, and for the eleEtons, to have a property of fitty acres; or hicemen with $\quad$ 3ol. and having sefalence in the county the waic yeat before the electloun. | Money-bill originate in the houfe of delegaten, which ought not to include any other matter. The two houlies arrell for crimea and want of relpect. The thoufe of delegatea name the trealustra for any terin thy thick proper. | The delegaten and elenors are chofen by word of mouth, hut the electurs vote by ballot, and make oath. There are particular rules tor the freesen of Baltimore and Annapolis. The clergy are excluded. |
| twenty feven yeara of age. The re. ty-four years. Each to have been cata. | Intahitanta of the State of tivo years ftaming, or of the county one year. | Noney-hills can be propoled by the reprefentatives unly. The ferate may propofe amendmenta. The righe of aceulatimes is in the reprefentatives. The fenate juige. 'T'wo thirds ate neceflary in thefe cafea. | The fenate is to be compofed in fuch omanner, that the number execed one teurth of that of the reprefentativen. |
| onditiona ; bot the fenatora and deGudent, and free tenanta, in the dillick | Electors to be firec tenants. | All the haw originate in the houle of delates. The fenate cannot alier the money-bills. The delegites vote aeculations which are judged by the general court, as by the court of appeal. |  |
| a property of three hundred acrea. serly ot ons hundied acren. | Elections of the fenate to have a property of fifty acres. Electora of the commons, payng taxca, and a refidence in the county. | The two houles adjourn by hallot to any place or day. Acculationa by the commona, judgrenta by the fupreme court ; and, if the judges are accufed, they arc juriged by a fpecial tributal. | Bills are required to be read three timen in tach houfe. The cies by are excluded. |
| y yeare of age. Citizens, and refifive yeart. If they reficie in the dif. of zool. otherwife fiee property in the Reprefentativea to be citizenn, and ara. If they refide, a property of thee I ten negrocs, or a fortune of isol. arty in the diffrict of sool. | E'cetnrs, citizens, and refident two years; a property of fility aciea, or a lot in the town, or paying a tax of three fibillings. Refidence of fix months in the dilnse hefore the election. | Imprifonment for want of refpect. Acsulations by two thirds of the houle of reprelentatives. Twu thinds of the finate judge. I'he repretientatives propufe the bills for ailing the revenve. | The bills are rexd three times on three different daya in each houli. A bill rejedted cannot be prefented again till after fix dayn previoua notice, and with permifion, The elergy are excluded. |
| ty-eight yeark of age, having inhaStates nine yeara. Citizenc thrce Refidence in the county fix muntha. lred and fifty actro, or property of atives, twenty-one yearn of age. Cied Statex, feven years. Two years orgia. Refident in the county, these two hundiel acres, or a gol. | Electora, paying taxet and having refuded fia months in the county. | Accufations: a third form: a fufficient number in each bianch for deliberation. | Clergy excluded. A convention, to revife the confitution, wat to be chofen in November 1797 ; it was to confift of three members of each county, and to affemble in May, s798. |
| e yeara in the State, or one in the fiee, and having two hundred acrea inty. | Eliefora, free of the county. | Imprifonment for want of refpeft. Accufations. Billa may begin in both lioufes. | Clergy excluded. The fenate is never lefa than a third, and never nore than a half, of the reprefentativen, They are never more than forty. |
|  |  | To adopt the laws exifting in the different Staten to which the territory is attached. Subjed to the revifion of the Congreff. |  |
| . |  |  |  |

No. II.
THE TABLE OI

| PERIODS OF DURATION OF THE FUNCTIONS. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| of the senate. | of the representatives. |
| United States . fix years. <br> Maryland . . . five years. <br> $\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { New York } & . & \\ \text { Pennfylvania } & . \\ \text { Virginia } & . & . \\ \text { Kentucky } & . & . \\ \text { South Carolina }\end{array}\right\}$ four years. <br> Delaware . . . three years. <br> Tenneffice . . . two years. <br> New Hamphire. <br> Maffachuletts . <br> Connecticut ${ }^{7}$ <br> Rhode Illand <br> Vermont . . ${ }^{\text {最 a year. }}$ <br> New Jerfey <br> North Carolina . <br> Georgia |  <br> Connecticut . . Rhode Ifland . . fix months. |



The fecretary of the territory, named as governor, fills his place in bis abfence.

| PERIODS OF DURATION <br> or the cevate. | OF THE FUNOTGONS. <br> of the represintativis. | CONDITIONS OE BECOMING MEMBERS. | CONDITIONS <br> of BECOMING ELECTORS. | ORDER IN WHCH THE sinators go out or obfice. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cited States . fix years. <br> Muryland . . . five years. <br> Dilaware . . . three years. <br> Temeffee . . . two years. <br> Sew Hampmire. <br> Ma.fachutets . <br> Connecticut) <br> Rhode láan! <br> Vermont. . $\}$ year. <br> Su Juicy <br> North Carolina <br> Georgia . . . . | United States . Sonth Carolina . Temene . . twe years. <br> Connectirut . . Rhocte Illand . . fix months. |   |  |  |



| STates. | BY WhOM Named. | DURATION. | Whether at be Re-ELf.CTIVE. | Whethle There be a councli. | power of Nominating certan places. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The United States. | By the electors. | Four yeais. | Re-cleative. | No council. | It names. The fenate app Fills the vacancies during the al of the fenate. |
| New Hampshtre. | By the people. | A year. | Re-clective. | Comicil of five members, chofen by the perpte. | It names almoft all the officers the advice of the fenate. |
| Massachesetrs. | By the preople. | A year. | Re-elective. | Council. | It names, with forne cxepptious |
| Connecticet. | Dy the people. | A year. | Re-clective. | No excelutive council. | It names with the affitants, and the fherifis. |
| Rhode Islayd. | By the people. | A jear. | Re-elcetive. | No esccutive council. | Nu importast nomination. |
| Vermont. | By the people. | A year. | Re.eeective. | $\mathrm{D}_{\text {uguty }}$ goternor and council. | It names fune officers. |
| New York. | By the free tenants of 1001 . fierling. | Three years. | Rc-elective. | No executive council but that of nomination and revifion. | It names. 'The council of no tion confirms to all places, with exceptions. |
| New Jersey. | By the legiflature. | A year. | Re-elective. | The leginutive council atts as executive council. |  |
| Pxinsplvania, | By the people. | Three years. | Re-elective nine years in twelve. | No comucil. | It makes all nominations, exce therift's and coronels, who are by the people ; and the treaturer fiate by the legillature; the offi militia, regiments and compani the regineats and the companies |
| Delaware. | By the people. | Three jears. | Re-clective three years in fix. | No council. | It names, except the fleriff cormers, and the treafurers. |
| Maryland. | By the legilature. | A joar. | Re-clective three years in feven. | Council. | It names with the advice of the ff |
| Kentucey. | By the electors. | Four years. | Re-elcetive. | No council. | Names with the advice of the fo |
| Vircinia. | By the legilature. | A year. | Re-elective threc ycars in feven. | Council of fate. | Names with the council on juitices of peace. |
| Nortil Carolina. | By the legidature. | A year. | Re-eleftive three years in fix. | Council of tiate. | No nomination in the interim the feffion of the legiflature. |
| South Carolina. | By the legilature. | Two years. | Connot be re-elected till four years after. | No council. | Names fome infc:ior officers. |
| Groreia. | By the leginature. | Two years. | Re-elective. | No council. | Names fome civil officers, and militiry. |
| Tennessze. | By the people. | Two years. | Re-elctive $\mathfrak{f x}$ years in eight. | Ňo council. | No nomination if the legina prefent, except the adjutant-gen militia. |
| North-West Territogy of the Оmo. | By the prefident and fenate of the United States. | Threc years; but removeable at the will of the United States. | Re-clcative. | Nocouncil. | Names all the magifrrates an officera, except the adjutant-gen the militia. |

## XECUTIVE POWER.

## power of nominating to

CERTAN PLaces.

It names. The tinate approves. Fills the vacancies during the ablence of the fenate.

It names almoft all the officers, with the adrice of the fenate.

It nanes, with fome exceptions.

It names with the affifants, and only the fheriffs.

No important nomination.

It names fome othicers.

It names. 'The comucil of nomination confirms to all places, with a few exceptions.

It makes all nominations, execpt the dherift's and coroners, who are mamed by the people; and the treafurer of the fiate by the legillature; the officers of militia, regiments and companies, by the regiments and the compranics.

It names, excopt the heriffs, the coroners, and the treafurers.

It unmes with the advice of the fenate.

Names with the advice of the fenate.

Names with the council only the jutiices of peace.

No nomination in the interim, till the feflion of the legillature.

Names fome infc:ior officers.

Names tome civil officers, and all the military.

No nomination if the legiflature be pretent, cxcept the adjutant-gencral of militia.

Nancs all the magiftrates and civil officers, except the aljutaut-general of the militia.

## OIIIER POWERS.

It pardons. Has a conditional negative, and receives foreign minifters.

It pardons, and has a conditional negative.

It pardons, and has a conditiona! negative.

Is profident of the council, and has a cating vote.

Prefides at the council.

The governor and the council can fulpencl the laws till the following feffion. It pardons and judges accufations.

Pardons. Has a conditional negative with the council of revifion.

Prefides at the council, and is chancellor. The governor and council are a court of appecal.

It pardons, except in cafes of accufation for thate crimes or prevarication. Has a conditional negative.

Pardons, except in cafes of flate crimes or prevalication.

Pardons. Layscmbargoes. Difplaces and fufp,ends officers, except thofe who remain in place during good behaviour.

Pardons, except in cafes of treafon or prevarication.

It pardons.

Pardons and lays embargoes.

Pardons and lays embargoes.

Pardons. Has a conditional negative.

Pardons, and affembles the legifature upon extraordinary occafions.

The governor and the judges make the laws for the territory.

CONDITIONS REQUIRED.

Citizen; fourteen years refilent, and thirty-five years of age.

To have been an inhabitant feven years.

Free tenant and freeman of a corporate town.

Citizen, and inhabitant for Seven years; thirty years of age.

Thirty years of age. Citizens of the United Sitates for twelve years, and of the State fix years.

Five years refidence, and a property of 5,0001 .

Thirty years of age. Refidence of two years in the fate before the election.

Thirty years of age.

Five years refidence, and property of 10001 .

Citizen, and refidence of ten years; property of 15001 .

Twelve years a citizen; fix years refidence; five hundred acres; or a property of 1000 .

Citizen or inhabitant fone years; property of five hundred acres; twentygive years of age.

Refident in the territory, and property of one thoufund acres.

WHFTHFR TIIERE BE A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OR NOT.

The vice-prefident of the United States prefident of the fenate.

## No lieutenant-governor.

Lieutenant-governor, who is a member and prefident of the council.
Lieutcnant-governor, member of the council.

## Lieutenant-governor.

Lieutenant-governor, :alled in the charter deputy-governor.

Jieutenant-governor, who is prefident of the fenate.

Vice-prefident.

The vacancy of the office of governor is filled in the interim by the ipeaker of the fenate.

No lieutenant-governor.

The prefident of the council acts as lieutenant-governor in cafe of the vacancy of a governor.

No lieutenant-governor.

Licutenant-governor.

No lieutenant-governor.

Speaker of the fenate licutenantgovernor, as in Pennfylvania.

The fecretary of the territory, named as governor, fills lis place in bis ab.

No. IV.
TH

| ```MANNER OF CHOOSING THEM.``` | DURATION. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

No. IV.
THE TABLE OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER ABRIDGED.

| Manner <br> or CHOOSING THEM. | DURATION. | WHEN RE-ELECTIVE. | CONSTITUTIONAL councils. | POWERS OF NOMINATing to places. | RIGHT OF GIVING <br> a negative. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States - <br> By the Kentucky . . . ) clectors. | United States - ${ }^{\text {Three }}$ <br> Kentucky .... $\}_{\text {years. }}$ <br>  |  <br> Delaware - - -7 'Three <br> North Carolina $\}_{\text {gears in fix. }}$ <br> Maryland - - -7 Three years <br> Virginia ...- $\}$ in feven. <br> South Carolina $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { rwo years } \\ \text { in fix. }\end{array}\right.$ <br> Tenneffee $\cdots-\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Six years in } \\ \text { eight. }\end{array}\right.$ |  $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { New I Hampthire } \\ \text { Matlichufets } \\ \text { Vermont }-.- \\ \text { New Jerfey }--- \\ \text { Maryland }-.- \\ \text { Virg:nia }-\ldots- \\ \text { North Carolina }\end{array}\right\}$ Council. |  |  |


States.

| OF OFFICE. | HOW DISMISSED. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |


| od behaviour. |
| :--- |
| uring good behaviour. The <br> years. | years.

uring good behaviour. The n years.

## year.

year.

1 lefs if neceffary.
ood behaviour.
e-elective cvery feven years ; ears.
ghaviour of the judges.
bchaviour of the judges.
bchaviour of the judges.
behaviour of the judges.
behaviour of the judges.
behaviour of the judges.
behaviour of the judges.
e every three ycars.
od behaviour of the judges.
behaviour of the judges.

By accufation of tie houfe of reprefentatives before the fenate.

By accufation of the houfe of reprefentavives, and upon the addrefs of the legillature to the governor.

By accufation of the houle of reprefentatives, and by the governor ant council at the requeft of the two houfes.

Re-cholen in general while they are able, except in cates of milionaviour.

Re-clofen in grincral while they are able, except in cafes of mitbelaviour.

By accufation of the allimbly, judged by the governor and the comeil.

Cannot be chofen above the age of fixty.
By the acculation of the affembly and judgment of the comucil.

The governor has power of difmiffing from, at the requefl of two thirds of each houfe, even if there be no ground of acculation.

By acculation of the houfe of reprefentatives, found by a majority of two thirds. The governor can revoke at the requeft of two thirds of each houfe, even in cafes where there is no good ground of accufation.

For bad conduct upon proof before a tribunal, and by the governur at the requett of the affembly, by the majority of two thirds of each houle.

By accufation, or at the requelt of two thirds of each houte of legillature.
By accufation of the hoult of delegates. The court of appeal judges officers of the general court, and vice verfa.

Hy acculation of the affembly or grand jury, judged by a feceial tribunal.

By accufation of the affembly, julged by the fenate.
By the acculation of the affembly, jualged by the fenate.

By the accufation of the affembly.

By the accufation of the houle of reprefentatives of the United States, juclged by the fenate of the States.

## REMARKS.

The falaries cannot be diminifhed during office.

## Salaries fixed by the law.

Gives his opinion to the governor and the couneil upon folemn occafions, and to the legitlature in queftiuns of law. He pronounces divorces.

The courts pronounce divorces.

The courts judge cafes of divorce.

The falaries of the judges not to be diminifhed while in office. They are neither to receive fees nor hold any other place of profit. The fupiene court takes cognizance of divorces and penfions ot widows; can fupply defects in titles occulioned by acts loit or abient. No chancery.

Salaries not to be diminifhed while in office.

Salaries not to be diminihed during office.

Salaries unchangeable during office.

Salaries unchangeable during office.

Cannot adviic juries in matters of fact, but can give their opmion uion cvidence, anat decare the law.

Salaries regulated by the congrels. Some legitlative powers juincal to the govemur.

No. VI.


## MANNER OF ELECTING THE MEMBERS OF CONGRES



## ERS OF CONGRESS IN EACH STATE.

## REPRESENTATIVES.


'There mufi be an abfolute majority in the firt place, otherwife a lift is made of thofe who have the moft votcs, amounting to double the members to be chofen; the plurality of this lift is fufficient to decide. If two have an equal number of votes the governor has a cafting vote.

The majority is nececeffary, and after one trial the electors choofe from among the candidates him who has the moft votes.

Nomination, and the majority of votes.
The majority is neceffary.
The majority is neceflary in the firfe effay, the plurality in the others.

The plurality fuffices.
The plurality.
'The plurality.

The plurality.
The plurality.
The plurality.
The plurality.
'Ihe plurality.
The plurality.
The plurality.
The plurality.
One member.
liquors, the want of exercife, nor an excefs of it, can be brought as a pre-text for this early change. If in the eaftern ftates the period of their beauty fhould be lengthened, it is but for a fhort time.

The number of children which die in their infancy is proportionably much greater than in Europe. Colds, hooping-coughs, and diforders of the throat, take off a great quantity. The moft common difeafes in all the ftates are flowings of the cheft, confumptions, and bilious and putrid fevers; I do not mention intermitting fevers, the moft frequent of all, becaufe they are not mortal, though they fometimes degenerate into bilious fevers.

An epidenical difeafe, during feveral of the laft years, has made great ravages in the United States. From Bofton there is hardly a maritime town but what has felt its fatal effects during five or fix years. Philadelphia, in 1793, loft by this malady one-tenth of its population. At the moment I am quitting America, this city is ftill defolated by this fcourge; and if the number of her vietims be lefs confiderable than it has been during four years, it is becaufe nine-tenths of the inhabitants took flight at the firft appearance of this dreadful diforder; for among thofe who remained the proportion of death appears yet greater. This difeafe does not manifeft itfelf till near the clofe of the fummer, and does not ceafe till the cold feafon fets in. I will not undertake to fpeak of its fymptoms, which appear to be very curious: nor of its treatment, upon which the opinions of almoft all the phyficians of the United States vary. Since 1793, a great number of writings upon this difeafe have appeared, which fome phyficians believe to have been imported from the Antilles, while fome contend that it is indigenous; fome fate it to be of the moft communicative infection, and others maintain that it is not even epidemic; and there are who fay, that it is only a malignant fever of a ferious fuecies.

However it may be, the dread of this diforder is fuch, that it is often believed to have taken place when it has not, and that many. fimple putrid fevers receive the name and the treatment of the yellow fever.

It is gencrally remarked, that this difeafe has not yet made its appearance in any towns in the interior parts; that in the maritime towns
where it has raged fo cruclly, it has hardly ever extended beyond the fame quarters; and laftly, that of all the inhabitants of thefe unfortunate places, the French are among thofe who have been the leaft attacked with it : only one of them died at Philadelphia in 1703, and only four this year, though no Frenchman quitted the city. The more circumfpect ufe which they make of firituous liquors, is the reafon which is given for the good fortune of having efcaped from this danger, while it was almoft general to others.

We read almoft every where, that the indigenous fpecies, men and animals, are fmaller in America than in the ancient continent. It is neceffary to have feen more animals than I have had an opportunity of feeing, and to have made more perfonal obfervations, to have formed a firm opinion upon this great queftion. What I have feen of indigenous animals, bears, wolves, panthers, foxes, \&c. have certainly appeared lefs to me than thofe of the fame feecies of the old world: it is alfo acknowledged, that they have lefs ferocity in each of their fpecies. Yet there are found, as I have already had an occafion to obferve, bones which appeared to belong to animals of much greater dimenfions than any known to exift at prefent.

The domeftic animals imported from Europe lofe nothing of their fize by becuniner inhabitants of America, when they find the fame nourifhment, and the dame accommodations, which they received in their native foil. I have feen in New England, and in many other parts of the United Stutes, as finc cows as in any other part of the world; but they are fearce, becaufe the great pains taken in the different branches of agriculture are not fo well known and practifed; and it is alfo true, that the milk. given by thefe cows is nearly equal in quantity to that given by others in Europe, and yet produces a fourth part lefs butter; and that though the beef be as fine in America as in Europe, it is not fo fubftantial. This inconteftible truth extends to the vegetable productions; and : is acknowledged, for example, that the beft American flour, grouns: $n$ the beft mills, and made of the beft corn, does not equal cithe: in quantity or in quality the European flour; particularly
that known in commerce by the name of flour of moirfoc, which for that reafon is always dearer than American flour, and preferred to it by the inhabitants of the Antilles.

As to the Indians, thofe whom I have feen, without being remarkably tall, are of an ordinary ftature, and appear to be ftrong, and of a good conftitution. The ufe of rum weakens and encrvates them-brings on a premature old age, and death ; but this is not to be attributed to either nature or the climate. Travellers who have feen many more Indians than I, and particularly Indians at a greater diftance from the habitations of whites, have affured me that they have found tribes of men very tall, and always, like the reft of mankind, ftronger in proportion to their fobricty.

The vegetable kingdom, in America, is admirably rich and abundant; and particularly fo in the fouthern ftates, where the plants, in great abundance, have a quick and ftrong growth; and in the more northern parts, where their growth is not fo fpeedy or their odour fo great, have generally an agrecable cxhalation. M. de Caftiglioni, an Italian traveller, who appears to have feen America with a penetrating eye, and to have carried his profound refearches into the vegetable kingdom in particular, fays, that the vegetables which grow in the United States have a great refemblance to thofe which grow under the fame latitudes in the ancient continent. After the moft minute inquiry into the different natures of the foil, of the climates, of the various vegetable productions in the United States, it evidently appears, that there is not any productions, except fugar, of which the foil of the United States is not capable of producing, by the aid of an appropriate culture. Perhaps as to fomeof them the country may not yet be quite congenial; but the number: of thofe is, I believe, very inconfiderable.

There is a great variety of birds in America, and for the mort part their plumage is exceedingly rich and brilliant. .There are but fiew of them which entirely refemble thofe of the fame fpecies in Europe, there be a fpecies in exiftence abfolutely alike. Execpt the mocking. bird, which counterfeits the cries of all the other birds, there are few of them
them which have a varied fong, or even a charming note; and on thi account a walk in the woods is mueh lefs deliglitful than in Europe.

The ftriking difficence there is between the animal and vegetuble productions of the two hemifpheres is far from being applicable to the mineral hingdom. The form of mountains, rocks, and beds of different nuincrals in North America, are the fame as thore of the old world. There are found there different fpecies of granite, combined and varied as in the mountains of Europe ; innumerable kinds of fehiftes ; of limeftones, more or lefs perfect, and more or lefs fine; and minerals of almoft erery fiecies. Upon the caft coaft of the Atlantic, from the bay of Penobfeot, as far as Georgia, and, 1 am affured, from thence as tar as the mouth of the Miffifippi, there are not any ftones found of a fecondary fpecies; or fuch of which any traces of the mode of their formation can be difcovered; they are all of the granite kind, containing in them veins of quartz, calcarcous fpar, marble, and different forts of minerals; but none of them fhew any traces of vegetable or animal productions enveloped in their beds.

The mountains of Canada, thofe of Lakes George and Champlain, and of the Alleghanies excepted, the fummits of all the others are flat, and appear evidently to have been formed upon' the faine horizontal devel. In fhort, every thing in the mineral kingdom cxhibits figns of a country more recently quitted by the waters than the three other parts of the world.

The characters of the inhabitants of the different ftates may be expected to be as diffimilar to each other as the climates of the countries they inhabit are various. The climate itfelf, the original formation of thefe colonies, their ancient governments, and the diverfity of nations of which the population of the United States is compofed, has in reality impreffed this difference between them. The poffeffion and ufage of Alaves alone muft have introduced a great difference in their manners. While paffing through the different fates, I have tried to give a fketch of this diverfity. Yet there are traits almoft common to all the whabitants of the United States; and the caufe of this parity may be found
in the recent origin of all there people, in the great difficulties which they experienced in their eftablifhments, and even in the actual conftitution of the United States.

The traits of character common to all, are ardour for cnterprife, courage, greedinefs, and an advantageous opinion of themfelves. The title of the moft enlightened nation of the whole world, which the committee of the houfe of reprefentatives appointed to propore the anfiver of the houre to the addrefs of the prefident, in December 1796, has given to the people of the United States, will be of itfelf a proof of that good opinion they have of themfelves, which I give as a common characteriltic, efpecially if it be known with what labour, and after what long difcuffions, the houfe determined to make the facrifice of this fuperlative, with which the modefty of the majority of the United States had not been embarraffed. I quote this example as the moft friking and the moft national; but, to tell the truth, almoft all the books printed in America, and the individual converfations of the Americans, furnifh proofs of it daily. This charaeter, which none of thofe, I believe, who have feen Amcrica will deny to be that of the United States, is an exaggeration proceeding from the newnefs of their eftablifhments, and will wear out in time. Their courage will be more exceptionable ftill to thofe who have the flighteft knowledge of the war for independency. Habituated to fatigue from their infancy, having for the moft part made their fortune by their labour and their induftry, fatigue and labour are not yet become repugnant even to thofe in the moft eafy circumftances; while they wifh to enjoy the eafe and fweets of life, they do not regard them as abfolute wants; they know how to difpenfe with them, and to quit them and travel in the woods whenever their intereft requires it; tirey can forget them, whenever a reverfe of fortune takes them away; and they know how to run after fortime when fine efeapes them; for, as I haic often faid before, the defire of riches is their ruling paffion, and indeed their only pafiion.

The ridiculous affertion advanced by fome writers, that the new world could not produce genius and talents like the old, has been proved to bee abfurd by the more citation of the name of fome inhabitants of the

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United States, whofe genius and brilliant talents would do honour to any country whatever; and it may be fuppofed that fhe will produce others. Further, the Americin people are intelligent, eager to inveftigate, and difjofed to intruction; and many examples of men may be mentioned, who, withont education, have invented and conftructed works, particularly in mechanics, worthy of the beft workmen in Europe. It is nevertheles certain, that the number of men diftinguifhed for feience and literature there, is much lefs than in the nations of Europe, though; as Mr. Morfe fays in his Geography, there muft be a reafon for this difference: the means of inftruction are lefs complete, and not fo extenfivedoubtlefs this is one reafon:; but I regard it as only a fecondary caufe; and that this ftate of imperfection of the public education is itfelf only the confequence of a caufe of more general influence, I mean, that con* tinual occupation of getting moncy, common to all orders and profer. fions. The ftudy of the feiences and of letters requires, to make much progrefs, that the mind fhould be difengaged from all other predominant employments; it demands the cxertion of all our facultics; and it is known, that the paffion for moncy is that, of all others, which keeps the moft conftant poffeffion of the mind of him who is tainted with it, and that it renders the mind lefs fufceptible of all diftraction, at leaft from all other purfuits.

In Europe, where the cultivation of the fciences and of letters is the principal occupation of thofe who diftinguifh themfelves in them, and is, for that reafon, a particular order, it will be found that no profeffion has furnifhed fewer learned and literary men than thofe which employ the mind in calculations of lofs and gain : and in America it will be found, that thofe who have been, and thofe who can now be reckoned among learned men, are or werc, by chasacter or by fituation, the, moft exempt from this common difpofition of their fellow citizens.

A better and more complete fyftem of inftruction than that which is now generally followed in the colleges of the United States, would augment but little the number of men who give themfelves up to the fciences and to letters, fo long as the manners of the people continuc to
direet the defires and thoughts towards the aequirement of wealth. The term of education in America is too fhort ; a young man hardly arrives at the age of fixteen years, before his parents are defirous of placing him in the counting-houfe of a merchant, or in the office of a lawyer. He has not yet been able to acquire at college that degree of inftruction which would give him the means of refigning himfelf to the feiences and to letters, if he had a tafte for them. He foon lofes every other idea than thofe which can prepare the way and hurry him on to the acquifition of a fortune; he fees no other views in thofe around him, or in fociety; he fees his profits, and his whole contideration is attached to fucceffes of this kind; how can he preferve any other views? It is therefore this general difpofition which oppofes the perfectability of the public inftruction, which, of whatever kind it might have been, could not have prevailed over the impatience of parents to put their children into the road of acquiring riches, and over that exclufive paffion to follow this eareer, which the latter imbibe with the milk from the breafts of their mothers.

They complain in the United States, and doubtlefs with great reafon, that a confiderable number of American citizens, forgetful of the country to which they belong, are now arming privateers in France, for the purpofe of taking American Thips, which the French government decm lawful prizes; and thefe complaints are certainly well-founded, fince there are but few greater crimes of which a citizen can be guilty. But whence arofe the principles of this horrid crime, if not from that paffion fo openly avowed in America, of getting money, and becoming richa paffion which leads to an indifference about the means, when it has become fo general. This is what makes fociety connive at unjuft payments, at fraudulent bankruptcies, and encourages the lending. of money at an enormous intereft, which the law condemns.

This difpofition is natural to a new people, placed in a foreign territory, and under circumftances which have afforded fo many means of greedinefs. But it has, neverthelefs, the moft pernicious effects; it is no lefs pregnant with the imminent danger of benumbing the love of
liberty. Time will reduce it to its juft bounds, and the United States will certainly take among the ancient nations their rank in knowledge and in the feiences, as well as in power. But it is indubitable, that the rapidity of the progrefs of thefe important improvements yet depends upon the fpeed with which a revolution nall be made in this branch of the national manners.

I have fpoken of the infufficiency of the public inftruction in the United States for making men of fcience; and though I have pointed. out the caufe of that infufficiency to be in the manners which enforce it, there is no impropriety in making the ftate of it known.

The phyfical or natural part of the education of the Americans is excellent: left to themfelves from their tendercit age, they are expofed without precaution to the rigour of heat and cold, feet and legs barc, with few clothes. The children of the rich are not brought up much more tenderly than thofe in lefs cafy circumftances; in the country, they often go twice a day to fchools two or three miles diftant from home, and alone. There are few Ancrican children who cannot fwim boldly, and at ten years of age manage a gun and hunt, without mecting with an accident ; and not one who does not ride with great courage, nor any who fear fatigue; and the children in towns are not brought up with more delicacy. This liberty given to children teaches them to take care of themfelves; and, bold as they are, they have the prudence to avoid dangers, which children brought up with much greater care would not avoid. They become ftrong and enterprifing men, whom no difficulties difhearten, and produce a growing generation, which will be as invincible in its territory as that which preceded it proved itfelf to be.

The inftructive part of education has not attained the fame perfection. I have faid, that in New England the free-fchools were open to all the children; and that the laws, as well as the manners of the country, impofed it upon the parents as a duty almoft indifpenfable, to profit by the advantages of this public inftitution. New Engiand is ftill the only part of the United States where thefe excellent eftablifhments have taken place. But the obftacles which hitherto and do ftill oppofe fimilar efta-
blifhments
blifhments in the other ftates, will vanifh. All the legiflatures are already more or lefs fruck with the neceffity of thefe inftitutions; they perceive that the liberty of the prefs, which has the public inftruction for its object, lofes its advantages in proportion as fewer men are in a fituation to profit by it; and that the fame fpirit which firf recognifed the liberty of the prefs as a facred right of the inhabitants of the United States, impofes upon her governments the duty of increaling, as much as poffible, the number of thofe to whom it may be ufeful. In the free fchools are caught reading, writing, and arithmetic, together with the principles of religion and morality. Befides thefe, there are academies and colleges in various parts of the different ftates. The academies are what are generally meant in France by boarding-fchools or fmall colleges; and the colleges are what are fo called there, or rather what are called in England univerfities. They are the laft ftage of education; it is in thefe colleges that what are called in America the higher fciences are taught, and degrees conferred, \&c.

The education of youth in America is modelled after that of England; and I have been told, by well-informed Engliflmen, that it is a bad copy of a bad original.

In the American fehools, the inftruction in Latin is feldom extended further than the firft claffic authors-Cordery, Erafmus, Ovid, and fome orations of Cicero, are almoft all the books which are read in them. Virgil and Horace are read in the colleges, but a very little of them. The Roman hiftorians, as Titus Livius, and Tacitus, are feldom ufed there. Suctonius, Eutropius, and Cornclius Nepos, are preferred, and the laft is one of the beft authors which are put into the hands of youth. Greek is but little taught; and the New Teftament is generally the we plus ultra of inftruction in this language, if Homer be excepted, which is read in the high claffes of fome colleges. But the Greek tragedies, and the comedies of the celebrated Latin author Terence, and even the eafieft pocts, and almofe as famous, fuch as Pindar, Anacreon, Hefiod, and Theocritus, are not read there. As to more modern authors, fuch as

Plutarch,

P!utarch, Lucian, \&c. the ftudents know nothing more of them than what curiofity and a love of inftruction, wery rare among them, may enable them to know, by the tranflations of them which they procurc. The Orations are the only work of Cicero taught in the academics or in the colleges, at leaft entirely, and in the original language. His Offices, his Tufculan, his Dialogues, his Tracts upon the Laws, upon Friendfhip, and upon Oratory, are not read, or feldom fo at leaft, otherwife than by tranflations.

The Elements of Euclid, and the Firft Principles of Conic Sections, are the complement of mathematical inftruction. The mechanics, hydroftatics, and hydraulics, are taught after the works of Nicholfon, oftener after thofe of Fergufion, and the moft often after thofe of Enfield. The name of Newton is revered in America, and where can it not be fo ? But his works are little taught, and too little time is allowed for them to be gencrally comprehended.

The few practical inftructions which are given in fome particular fchools upon the manner of finding the height of the fun, for the purpofe of knowing the longitude, excepted, there is hardly any other branch of this fpecies of information cultivated in any of the colleges of the United States; and the very fmall number of mariners who wifh to be inftructed only in the practice of taking obfervations for computing the longitude, cannot find any means of doing it in America, and arc induced to fcarch for this information in England. Yet the tonnage of American veffels, navigating every fea in the world, may be eftimated for fome years paft at feven hundred thoufand tons annually; and improvements in navigation are the certain means of augmenting the profits arifing from the commerce of the feas.

There are in moft of the colleges fome philofophical inftruments, of various degrecs of perfection; and the youth receive more inftruction in experimentai philofophy than in the more exact feiences. I do not believe that there is any particular profeffor in chemiftry in any other colleges than in thofe of New York, Prince's-town in New Jerfey, and at Cambridge

Cambridge in Maflachufetts. The little which is taught of this fcience in * other places, is by profeffors who teach philofophy and mathematics together.

I will not take upon myfelf to decide upon medical inftruction, but I; have been informed that in many colleges it is excellent; and I believe it may not be doubted but that this excellence will extend over all America; and if we reflect, that in a country where the love of money is fo predominant, the profeflion which procures the moft of it by the extenfion of acquaintance, which captivates without abforbing the whole mind in ftudy, muft produce many well-informed'men ; and it will be eafy from thence to deduce the reafons why the clafs of medicine produces in America more learned men of almoft all kinds than all the others, and why the fcience of medicine is better, longer, and more completcly taught.

The ftudy of theology is very confined in the American colleges, but I do not pretend to reprefent the total want of this inftruction as an injury.

But the ftudy of common right, of the municipal laws; of thofe of particular ftates, or of the United States, make no part of the inftruction received in the colleges. This circumftance excites aftonifhnent, in a republic where cach individual may afpire to become a legiflator, and where every one, as an elector, ought to be capable of judging himfelf the qualifications and conduct of the candidates, the acts and ordinances of government, and where, above all, he ought to know his duties; in order to fulfil them.

Is is not lefs extraordinary, that the hiftory of the United States, of their : evolution, of the events which preceded and forced it; of the obfte 's of every nature which they had to overcome; of the facrifices of cafe, of the moncy and blood of their fellow-citizens which they had to make; of the mutual fuccours which the different ftates afforded in the $\hat{e}$ important and perilous circumftances, fhould not be taught in the cold leges or academies of America, where the hiftory of England is the only modern one which the youth read. Liberty is dearer to thofe who
know.w
know how much it coft to obtain it ; and in a free country; the love of liberty, obedience to the laws, and refpect for the conftitution, are the bafis of public morals. The hiftory of every people who have fought for their liberty, abounds in traits of devotednefs, of courage, and of difintereftednefs, in which that of the American war is very fertile. The tranfmiffion to pofterity of the names of thofe who have honoured the American revolution, not only in the higheft offices, but alfo in inferior ftations, is a facred duty of the governments, and that can never be completely fulfilled, but by inculcating it in the public fchools. Can it be feared left this kind of inftruction fhould have the effect of eternalizing the antipathy or preference of the American nation to fuch or fuch European nation? No; it would only prolong the fwect remembrance of the acquifition of liberty, and this remembrance is the peculiar property of youth, and of future ages. This remembrance is the hiftory of the United States; their citizens cannot neglect making themfelyes familiar with thefe great events without committing an injury, and, I will fay, further, without incurring the fhame of being ignorant of what it is the firft duty of every man belonging to a free people to know. But this remembrance cannot engage them in any fteps contrary to the duties of a moral and wife policy; it confirms them in the refolution of keeping themfelves for ever independent of any foreign nation ; and it leaves on the minds of the Americans imprefions of fatisfaction and of pride, which, when they become united with a found and enlightened morality, are the embrios of private and public virtues.

In the courfe of my journal I have had occafion to fpeak of learned focieties. They are fufficiently numerous in America; but, as I have obferved, they are not directral in a manner which can make them of that degree of utility of which they are capable, and of which America ftands fo much in need. Thefe focietics are not affiduoufly attended by their members, and this inconvenience belongs to that general caufe, that conftant application to gain fo dear to them, that it leaves no leifure for any other.

There are fome medical focictics eftablifhed in America, which are more
more diligently attended, where fome obfervations are made, though peshaps lefs perfect, and with lefs affiduity, than might be defired. The medical fociety of New York appears to be that which applies itfelf with the greateft diligence to the cultivation of thofe branches of knowledge confonant to its inftitution. For fome time this fociety has continued to publifh monthly a kind of journal, filled with ufeful and interefting tracts.

Befides this there is not any ufeful journal or periodical work publifhed in America of any importance; there was one publifhed during four years at Philadelphia, under the title of the American Mufeum, really interefting, on account of fome pieces which it contained upon politics, literature, fome extracts from good Englih works, and for the details which it gave of the principal matters relative to commerce and navigation, and of the adminiftration of the United Statcs. This journal ceafed to appear in 1792, becaufe the fubferiptions for it had ceafed to be abundant enough to reimburfe the editor for the expences attending it. This was certainly for America one of the moft interefting works worthy of fupport ; but reading has hitherto been the occupation of only a few Americans, and that of political pamph':ts, or rather thofe of party, engages the attention of the greater part of thofe few ; fo that while there are in the citics, and even in the villages of the United States, more printing offices in proportion than in any city in Europe, the preffes there are principally employed on fome books of religion, fermons, fome claffical books, fome geographical dictionaries, upon reprinting Englifh works, and, above all, upon a great number of newfpapers. Many works of merit, however, had their birth in America; fuch as the Hiftory of the Revolution of the United States, and the $:$ of South Carolina, by Dr. Ramsay, of Charlefton; the hiftories of ceitain ftates, among which that of New Hamphire, by Dr. Belknap, of Bofton, holds a diftinguifhed rank; the American Encyclopedia, which, though partly extracted from the Englifh Encyclopedia, has a great number of original articles, and is a work of great utility; in fort, there are many other tracts, gencral or particular, upon the United States, and doubtlefs

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many which, while I did not neme, I did not intend to exclude, any farther than I was not acquainted with them, or which had efcaped my memory. If I have not included in this lift the Defence of the American Conftitution, by John Adams; the Obfervations upon Virginia, by Mr. Jefferfon; the Letters of Gencral Waihington during the War; it is becaufe I fpeak here only of the employment of the American preffes, and that thefe celebrated works were printed originally in England.

Numerous as the newfpapers in America may be, they do not fupply the want of journals, or periodical publications. Few foreign political articles of moment find a place in them; indeed they are nothing more, at leaft, in the larger towns, than the Camp $L i f$, or the Common Advertifer, in which partics attack cach other, and deal out fcandal; and as it often happens, when the parties arrive at a certain point of exaltation, the moft vehement are thofe who find the moft fubferibers, even among thofe who blame them mort.

In the debates of congrefs, fpecches full of reafon, drawn from a knowledge of things, and remarkable for good logic, are often heard; indeed there are but few men there who fpeak upon fubjects which they do not underftand. It is alfo faid, but I am not capable of deciding, that the members there exprefs themfelves in the beft language. But prolixity is, in fome meafure, the common fault of American orators, who, like the writers of the new world, are not defirous of leaving any thing to be interpreted by the underftandings of their auditors or readers.

The moft common vice of the inferior clafs of the American people, is drunkennefs. The ufe which they make of fpirituous liquors, in preference to thofe of beer, cyder, and wine, greatly aids this difpofition. This excepted, there are, without doubt, fewer crimes committed in America than among an equal number of people in Europe; and the caufe of it may be found in the eafy circumftances of the people, the firft fource of the morality of nations. Affaffinations are not unknown there, but they are very rare; and thefts, efpecially in the country, are not frequent, though public confidence be the only fafeguard of property. They are, as in Europe, more frequent in cities, and for the fame reafon.

The crime of counterfeiting bank bills is pretty common, and becomes more fo every year. This offence is alfo frequent in thofe countrics where bank notes pafs as the current money; it is alfo, without doubt, the moft dangerous to the public confidence. On this account there are men in America, humane in other refpects, who contend that the punifhment of death ought to be inflicted upon thofe who have been pronounced guilty of counterfeiting the legal currency. But independently of every confideration of conveniency, or even of right, to inflict the pain of death there is, in this opinion, more of political refentment than of exact juftice. If fevere laws were made, and rigoroufly executed, to prevent fraudulent tranfactions from becoming fo often the means of accumulating riches, and which, at the fame time, thould have a fufficient influence upon the manners of the people, as to deftroy that refpect and high confideration, which is too often paid to men merely becaufe they are opulent, they would certainly reduce the number of crimes more than the fear of death, which experience proves to have but little effect in this refpect.

If I have been feverely exact in reprefenting exceffive avidity of becoming rich, as the common characteriftic of the American people, and efpecially in the inhabitants of cities, I fhall be as cxactly juft in adding that this difpofition does not hurry them on to avarice. Without being profufe, or forgetting the intereft of their families, they know how to be at proper times expenfive, even with oftentation, and they do not refufe to affift the unfortunate, when proper opportunities for it occur. The unfortunate fufferers by the fires at Charleften and Savannah, and by the dreadful difeare which raged at Philadelphia and New York, \&e. \&c. have been relieved by the abundant fubferiptions of the citizens of almoft all the American towns where thofe dififters did not take place; and it is certainly the duty of a Frenchman to do homage to that generofity fo liberally extended to the unfortunate inhabitants of the French iflands, whom burnings and the threats of death had thrown deftitute upon the flores of America. Though I have taken great pains to procure a particular account of the amount of thefe fuccours given by
almoft all the American towns to thefe unfortunate people, I have only been alle to obtain it in part, and have configned the account to the archives of the town where I have been able to colleet them, and fhould have been glad to have been able to have prefented the ftate with the grateful thanks of my countrymen. I do not doubt but the total of thefe benefactions is more than two hundred thoufand dollars; and I do not include in this fum the relief afforded by individuals to individuals offered with fincerity, a feeling for misfortunc, and, I may add, with fraternal affection. The wants of thefe French colonifts, driven from their country, and defpoiled by barbarity, were fooner felt, fooncr fuccoured in the towns of the United States, where thefe unfortunate victims arrived, than expreffied by themielves; and there nuccouro have hardly had any other term applied to them than neceffaries; thefe fufferers fill abide, and have continued to abide, in fome of the towns during the laft four years. I know examples of whole familics being admitted for two years to the intimacy and comforts of American families. I have alfo known fome to whom houfes have been let, of which the expences have been defrayed, and who would ftill receive the fame hofpitality, if they themfelves had not refufed to profit by thefe kindneffes any longer. I know mafters of boarding houfes, who, learning that thefe French guefts quitted their houfes, becaufe the fmallnefs of the fum of money which they were able to fave in their flight was not fufficient to defray their expences, have cordially folicited their further abode with them as friends, and have at length prevailed over their delicacy to accept the offered kindnefs. I know Frenclimen who having had a great diftance to travel before they arrived at a convenient port, from whence they could depart for their own country, have been with their families lodged and nourihed gratuitoully, becaufe they were Frenchmen and unfortunate. Similar examples abound, and certainly fo many of thefe facts are greatly honourable both to the nation and to the individuals to whofe beneficence they belong.

Every private individual in all the United States of America, has an entire liberty of confcience; and almoft all the religions known in Europe are thric of the feetaries there. But there are fome fates where the conftitution
conftitution requires of every citizen entering upon the legiflative or executive function, to fwear "that he believes in one God, in the future rewards and punithments of another life, in the holinefs of the Old and New Teftament, and that he profeffes the Proteftant religion." In hort, with individuals, and cven with fome focietics, religion is one of the objects which occupics the leaft of the attention of the Anserican people; and it is affirmed that in thofe ftates where Prefoterianifin has preferved the moft of appearance, of influence, and of rigidity, it is exercifed in general only for the fake of form.

There are in almoft all the towns of America, at leaft in the principal cities of the ftates, focieties for agriculture, focieties for the encouragement of arts, and for the formation and maintenance of public librarics; thefe laft excepted, few among them attain the end propofed, and but few of them can ever be able to attain it in the prefent fate of America. The expences which thefe laft focieties incur in fmall pamphlets, are paid by voluntary fubfeription, in which the inhabitants of the United States, in eafy circumftances, are more liberal when the public good is the objech of them, than they are in beftowing their time in reading them.

There are alfo a confiderable number of charitable focietics, fome of which are marine focieties, whofe purpofe is, in fume towns, to provide a fubfiftence for the wives and children of captains, or mafters, who die at fea; or for providing affiftance to all veffels wrecked upon their coafts. There are alfo focietics for the affiftance of emigrants; that is to fay, for affirting with advice and fuccours thofe ftrangers who arrive from Europe, with an intention of eftablifhing themfelves in America. Others fubferibe for the fupport of hofpitals and fchools, and for the diftribution of proper medicines; there are fome for the purpofe of ameliorating the fituation of prifoners; fome alfo for the civilization of the Indians; and, laftly, others unite themfelves for the purpofe of accelerating in America the epoch of the deftruction of flavery. In all thefe different charitable focicties, compofed of men of all claffes, of all profeffions, and of all religions, there is not one in which fome of the people called Quakers are not to be found; they are the agents of a great many of them, and of
fome they are the promoters and almoft the only members; fuch as thofe who have the liberty of the negroes for their object.

Without becoming on this account an extravagant enthufiatt of the Quakers, it is impofible not to remark, that in every place where any beneficent plan is formed for the good of humanity, there they are always ready vifitors. They are perhaps, as is faid of them, as much engaged in the occupation of amaffing riches, as thofe who do not belong to their fociety; but granting it to be fo, this does not prevent them from applying themfelves, upon every occafion, to acts of kindnefs and bencficence. Their tenets, their principles, and their laws, rigoroufly preferibe this duty; and their confant infpection over their focieties inures them to it. And though there may be hypucaites amnng them, which is unfair to prefume, this pretended hypocrify, which would be a vice in thofe whom it might fway, ought yet to be refpected, fince the good which may refult from it, may caufe it to be turned to the public advantage, and would even become a credit to their fociety. There muft, without doubt, be found among the great number of members of their communion, fome bad men, but they cannot be notorioully fo without being excluded the focicty. If there be among the American citizens fome Quakers whom falfe or hazardous fpeculations have drawn into proceedings which delicacy and cupuity condemn, their number is but fmall; and the quantity of Quakers engaged in commerce is nearly equal to that of the men who compofe their whole fociety. Their private manners are regular and pure, and the luxury of thofe who refign themfelves the moft te it, does not exceed the eafe and conveniences of life. The courts of juftice are never engaged in deciding the differences which take place among them, and the number of law-fuits between the Quakers and other citizens is but fmall, in comparifon of their multitude, and the quantity of their property. Submiffive to the laws of the country where they live, no ftate, whatever its conftitution may be, has more quiet and more faithful fubjects. Their wimes for the freedom of flaves, and their efforts to haften the period of its accomplifhment, has created them violent and irreconcilcable enemies in every part of the world. It may be, that
that the exalted zeal of fome individuals may have drawn them beyond the bounds of a juft convenience, and from a well digefted prudence, and thofe are ecrtainly blameable. But have they ever been even aceufed of having excited the negrocs to rebellion? It has been by pleading and petitioning for them, as unhappy beings and as men; it has been by rifing againft flavery that they have hewn themfelves their friends; and the Quakers are not the firit men in whom a defire to diffipate errors and to procure redrefs for the injured has produced hatreds and even perfecutions.

Perhaps it may be delicate to difeufs the queftion of negro flavery, at a period when fo many crimes and fo many unparalleled atrocities have been committed under the pretext of their emancipation; whence fo many miferies, cicher irremediable, or at leaft difficult to repair, have refulted to the ftate, to proprietors, and to the negroes themfelves. This queftion however is foreign to my fubject. But the Quakers had no hand in caufing thefe calamities; and their adherence to the caufe of fuffering humanity, and their frequent petitions in favour of the negroes, do them honour, as well as their vigilance, as citizens, in exccuting the laws which are favourable to this clafs of men. How honourable to them are thofe perfevering cares and affiduous attentions to the hofpitals and prifons, in which they expofe themfelves to the danger of catching the drcadful ycllow fever when it appears! I am fpeaking of them as citizens, without any regard to their opinions, to their rulcs and orders, or to the aufterity of their manners; in this refpect, I believe that a nation which has really at heart the good of mankind, cannot have better or more ufeful fubjects.

The inferior claffes of workmen, down to thofe who labour in the ports, do not appear to me to be fo ruftic in America as they gencrally do in the old world. The reafon of this is, without doubt, that they are treated with more civility, and confidered by thofe who employ them as free men with whom they have contracted, rather than as workmen, whom they compel to labour. They are like the workmen of every clafs, both


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in town and country, much better paid than in Europe, by which they are enabled to live well. There is not a family, even in the moft miferable hut in the midft of woods, who does not eat meat twice a day at leaft, and drink tea and coffee ; and there is not one who drinks pure water; the proverbial wifh of having a chicken in the pot, is more than accomplifhed in America. The fhopkeeper and the artizan live much better here than in Europe; and the table of a family, in eafy circumftances, living upon their income, is not better ferved in England and France, than a great many of thofe of tailors, hair-dreffers, \&cc. of Philadelphia, of New York, or of all other large towns in America.

Though there be no diftinctions acknowledged by the law in the United States, fortunc, and the nature of profeffions form different claffes. The merchants, the lawyers, the land-owners, who do not cultivate their land themfelves (and the number, which is fmall from the fate of Delaware to the north, is great in the ftates of the fouth), the phyficians, and the clergy, form the firft clafs. The inferior merchants, the farmers, and the artizans, may be included in the fecond; and the third clafs is compofed of workmen, who let themfelves by the day, by the month, \&c.

In balls, concerts, and public amufements, thefe claffes do not mix; and yet, except the labourer in ports, and the common failor, every one calls himfelf, and is called by others, a gentlemian; a fmall fortune is fufficient for the affumption of this title, as it carries men from one clafs to another. They deceive themfelves very much who think that pure republican manners prevail in America.

The white Americans, by a pride which cannot be blamed, and which proceeds from the negroes being generally employed in the fervice, is afhamed of the fituation of a domeftic; fo that there cannot be reckoned throughout the whole extent of the United States, twenty native Americans in the ftate of domeftic fervants. The clafs of domeftics in America is compofed of poor priets, Germans, and of negroes and mulattoes; and as foon as the firt have acquired a little money, they quit that ftation regarded with a fort of contempt, and eftablifh themfelves
upon land, which they clear and till, or in a fmall trade. In hort, they become independent of a mafter. Hence it may cafily be inferred, that ood fervants are not readily found in America.
The prejudice which caufes the men in America to have fo great a repugnance to the ftate of domeftic fervitude, does not influence the women in the fame degree; nothing is more common than to fee young women of good families, in the fituation of fervants, during the firf years of their youth. Even their parents engage them in this fituation without fhocking any idea. I have been told by M. de Faubonve, a Frenchman, formerly a captain in the regiment of Auvergne (and whom the pride of independence induced to take up the bufinefs of a gardener for the fupport of his family, though he was forty-fix years of age), that he had had in his fervice, as maid-fervant, the niece of the Mayor of the city of New York, a young woman very honeft, and well brought up. Similar examples are very common.
In a country which has belonged to England for a long time, of which the moft numerous and neareft connections are yet with England, and which carries on with England almoft all its commerce, the manners of the people muft neceffarily refemble, in a great degree, thofe of England. To the American manners particularly, thofe relative to living are the fame as in the provinces of England. As to the drefs, the Englifh fafhions are as faithfully copied, as the fending of merchandife from England, and the tradition of taylors and mantua-makers will admit of. 'The diftribution of the apartments in their houfes is like that of England, the furniture is Englifh, the town carriages are either Englifh, or in the Englifh tafte ; and it is no fmall merit among the fafhionable world to have a coach newly arrived from London, and of the neweft fafhion. The cookery is Englifh, and, as in England, after dinner, which is not very long, the ladies withdraw, and give place to drinking of wine in full bumpers, the moft prominent pleafure of the day, and which it is, confequently, very natural to prolong as late as poffible.

There are great dinners; numerous tea parties, invited a long time in Voc. II. $1 Q$ advance,
advance, but no focicties. So that thefe tea affemblies are every where a fund of amufement for the ladies. Balls and plays are much frequented. It is generally underfood that thefe kinds of diffipation belong only to the towns, and particularly to large cities. Luxury is very high there, efpecially at New York and Philadelphia, and makes a dangerous progrefs every year; but eaflly to be conceived, fince luxury is, in fome degree, the reprefentation of riches, and that wealth there is the only diftinction.

There are fome perfons who furpafs their neighbours, already too far advanced, in luxury; thefe injure the manners of the country; but while the people cenfure, they purfue thefe feduetive paths; and frequent and fumptuous dinners are held in as high confideration in the new as in the old world; and this cuftom has its advantages very often. "It has been feen that this confideration has raifed to the place of temporary prefident of the fenate of the United States, a man who was not efteemed by any of thofewho elected him, or by any other, either for his talents, his qualities, or for his character, lut he entertained his friends with fumptuous dinners. In the other towns, and efpecially in the country, luxury is lefs prevalent, but it continually increafes, and often out of proportion with wealth: , $:$

The women every where poffefs, in the highef degree, the domeftic virtues, and all others; they have more fwectnefs, more goodnefs, at' leaft as much courage, but more fenfibility, than the men. Good wives; and good mothers, their hufbands and their childreniengage their whole attention; and their houfehold affairs occupy all their time and all their cares; deitined by the manners of their country to this domeftic life, their education in other refpects is too much neglected. They are amiable by their qualities and their natural difpofition, but there are very few among them who are fo from any acquired accomplifhments. What they cfteem to be virtue in wives is the virtue of the whole fex; and if in the United States malice may throw out her fufpicion upon twenty, there are certainly not above ten of them who can be accufed juftly, and all the reft treat thefe with great rigour. I have heard fome hufbands
complain, that the urgency of their wives makes this irreproachable virtue coft them dear. But where in the world is there a place where evil is not found by the fide of good?

The young. women here enjoy a liberty, which to French manners would appear diforderly; chey go out alone, walk with young men, and depart with them from the reft of the company in large aflemblies; in fhort, they enjoy the fame degree of liberty which married women do in France, and which married women here do not take. But they are far from abuifing it; they endeavour to pleafe, aad the unmarried women defire to obtain hufbands, and they know that they fhall not fucceed if their conduct becomes fufpected. Sometimes they are abufed by the men who deceive them, but then they add not to the misfortune of having engaged their hearts to a cruel man the regret of deferving it, which might give them remorfe. When they have obtained a hufband, they love him;' becaufe he is their hufband, and becaufe they have not an idea that they can do otherwife; they revere cuftom by a kind of fate religion, which never varies.'

I do not know whether there be many badly managed families in America; but none appear fo, though indeed they do not bear the image of the moft defirable happinefs. In the inferior claffes of fociety, where the manners of the women are as exempt from reproach as in the more elevated claffes; it is faid that thofe of the young women are more eafy. Yet according to all which I have been able to collect, it is the illufion of a marriage, which they believe to be decided, which engages them to give further liberties than they otherwife would do without this falfe hope. The fault therefore lies entirely in the men who deceive the young women; without it can be juft to accufe thofe of libertinage who have not the prudence to guard themfelves againft it.

There formerly was a cuftom in New England, and particularly in Connecticut, which various American travellers, in their accounts, attribute to vicious manners; but who, I confefs, ought to accufe me of dulnefs, becaufe it always appeared to me, on the contrary, to be the effect of the pureft manners, and the moit innocent intentions. A traveller
arrived at the houfe of a friend, and the beds of the family were engaged. He was put to bed with the family-with the boys, if there were any, and with the girls, if there were no boys. It may be conceived, that it is cafier for Europeans to compofe pleafant tales, and to draw merry inferences from this cuftom, than to examine it in its native fimplicity, and the bencficence of its intention.

Hofpitality among this new people was one of the virtues the moft regarded as a duty, and the moft religioully obferved. Their houfes were few and fmall. A traveller to whom an entrance into one of thefe had been denied at the end of the day, was not able to find another lodging near; their hofpitable manners could not fuffer him to be refufed; and the idea of diforder did not enter the head of the parents, or that of their daughters, and the gueft was admitted into the hofpitable roof; and it was not remarked that he arrived inconveniently. The part of the clothing which was not thrown off, was rather a homage paid to the difference of fexes than a neceffary means of fecurity; and the next day the traveller departed, to find on the next evening another hofpitable lodging. This cuftom, known by the name of bondelage, ceafed, in proportion as houfes became larger, the roads more frequented, and taverns eftablifhed; but the day when the idea of modefty entered to make this reform, the manners had loft their innocence.

I have heard it faid by men who had been admitted to this fpecies of hofpitality, and whofe manners were certainly not very ferupulous, that the flighteft attempt which they had ever made to abufe this reception had been received with violent repulfes, and had caufed them fometimes to be turned out of bed, and fometimes even out of the houfe; and no one ever told me that he had ever fucceeded in attempting to take advantage of this cuftom; but their delicacy had not prevented them from defiring it, and would not have hindered them from avowing. it.

There probably may have been examples to the contrary; ; but they could only be reckoned as exceptions, and too few to have authorifed writing travellers to have played fo much upon this cuftom, which, when it is confidered at what period it took place, and with what intention
tention it was eftablifhed, is a credit to the manners of the country, and to the times in which it was practifed. Be this as it may, the cuftom has ceafed long ago, fo that there is no more truth in the account of thofe writers who reprefent it to exift at prefent, than there is of juitnefs and goodnefs in their judgment. when they attack the morality of it, or pervert the intention.

But the cuftom which exifts ftill, and which may fhock the manners of an European, is that of being admitted to flecp upon mattrefics and upon blankets in the fame chambers where the hufband and wife fece. in their bed, and the children of the family, boys and girls, in theirs. This cuftom is alfo to be attributed to the fearcenefs of houfes, and their fmallners, which is generally reduced to one chamber, which renders this practice neceffary in thofe parts of the United States which are thinly inhabited. I have more than once found myfelf in fuch a lodging, when I have been travelling alone, or with companions of my journcy, and when I have met with travellers to whom I was a ftranger. The chambers are very fimall; and men often fleep near the bed of young and handfome girls, whofe fimplicity is not, fufficiently alarmed to make any change in their cuftomary. night drefs.. If the.franger to lodged has his fleep retarded or broken by the ideas fuggefted by a fituation to which he is for little accuftomed, it is neither the fault nor intention of his good and kind hofts.

As to the large towns; and particularly commercial ones, the means of libertinifm there are perhaps more numerous than in Europe, and I hear fay that a great many hufbands make ufe of thefe means. As in Europe, poverty and vanity of drefs are the determining motive which lead the women. into the paths of proftitution;-fo it is in the great towns of America: and among the married women, thofe whom the long abfence and inattention of their hufbands leave without fure means of fubfiftence, particularly the wives of feafaring-men, are, if not abfolutely the only ones, the mort.frequently accufed of this illicit practice.

I ought to add farther, that the condition of the girls who are kept in the houfes fet apart for proftitution, is viewed by the lower orders of the American.

American peopie with weaker prepoffeffions than in Europes, and is looked upon mercly in the fame manmer as every other' erade : there are many examples of this deffription of women, who leave thofe fituations, place themfelves as fervants, or are married, and make fanithful domeftics and honeft wives. The municipil police connives at this kind of houfes; but if the ncighbours complain of any exterior fcandal, they are inftantly flust, and the inhabitants carried to the houfe of correction.

1. The Amcricans marry young, efpecially in thic "country: the occafion which the young men, who generally eftablifh themfelves very early either in fome new lands or in fome trade, have for a wife to affift them in their labours, conduces to thefe carly marringes as much as the purity of manners.

In the villages, marriages are lefs frequent and not fo hafty, efpecially fince the introdiction of luxury renders an acquired fortune more neceffary; and the young men hardly fecl the necefity of loving, with the project of marriage, till they have already fatisfied, or are in the way of fatisfying, the morc imperious neceffity of gaining moncy. But however good the marriages may be, the wife who dies is readily replaced by another. In the country the is, as in Europe, a neceffary friend to the management of domeftic affairs-The is the foul of the family. In town fhe is fo too. She is an indifpenfable refource for domeftic affairs, while her hurband is engaged in his own affairs, as every onc is in America; fhe is an affiduous companion, and a fociety ever ready to be found in a country where there are no other but that of the family, and where the children foon quit their paternal abode.

To the fketch which I have juft given of the mamers of the people of the United States, I could add fome features more, but which would augment but little the knowledge which I have tried to give of them collectively, or of them enfemble; befides, 1 ath preffed to finif this article, which appears too long alteady.

An European coming into the new werld, and bringing with him the need of the ufage of the politer nttentions of that whieh he has quitted; he, above all, who brings with him the need of what we call in

France the charms of fociety, which we know fo well how to appreciate, of which we know how to participite, and which affords us fo many mon ments of happinefs, - fuch a man will not find himfelf fatisfied in America, and his recollections will be continually fprinkling his life with melancholy. He cannot, if his heart has an occafion for a friend, hope to find there the fweetnefs of a conftant and avowed friendhip. The inhabitants of the United States have been hitherto too much engaged in their refpective occupations for the enticements of polifhed fociety, to be able to withdraw their attention from them; they have not leifure to confecrate to friendfhip.
.. Such an European ought to have for a long time forgotten Europe, in order to live quite happy in Ancrica. But if he can readily lofe the remembrance of it, or take with him there the deareft objects of his affection, he will lead in Amcrica a happy and tranquil life. He will there enjoy the bleffing of liberty in thic greateft extent which it is poffible to defire in any polifhed country: He will fee himfelf with an active people, eafy in their circumftances, and happy. Every day will bring him tolobferve: anew progrefs of this new country: Hewill fee it every day taike a ftep towards that ferength and greatnefs to which it is called; towards that real independence which is for a nation the refult of having the means of fatisfying itfelf.

Befides, every man of talents who fhall go to America; every ikilful workman ; and every man who, without any particular talent, fhall take with him fufficient courage and refolution to labour hard, is fure to find there, in a fhort tme; the means of making himfelf independent, a man of property, and on after to acquire an eafy and honeft competency.

Sone of the reflections with which I have accompanied the account Ihave given in this laft part of my joumal, of the conftitution, of the government, of the laws, of the commerce, and of the manners of the United States, may be accufed of feverity. What anfwer ought I to make to this reproach, if it be laid upon me? lt was my duty to fay what I faw and what I thought. I have fpared no pains to come at. the truth, and to keep my judgment. free from the influence of all prebo:
judice,
judice, and from party fpirit; F ám imvardty confcious of this. Doubelefs nothing obliged me to write a joumal; but nothing could make me confent, while I was writing it, to difguife, or ewen to weaken my opinions:

It is ftill more probable that I Arall be accufed of having judged the actual politics of the governing party in America with a Frensh'partiality: I will not attempt to exculpate myfelf from a ftrong attachment to my country, and to all its interefts I believe I do not yicld to any one in this fentiment, fo general among the French; it is in me, independent of all the governments which my nation can give herfelf, as it is of all the misfortunes of which I have been, and of which I may ftill be the .victim. But I fhould have reproached myfelf for having yielded to be guided in my judgment by fentiments for which I honour myfelf; I fhould then have run the rifk of not feeing the truth; and it is the truth after which I have been fearching, and for the fake of which 1 wrote. Ithink, therefore, that I have preferved myfelf from the influence of national prejudice, and I hope that the majority of my readers will think the fame.

May America, ftrengthened by all the advantages which nature has beftowed upon her, and with thofe which a happy concurrence of circumftances has added to them, already/ rich in her own experience, cnjoy with a long profperity!

May the people of America employ, without remiffion, all their vigilance and all their firmnefs to preferve their liberty and independence, which they have fo glorioully acquired! None of her citizens withes this more fincerely than I. In fhort, may France and the United States draw clofer the bonds of alliance and friendhip, which it fo much interefts the :two nations to ftrengthen and to invigorate! May generofity and good faith be the bonds for holding them together! In political, as in private life; there are the moft ufeful and the moft honourable.

I add here a brief view of the refemblance and differences between the conftitutions of the United States of North America, of that of the Union; as well as of thofe of the different ftates which compofe it.

There tables are the literal tranflation of thofe publithed laft year by Mr. Wiēliam Smitir, at that time member of congrefs for South Carolina; at prefent minifter of the United States.

Tariff of the Duties, which the various Articles of Merchandize imported into the United States pay, finve the $1 / f$ of July 1797.


| Merchandiṣo imported. | In American Bottoma, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cables and tarred cordage * .ll ' - ... | 180 cents per quintal | 19 |
| Candles made of tallow | 2 cents per pound | $2{ }^{3}$ |
| Spikes | 1 ditto - | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~T}^{\prime}{ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Capers - | 15 per cent of value | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Canes and whips -- | 10 ditto | 11 |
| Clinnamon, goofeberries, comfits, \&c. | 15 ditto | 165 |
| Chintz, callicoes, mullins, and all merchandize of cotton and wool in colour | 12 ditto | 134 |
| Cocoa-nut | 2 cents per pound | 2\% |
| Chocolale | 3 ditto - | $3{ }^{\frac{2}{8}}$ |
| Cofmetics | 15 per cent of | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Coals | 5 cents per bufh | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Colours - | 35 per cent of value | ${ }^{16 \frac{1}{2}}$ |
| Copper wrought | 15 dita | $16 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| - in theets, pigs, Coinpofition for 1 |  |  |
| Coffeo | 5 cents per pound | 5 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| Cotton | 3 ditto - | $3{ }^{3} \mathrm{~T}$ |
| - manufacured widhout die or col | 10 per cent of value | 11 |
| Cutlailes and hangers, either whole or in pieces | 4.5 ditto. | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hemp - - - | 100 cents per | 110 |
| Leather tanned, and all manufactures of leather, or where the leather is the effential article - | 15 per cent of value | 61 |
| Cisrons | 15 ditto. - | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Nails - | 2 cents per pound | $2{ }^{2}$ |
| Pafteboard and parchment. | 10 per cent of value | 11 |
| Types for printing - | 10 ditto = | 11 |
| 1)ates and figs | $15 \text { ditto }$ | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Drugs (of the apothecary) except thofe ufed in dyeing | 15 ditlo | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Drugs and wood (for dyeing) - | free. | fres |
| Lace and lawns -- - - - - - - - - - - - | 10 per cent of | 4 |
| Lace for edges, fringes, Jacets, \&c. ufed by coach;makers, faddhers, \&c. | .15 ditto | 61 |
| Malt - - | 10 cents per h | 11 |
| Cabinet ware -- - | 15 per cent of value | 161 |
| Effences, powder, and perfunery | $15 \text { ditto }$ | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fans, whele or in parts - | 15 ditto - | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tin, wrought - old | 15 ditto frec | 16x |
| Artificial flowers, feathers, and other ornaments for ladies - | frec 15 per cent | frce |
| Copper wire, \&x. | free | free |
| Cheefe - | 7 cents per pound | 7 \% |
| Fruits of all kinds | 15 per cent of value | 16乓 |
| China ware - | - 15 ditto - | ${ }^{16 \frac{1}{2}}$ |
| Furs unwrought . $=$ | free - | free |





| Merchandize imported． | In American Bottoms． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tea coming from Europe． |  |  |
| －bohea－－ | 14 ditto | $17 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| －rouchong，and other black teas | 21 ditto | 27 |
| －hyfon imperial－－ | 40 ditto | 50 |
| －other green teas－－ | 24 ditto | $3{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Tea coming from any other place． |  |  |
| －bohea－－ | 17 ditto | 18\％ |
| －fauchong | 27 ditto | 2917\％ |
| －hyfon imperial－ | 50 ditto | 55 |
| －other green teas | 30 ditto | 33 |
| Tobacco manufactured（otherways than in powder） | to cents per pound | 11 |
| Glafs． |  |  |
| －black bottles，containing a quart | ro per cent of value | 11 |
| －in panes | 15 ditto | $16 \frac{5}{2}$ |
| －all other manufactures of glafs | 20 ditto | 22 |
| Velvet | 10 ditto | 11 |
| Wine in barrels，bottles，or other veffels． |  |  |
| －from London，Madeira of the firf quality | 5 cents per gallon | 619 |
| －London，or brought from Madeira | 49 ditto | 51\％${ }^{\circ}$ |
| －other Madeira－ | 40 ditto | 44 |
| －Burguny and Champagne | 40 ditto－ | 44 |
| －Sherry | 33 ditto＝ | 3318 |
| －Saint Lucar－ | 30 ditto | 33 |
| －Teneriff，Royal and Malaga | 25 ditto 20 ditto | 27⿺𠃊⿳亠丷厂 |
| The duties upon all other wines ought not to exceed | ． |  |
| 30 cents per gallon in American veffels，and 33 cents in foreign veffels；nor to be lefs than ten cents in |  |  |
| American veffels，and eleven in foreign veffels | 40 per cent of value | 44 |
| Upon the value of the bottles－－ | 10 ditto－ | 11 |
| All forts of fruits preferved in vinegar | 15 ditto | 161 ${ }^{\frac{4}{2}}$ |
| All other merchandife not otherwife fpecified＊ | 10 ditto－ | 11 |

FINIS．

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[^0]:    Mathematics,

[^1]:    E 2
    branch

[^2]:    * Since the writing of this journal, the legiflature of Virginia, on the $22 d$ of December r796, paffed a law, that now hes before me, by which the punimment of denth is folely confined to cafes of premeditated murder. All'other crimes; even that of tigh treafor, are praniffiable only by confinement for a fhorecr or a longer term. At length the Panfylvania fyfem, refpecting the penal code and the management of prifons, is now cftiblifhed in Virginia.

[^3]:    * Au-defous in the Trench. Is it not a fault of print for au-deflus, above?

[^4]:    *The Duke muft apply this 'obfervation to the natives; for many Europeans, Ekilled in the working of mines, have certainly emigrated to America.

    Tranflutor.

[^5]:    * The dollar iu New-England pafes for fix fhillings; confequently the pound is equivalent to three dollars and one third.

[^6]:    Vol. II.
    D d
    keeps

[^7]:    * A Philadelphia paper conducted by an Englifhman, which firf made its appearance during the laft year, and in which, amid a torrent of outrages and calumnies promifcuoully poured out, with fome wit but much vulgarity, againft every individual who is not enrolled under the Englifh banncr, it is laid down as an axiom ol political doctrine that America cannot do better than to place herfelf in a ftate of dependence on the cabinet of Saint James's.
    infalubrity,

[^8]:    * I cannot learn the proper Englifin name of the tree here defignated by the French appel-
    

[^9]:    - It is doubtful whether the rearing of filk-worms can be profitable to America for fome time to come, for reafons which the author himfelf has mentioned on many other occafions : fuch a procefs requires much manual labour, and too many hands for a country where the population is fmall, and labour confequently dear.-Iranfator.

[^10]:    -Vol. II. 3 P
    with

[^11]:    .*The fun of $7,188,001$ dollars is the actual reccipt of the year 1796 ; but the fecretary of the treafury and the conmittee of finances in the houfe of reprefentatives, compute the annual revenue at $n 0$ more than ti, 200,600 dollars.
    velfels.

[^12]:     Frosolina and in Georgia, and that that of cotton is very much increfefid there,

[^13]:    * Nankeens, which pay a duty of thirtcen per cent upon importation, are included in this article:

[^14]:    12,291,039
    1,474,924
    13,765,963
    $1,251,15^{1}=$
    Freight, Infurance and Profit at

[^15]:    * This office is the fame in the courts of jontice of the Unitod States as that of Ineriff in thofe of particular fates; the diftrict being confidered as nothing but a ftate fubject to judicial orders, it is the extent and boupds of a judge of. a diftrict; and we have thewn under the articte of the judicial order, that there is one of thefe in every tate.

